



ECONOMIC SURVEY 1980-81

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ECONOMIC ADVISER TO GOVERNMENT, PUNJAB
CHANDIGARH

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Sub. National Systems Unit,
National Institute of Educational
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17-B, SriAurobindo Marg, New Delhi-110016
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CHAPTER I

STATE OF ECONOMY

Since the beginning of the Planning era, the States's **Growth of the Economy.** economy has witnessed substantial overall development. The pace of development particularly picked up in the late sixties in the wake of the "Green Revolution", which ended an era of subsistence agriculture and paved the way for substantial agricultural surpluses. The total income of the State at 1970-71 prices increased from Rs. 1,382.00 crores in 1970-71 to Rs. 2,112.00 crores in 1979-80, indicating a compound annual growth of 4.8 percent per annum during this period. However, the rate of growth of 3.0 percent achieved in the year 1979-80 over 1978-79 was less than the average rate of growth during the past decade. The industries sector witnessed an annual growth rate of 8.4 percent, whereas in agriculture the rate of growth was 3.4 percent during the decade 1970-71 to 1979-80. As per the present indications, the rate of growth in agriculture in the year 1980-81 over the year 1979-80 is expected to be over 8 percent.

Despite an impressive performance in terms of overall **Structure of the Economy.** rate of growth, the structure of the economy has continued to be predominated by agriculture. The process of diversification of the economy manifest in the progressive increase in the contribution of the secondary and tertiary sectors to the State domestic product has been rather slow. The share of the secondary sector in the total income increased from 13.4 percent in 1970-71 to 15.9 percent in 1979-80 and the contribution of the primary sector declined from 60.3 percent to 55.0 percent during the same period. It is interesting to note that the contribution of the secondary sector to the national income was of the order of 22.0 percent in the year 1978-79 as compared to about 15.0 per cent at the State level.

Rate of growth in the agriculture sector has almost reached the saturation point and the incremental capital output ratio is on the increase. On the other hand, the value added in the secondary and tertiary sectors being more, larger returns can be reaped by comparatively smaller investments in these sectors. This is evident from

the rate of growth of 6.9 percent per annum recorded in the secondary sector as compared to a rate of growth of 3.8 percent per annum in the primary sector during the past decade. Therefore, the need for the diversification of the economic structure in the State towards secondary and tertiary sectors can hardly be over-stressed. In fact, it is imperative if a sustained rate of economic growth is to be ensured.

A natural corollary to the diversification of economic structure towards secondary and tertiary sectors would be the need for strengthening the infra-structural base of the economy. While more efficient systems of transport and communication need to be developed, development of power needs to be specially stressed. The growth in the agriculture and industries sector is dependant upon the assured and adequate availability of power. During the recent past, the State has witnessed intermittent power shortages which have very adversely affected the agricultural and industrial production. Looked in the perspective of next 10-15 years, the State is going to suffer from acute power shortages if adequate and effective steps are not taken for adding to the existing generating capacity and better and efficient utilisation of the existing generation capacity.

Some of the other infra-structural constraints which have emerged in the recent past are steel, cement, coal and railway-movement. It is beyond the sphere of action by the State Government to remove these constraints. However, since the assumption of office by the new Government at the national level, the production of coal and railway movement has picked up. It is hoped that other grey areas in the availability of basic inputs like cement and steel would also disappear in the next 1 or 2 years.

**Per Capita
Income.**

The per capita income is a broad measure of the welfare of the people. The per capita income at current prices in the State rose from Rs. 1,030 in 1970-71 to Rs. 2,278 (quick estimates) in 1979-80. The per capita income of the State was substantially higher than the per capita income at the national level which stood at Rs. 1,249 in 1978-79. At 1970-71 prices, per capita income of the State was Rs. 1,321 in 1979-80 as against a per capita income of Rs. 712 at the All India level for the year 1978-79.

Per capita income is only a rough and ready indicator of the economic well being of the people. At best, it is a

measure of the prosperity of the people at the macro level. Wide disparities of income can co-exist with a high per capita income. With a view to assessing the magnitude of maldistribution of income, the Government have had a rapid survey undertaken to identify the population below the income level of Rs. 3,600/- per household per annum. The result of this survey has become available and it has been noticed that 8.23 lakh households (30.7 per cent) out of the total households in the State earn an income of Rs. 3,600/- or less per annum. This percentage is much higher in the rural areas and is 38.0 percent of the total rural households. It has been further noticed that nearly 2/5th of the households in the State were earning an annual income of Rs. 6,000/- or below. This is a measure of maldistribution of the State income and should dispel the widely held belief of Punjab being a very prosperous State.

Likewise, the fruits of development over the past three decades of planned development have not been equally shared by all the regions/districts in the State. Whether it is irrigated area or yield per hectare of principal crops or spread of industrialisation or the percentage of households below the poverty line, wide disparity exists among the various districts of the State. The percentage of households with an annual income of Rs. 3,600/- and below is the highest in Gurdaspur District 43.8 percent followed by 41.8 percent in Hoshiarpur district. This proportion is the lowest in Ludhiana District at 22.8 percent and in Faridkot District at 22.9 percent. The same trend is visible in other indicators of development.

With the completion of the survey of the economically weaker sections of the community in the State, the State Government has clearly perceived the magnitude of the problem of poverty. Concrete and specific programmes now need to be formulated and implemented for tackling the problem of poverty at the micro level. It would be necessary to adopt a household and cluster approach for the removal of poverty in the State.

The foregoing analysis of the growth and structure of the State's economy looked in the perspective of next 10-15 years underscores the need for:—

- (a) Diversification of the State's economic structure towards secondary and tertiary sectors for stepping up the rate of growth of the economy;

- (b) Strengthening of the infra-structural base of the economy by laying special stress on power development. Other infra-structural constraints such as steel, coal, cement and railway movement also need to be removed urgently;
- (c) Mitigation of regional/inter-district disparities in the sharing of the fruits of development through suitable policies for the development of backward areas; and
- (d) Removal of poverty, specially from amongst the households with annual income of Rs. 3600/- and below and the adoption of the household/cluster approach for this purpose.

Prices.

In the process of development some rise in prices is inevitable. In fact, it is a healthy sign of economic growth. However, when the rate of rise in prices becomes high, it impinges on the welfare of the people and must be controlled. The gradual increase in the prices during the early seventies, became more rapid in the later years. The rise in the price level is reflected by the Consumer Price Index Numbers available for the country as well as for the State. The first spurt in prices occurred after 1972-73 and lasted till 1974-75. During these three years the Consumer Price Index Number at the National level (Base 1960=100) increased from 207 to 317 whereas at the State level the index (Base 1966=100) increased from 148 to 218. The annual rate of rise during this period at National and State level was 26.5 per cent and 23.6 per cent, respectively. The prices actually declined there after till 1976-77 when the Consumer Index declined to 301 for the country and 209 for the State. The increase in the index in 1977-78 and 1978-79 was not very high and remained within reasonable limits. The rising trend in prices picked up momentum after 1978-79, when the index rose from 331 in 1978-79 to 360 in 1979-80 at National level, a rise of 8.8 per cent, while at the State level the index rose from 232 to 247 exhibiting a rise of 6.5 per cent. The annual rate of rise in Consumer Price Index during the decade 1970-71 to 1979-80 at the National and the State level was 10.4 per cent and 9.8 per cent respectively. The Consumer Price Index rose from 375 in April, 1980 to 411 in November, 1980, at the National level in comparison to a

rise in the index number from 261 to 289 in the same period at the State level. Thus, between April and November, 1980, a period of 8 months, the comparable rise in the indices at National and State level was 9.6 per cent and 10.7 percent respectively.

Several factors are responsible for the rising trend in prices. These include: increase in money supply, deficit financing, price hike announced by OPEC (Oil Producing and Exporting Countries), mounting un-productive expenditure, rising cost of living and consequent demand for compensatory rise in money income by the salaried class, world-wide inflationary trend on the one hand and stagnant production on the other. As fiscal, monetary and commercial policies are mainly the domain of the Central Government, the control of state government on the price line is limited to the extent of taking administrative measures such as checking black marketing, hoarding and profiteering and maintaining an efficient public distribution system.

In contrast with the success achieved in raising the State's income through increased agricultural and industrial production, the expansion of the employment opportunities as a result of the development activities during the last decade does not show an encouraging pace. The gain from planning in this field has not been commensurate with the increase in labour force during these years. **Employment.**

In the absence of any reliable and adequate statistics in this field it is very difficult to build up a sufficiently detailed picture of the State of employment in the State. There is a general belief that the job opportunities created during this period fell short of the entrants to the labour force seeking jobs. This has been broadly confirmed by the data maintained by the employment exchanges and collected during *ad hoc* enquiries conducted from time to time. According to the survey conducted for the identification of weaker sections in Punjab (Sep-Dec., 1980) which covered 53.0 percent of the households in the rural areas and 16.4 percent households in the urban areas, there were over two lakh unemployed persons in these households, out of which 67.5 thousand were illiterate. Nearly 64 thousand persons were educated unemployed being

matric or above. If the more affluent households not covered by the survey are also considered, the number of educated unemployed is likely to be high. In fact the problem of unemployment in the state has some unique features. In the rural areas of the state, the problem is more of under employment during slack seasons, although in the busy seasons labour shortages arise. It is the problem of the educated unemployed which remains intractable. According to the Employment Exchange statistics, the total number of work seekers on the Live Register in the State increased from 3.25 lakh in 1976 to 4.21 lakh at the end of the year 1979 showing an increase of 29.5 percent. The number of educated unemployed (matric and above) increased from 1.18 lakh to 1.33 lakh in the same period. The employment situation, however, varied among different categories of educated and professionally trained job seekers.

The State Government is conscious of the problem of unemployment particularly among educated persons in the State and has taken steps for creating more and more job opportunities through implementation of its plan programmes. It has been recognised by the Government that for solving the problems of unemployment among the educated youth, stress has to be laid on the development of self-employment occupations. With this in view, a comprehensive National Scheme for Training of Rural Youth for self-employment was launched in the State. Besides, Operation Flood-II (Dairying) is expected to benefit nearly 8 lakh (rural) milk producer families largely consisting of small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers by 1986.

It has been tentatively estimated by the State Planning Department that as a result of construction of projects such as dams, canals, factories, buildings, roads etc., during the year 1980-81 a tentative additional employment (construction employment) of about 17,454 person years (one person working for a full year of 273 working days) will be created. It has further been estimated that employment in the maintenance and utilization of facilities thus created will provide an additional employment (continuing employment) of 10,506 man years.

The Scheduled Castes are being provided additional avenues of employment through the Special Component

Plan. The Punjab Scheduled Caste Land Development and Finance Corporation is expected to provide gainful employment to about 20,000 scheduled caste families during the year 1980-81 by extending soft loan facilities Schemes included in the Special Component Plan and other programmes, especially relating to identified occupations of scheduled castes is likely to enable atleast fifty percent of the scheduled castes households to cross over the poverty line.

For the first time in the year 1973-74, the State Government's Accounts closed with a debit balance of Rs. 15.61 crores. Before this, the State Government closed its account with a credit balance of varying amounts. In the present day context of development finance, surplus budget has been more or less abandoned and a moderate and manageable deficit in the overall budgetary position of a State is considered desirable for imparting the desired fillip to the State's developmental effort. Even though, the overall budgetary position of the State, in terms of closing deficit at the end of a year, has been deteriorating year after year, for a long time now, yet the State of Punjab is one of the few States in the country to have a surplus on the Revenue Account, even without any devolution of Central taxes. However, the shrinking Revenue surplus over the years has been a matter of concern for the Government. This has resulted in slackening of the efforts at planned development and our increasing dependence on central assistance. This downward trend in the overall budgetary position is manifested in the anticipated deficit of Rs. 70.00 crores in the Budget Estimates, 1980-81.

**Finances of
the State
Government.**

The deterioration in the Budgetary position is the cummulative effect of ever increasing expenditures and non undertaking of the required measures for mobilization of additional resources. While the additional resources mobilisation during the period 1974-75 to 1976-77 was of the order of Rs. 56.00 crores, during the three years 1977-78 to 1979-80, the additional resources mobilisation was only Rs. 7.80 crores. Alongside, the expenditure on the salaries and allowances of the employees and benefits to the pensioners etc., recorded a steep increase during the past 2-3 years. The wage bill of the Government which stood at about Rs. 150.00 crores in the year 1978-79 is likely to cross Rs. 200.00 crores in the year 1980-81.

The Public Utility services, such as Electricity, Transport and Irrigation have also continued to be a drag on the State Exchequer. They are causing an annual loss of nearly Rs. 90.00 crores. The present level of rates and tariffs do not suffice even to meet the cost of operation and maintenance. Besides, there is a considerable scope of increasing the yields from the Passenger tax and Sales tax through checking of evasion and plugging of loopholes. Huge investments of the Government have also been blocked in the development of Urban Estates without any commensurate return. The rates of fees etc., being charged by the various Departments of the Government for rendering various services have not been revised since long.

All these factors have culminated into a progressively worsening financial situation for the State Government. While efforts at additional resources mobilisation are imperative to keep up the tempo of development in the State, the accent for generating additional resources should now be on the plugging of evasion of taxes and duties, recovery of arrear dues of the Government and improving the efficiency of public utilities, including the State Public Sector undertakings. The Non-Plan non-productive expenditure also needs to be checked effectively. With all these efforts, it should be possible for the State Government to considerably step up their developmental efforts.

The summary of the financial position of the State from 1974-75 (Accounts) to 1980-81 (Budget Estimates) is indicated in the table 1.5 of the Appendix.

Planning.

It is through the process of planning that the objectives of faster economic growth and achievement of social justice through promotion of social welfare can be effectively achieved. Through the Five Year Plans efforts of the State Government are directed to the specific tasks of expanding production capacities and infrastructure, training personnel and building up new institutions of economic growth. While the State economy in the initial stages of development responded remarkably to the stimuli injected by planned economic efforts, lately such efforts appear to have fallen short of actual requirement. The Plan expenditure during the three year 1976-77 to 1978-79 was more or less stationary around Rs. 220.00

crores. It is also observed that while actual plan expenditure was higher than the plan outlays in 1975-76 and 1976-77, it was much lower in 1977-78 and 1978-79. Besides the outlays from 1977-78 to 1979-80 remained unchanged at Rs. 260.00 crores. Keeping in view the stagnancy in Plan investments and the imperative need for economic regeneration, the size of the Annual Plan 1980-81 was raised to Rs. 300.00 crores. This has been further raised to Rs. 340.00 crores for 1981-82 with a view to achieve meaningful economic growth.

The main thrust of planning has so far been on the creation of vital infrastructure in the sphere of irrigation and power, for the development of agricultural and allied sectors. The major portion of Plan expenditure has, therefore, been on irrigation and power projects. Though emphasis on the development and growth of these vital sectors of economy will continue to be there, a re-orientation and re-ordering of Plan priorities has become necessary. In the Sixth Five Year Plan and the Annual Plans 1980-81 and 1981-82, are included programmes and schemes which aim at the twin objectives of economic growth and social justice. The new approach keeps in view the 20-Point Economic Programme. Under the New Plan strategy, the weaker sections of society, specially the Scheduled Castes, have been identified and suitable schemes for their economic development are being formulated. This exclusive and high priority programme which is being implemented with the help of institutional finance envisages the grant of loans and subsidies amounting to Rs. 30.00 crores in 1980-81. Thus, a direct attack on poverty has already been launched and will be carried forward with greater vigour during 1981-82.

Planning is a continuous process and the crux of the issue of planned economic development lies in the regular availability of adequate investible funds. Not only this, the funds have to be of a higher order every time the economic growth rate is envisaged to be stepped up from an already attained high level. It is pertinent to note in this context that the Plan programmes have all along been financed mainly from State's own resources. The Central Assistance has been the lowest except for Maharashtra, a highly industrialised State of India. For every rupee spent on Plan programmes in Punjab, the

Central Government contributes only about 15 paise. Compared to this meager amount, Kerala receives 43 paise, Bihar 42 paise, Andhra Pradesh 20 paise, Tamil Nadu 30 paise, Uttar Pradesh 31 paise, West Bengal 20 paise. Even Haryana receives a little more than 16 paise.

In order to keep up the tempo of development through continuous build up of the basic infrastructure it is necessary to undertake measures of additional resource mobilisation to provide the where-withal for the Annual Plans.

CHAPTER II

PRICE SITUATION

Inflationary tendencies continued to persist in the economy during the year under review both at All India and the State level. The behaviour of prices in Punjab, cannot be isolated from the general trend prevailing at the national level. Increase in the money supply, price hikes announced by the O.P.E.C. (Oil Producing and Exporting Countries), deficit financing, mounting unproductive expenditure, rising cost of living and consequent demand for a compensatory rise in money incomes especially by the salaried class and a general inflationary trend all over the world are mainly responsible for pushing up price levels.

The rising trend in prices continued during the period **Wholesale** ensuing 1979-80. The average index number of whole- **Prices.** sale prices (Base : 1970-71=100) at All India level increased from 185.8 in 1978-79 to 216.8 in 1979-80 indicating a rise of 16.8 percent. Though the prices in Punjab also exhibited a rising trend during this period, yet the magnitude of increase was comparatively less than that at the National level. The average index number of wholesale prices of 50 commodities (agricultural and non-agricultural) in Punjab (Base: 1959-60 to 1961-62=100) increased from 360.6 in 1978-79 to 416.8 in 1979-80 indicating an increase of 15.6 percent. Even thereafter the prices maintained an increasing trend. The index of wholesale prices at All India level marked an increase of 13.7 percent between April, 1980 (231.5) and September, 1980 (263.2), a span of six months. During the same period the index of wholesale prices in Punjab increased from 461.7 to 529.4 exhibiting a rise of 14.6 percent. Comparatively sharper rise in the prices of pulses, oil seeds and gur heightened the tempo of price rise. In addition to the rise in prices of agricultural commodities rise in prices of non-agricultural commodities like diesel, fertilisers etc. further added to the sharp escalation in prices.

**Retail
Prices.**

As a consequence of the rise in the wholesale prices, retail prices also rose. The rise in the retail prices is reflected in the consumer price index number which is designed to measure changes in the retail prices. The average consumer price index number for the working class in India (Base: 1960=100) which stood at 331 in 1978-79 increased to 360 in 1979-80 registering an increase of 8.76 percent. The rising trend did not stop there but continued its upward swing and the index increased to 375 in April, 1980. By the end of October, 1980, it touched the high peak of 406 registering an increase of 8.27 percent during a short span of six months (April, to October, 1980). However, the level of rise in the retail prices in Punjab was again of a comparatively lesser magnitude. The rise in Punjab was 6.5 percent when the average index increased from 232 in 1978-79 to 247 in 1979-80. During the span of six months, (April to October, 1980) the index of consumer prices in Punjab (Base: 1966=100) increased from 261 to 289, a rise of 7.28 percent. Various measures taken by the State Government for arresting the rising trend in prices seem to have a salutary effect. The consumer price index number for the working class did not register any increase during the month of November, 1980 (289) maintaining the same level obtained during October, 1980.

**Measures to
control
prices.**

The measures relating to the control of prices by the State Government are limited only to administrative steps for checking hoarding, profiteering, black-marketing, speculation and maintaining an efficient public distribution system. The present government, after assuming office launched a massive campaign against the anti-social elements, as a result of which a large number of smugglers, hoarders, profiteers and blackmarketeers were rounded up. Strict observance of the Price Marking and Display order and under-taking of periodic checks and regular supply of essential commodities for day-to-day consumption viz., wheat atta, vegetable ghee and some varieties of pulses to consumers in the State at fixed prices seem to have a stabilising effect on the prices. The scheme of distribution of essential commodities at subsidised rates which was in operation since October, 1977 was streamlined in October/November, 1980. Earlier, this scheme was open to the general public but under the revised subsidised distribution scheme, the State Government decided

to give advantage to the 'Target Group' i.e., persons whose annual income was less than Rs. 3,600 from all sources but includes all class IV Government/Semi-Government employess. Under this scheme vanaspati ghee, wheat atta, pulses (Mash & Gram) and palm oil are sold at the subsidised prices of Rs. 10.40 per kg., Rs. 1.30 per Kg., Rs. 3.00 per kg., and Rs. 8.25 per kg. respectively. These commodities are supplied by PUNSUP shops and Co-operative Stores in the urban areas whereas in rural areas PUNSUP shops and Lead Societies sell these goods to the consumers.

These outlets also sell non-subsidised items like other pulses, various brands of soaps and general merchandise. The Government also uses this agency for the procurement and distribution of scarce commodities like coal, cement, rapeseed oil etc. All these measures have been designed to keep a check on the rising prices and for providing relief to the poorer sections of the society.

CHAPTER III

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Employment problem in Punjab has some unique features. In the rural areas of the state, the problem is of under-employment during the slack season, although in the busy season labour shortages arise which are met by employing immigrant labour from the neighbouring states. It is the problem of educated un-employed which remains intractable and a concern to the Government.

**Number of
job Seekers
on the Live
Register.**

Defining un-employment in precise terms and its measurement in an economy like ours, is a complex problem. Therefore, no comprehensive data are available to indicate the magnitude of unemployment in the State. An idea about un-employment in general (especially in the urban areas) and educated un-employed in particular is reflected by the Employment Exchange Statistics. According to these statistics, the total number of job-seekers on the Live Register increased from 4.05 lakh as on 30th June, 1979 to 4.33 lakh as on 30th June 1980, a rise of 6.8 per cent. A similar trend prevailed among the educated work-seekers (without any professional or technical training). Their number on the Live Register increased by 8.6 percent from 1,30,410 to 1,41,685 in the same period. As a result, their percentage in the total work-seekers moved up from 32.2 as on 30th June, 1979 to 32.7 percent as on 30th June, 1980.

**Unemploy-
ment among
Educated and
Professionally
Trained
Persons.**

Unemployment situation, however, varied considerably among different categories of educated and professionally trained job-seekers. The problem of un-employment among graduate engineers is not so acute and their number on the Live Register hovered around 300 during the period June, 1979 to June, 1980 without any significant variation. The situation was comparatively more acute in the mid-seventies when their number on the Live Register exceeded 700 reaching the peak of 753 in December, 1974. Although the number of diploma engineers on the Live Register is comparatively more

than the graduate engineers, it has remained more or less at the same level excepting a fall in the first half of 1980. While the number of unemployed diploma engineers on the Live Register was 2,761 on 30th June, 1978, it rose to 2,893 by the end of June, 1979 and then declined sharply to 2,353 on 30th June, 1980, registering a significant fall of 19.0 percent during the later mentioned period. Unemployment among I.T.I., trained craftsmen exhibit a trend similar to the one observed among diploma engineers. The number of craftsmen (I.T.I. trained) on the Live Register which had registered a rise from 19,362 as on 30th June, 1978 to 20,696 as on 30th June, 1979, plunged to 19,009 as on 30th June, 1980. In general, it was observed that unemployment among technical and engineering manpower appeared to have been lessened between June, 1979 and June, 1980.

Some other important categories of professionally trained manpower include Agricultural Graduates and Post-graduates and graduates in Veterinary Science. The position of unemployment among Agriculture graduates and post-graduates which was not very encouraging in June, 1978 eased considerably by the end of June, 1980. While the number of such unemployed graduates/post-graduates on the Live Register was 559 on 30th June, 1978, this number declined to 424 by 30th June, 1979 and further to 302 by 30th June, 1980. Contrary to the above, unemployment rose rather sharply among the Veterinary Science graduates during the period. While only three Veterinary graduates were on the Live Register of Employment Exchange on 30th June, 1978, their number rose to 55 by the end of June, 1979 and to 100 by the end of 30th June, 1980. It would appear that not enough employment opportunities are being created for this category of manpower both in the public and the private sector of the economy. With the implementation of programmes of Dairying Development which are being given great emphasis, it is hoped that the absorption of Veterinary graduates will increase.

In the case of teachers, both trained and untrained, unemployment has been on the rise from year to year. The number of B.Ed. teachers on the Live Register increased from 15,537 as on 30th June, 1978 to 16,214 as on 30th June, 1979. By 30th June, 1980, their number had risen to

Unemployment among Agricultural and Veterinary Science Graduates.

Unemployment among Teachers.

19,181. The number of J.B.T. and Language Teachers on the Live Register also increased from 10,087 as on 30th June, 1978 to 11,297 as on 30th June, 1979 and further to 11,421 by the end of 30th June, 1980. Unemployment was rising at a quicker pace among the physical education teachers, arts and crafts teachers sewing and nursery teachers taken together and their number on the Live Register rose from 19,771 as on 30th June, 1979 to 21,218 as on 30th June, 1980, exhibiting a rise of 7.3 percent in a period of one year.

Unemployment among Educated Unemployed without any Professional Training.

Unemployment among matriculates and undergraduates (without any professional training) also witnessed a sharper rise between June, 1979 and June, 1980. While their number on the Live Register remained almost stationary, it being 92,568 as on 30th June, 1978 and 92,558 on 30th June, 1979, it suddenly jumped to 1,05,682 as on 30th June, 1980, registering an increase of 14.2 per cent during the course of the year. The problem of unemployment among graduates (without any training) was much less drastic as their number on the Live Register increased marginally from 29,534 to 29,762 between June, 1979 and June, 1980. The number of post-graduates on the Live Register slightly declined during this period. It may, therefore, be observed that while unemployment among professional and engineering categories showed a gradual decline that among the general categories of educated unemployed showed a rise during the period June, 1979 and June, 1980.

Short Term Relief Measure for the Unemployed.

In order to provide short-term relief to the educated unemployed youth who are on the Live Register of Employment Exchange for the last five years, the State Government made a provision for an allowance of Rs. 40 per mensem for matriculates and Rs. 50 per mensem for graduates and post-graduates with effect from the year 1978-79. An amount of Rs. 5.15 lakh (excluding money order fee of Rs. 5,000) was disbursed to 1,909 unemployed persons in that year. During the year 1979-80, a sum of Rs. 12.52 lakh including about Rs. 31 thousand as money order fee was spent as the unemployed allowance to 3,718 unemployed persons. From 1st April, 1980, the continuous period of unemployed persons on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges to qualify for the allowance was reduced from five years to three years. This scheme was converted from plan to non-plan side with effect from

October, 1980 and a sum of Rs. 35 lakh has been earmarked for the year 1980-81.

The State Government is conscious of the problem of unemployment particularly among educated persons in the State and has taken steps for creating more and more job-opportunities through implementation of its plan programmes. It has been recognised by the Government that for solving the problems of unemployment among the educated youth stress has to be laid on the development of self-employment occupations. With this in view, a comprehensive National Scheme for Training of Rural Youth for self-employment was launched in the State. Besides the above, the project Operation Flood-II (Dairying) is expected to benefit nearly 8 lakh (rural) milk producer families largely consisting of small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers by 1986.

Measures for Solving the Problem of Unemployment.

It has been tentatively estimated by the State Planning Department that as a result of construction of facilities such as dams, canals, factories, buildings, roads etc. during the year 1980-81 tentative additional employment (construction employment) of about 17,454 person years (one person working for a full year of 273 working days) will be created. It has further been estimated that employment in the maintenance and utilization of facilities thus created will provide an additional employment (continuing employment) of 10,506 man years.

Tentative Additional Job-Opportunities in 1980-81.

The Scheduled Castes are being provided additional avenues of employment through the Special Component Plan. The Punjab Scheduled Caste Land Development and Finance Corporation is expected to provide gainful employment to about 20,000 scheduled caste families during the year 1980-81 by extending soft loan facilities Schemes included in the Special Component Plan and other programmes, especially relating to identified occupations of scheduled castes is likely to make at least fifty percent of the scheduled castes households to cross over the poverty line.

The State Government has thus made an all out effort to create large scale additional employment opportunities in general and for the weaker sections in particular. These programmes have made a dent in solving the problem of unemployment and under-employment in the State.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE

Punjab is predominantly an agricultural State. Agriculture sector (including livestock) contributed about 57 per cent to the State Domestic Product (NDP) at 1970-71 prices in the year 1978-79. Over 80 per cent of the State's population depends directly or indirectly on agriculture. Therefore, the development of the economy of the State and especially uplift of the rural masses depends mainly on the development of agriculture. Punjab has achieved a major break-through in agricultural production specially in the production of rice and wheat. The State is the largest single contributor to the central pool of wheat and rice.

Foodgrains production.

The massive efforts made by the Government and enthusiastic response of the farmers in adopting package of latest agricultural practices has enabled the State to reap high crop yields in 1979-80. Even higher production of foodgrains is expected during 1980-81. This has been possible due to favourable weather conditions and adequate and timely supply of inputs. The upward trend is evident from the foodgrains production in the State which rose from 117 lakh tonnes in 1978-79 to 119.55 lakh tonnes in 1979-80. In 1980-81, the foodgrains production is expected to reach a record level of 130 lakh tonnes.

The production of cereals which accounts for the bulk of foodgrains production rose from 113.58 lakh tonnes in 1978-79 to 117.50 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 showing an increase of 3.45 percent. The production of wheat was 6.3 percent higher in 1979-80 over its production of 74.34 lakh tonnes in 1978-79. Its production in 1980-81 is anticipated at 85 lakh tonnes. In the case of rice, the production declined by 1.20 per cent in 1979-80 over its production of 30.92 lakh tonnes in 1978-79, due to unfavourable weather conditions and failure of monsoon during summer of 1979. The production of rice is, however, likely to go up to 33.00 lakh tonnes in 1980-81 in spite of the 'Bacterial Leaf Blight' which affected the crop in

several districts. The production of maize declined nominally to 6.72 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 from 6.87 lakh tonnes in 1978-79. The anticipated achievement for the year 1980-81 is 8.00 lakh tonnes. Among other cereal crops the production of bajra also declined from 86 thousand tonnes in 1978-79 to 47 thousand tonnes in 1979-80 but the production of barley went up from 58 thousand tonnes to 74 thousand tonnes during the same period. The anticipated production of bajra for the year 1980-81 has been set at 1.00 lakh tonnes. The production of pulses declined from 3.13 lakh tonnes in 1978-79 to 2.05 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 showing a fall of 34.51 percent and anticipated achievement for 1980-81 has been fixed at 2.48 lakh tonnes.

Wide spread area under high yielding varieties of seeds, use of chemical fertilizers and adoption of modern cultural practices were largely responsible for the overall rise in the production of foodgrains in the State. There was an increase of 75 thousand hectares and 141 thousand hectares in the areas under high yielding varieties of rice and wheat respectively during 1979-80 over the year 1978-79. Area under improved varieties of maize rose from 65 thousand hectares in 1978-79 to 71 thousand hectares during 1979-80 but area under H.Y.V. of bajra came down from 34 thousand hectares to 21 thousand hectares during the same period. Persistent rise in the area under rice shows that its cultivation has continued to find favour with the farmers of Punjab at the cost of other kharif crops like bajra and maize. The area under H.Y.V. of rice recorded an incredible increase from a mere 17 thousand hectares in 1967-68 to 10.76 lakh hectares in 1979-80 and an anticipated 11.00 lakh hectares in 1980-81. Area under H.Y.V. of wheat in 1979-80 was more than four times of its area in 1967-68. Solid foundation for a rise in the yields of major crops of rice and wheat had already been laid in early seventies through the evolution of a coordinated system between the Government, Punjab Agricultural University and highly responsive peasantry of Punjab. This system paid rich dividends in the subsequent years.

Among the commercial crops, the production of oilseeds, sugarcane and cotton declined in 1979-80 as compared to the preceding year. The production of oilseeds declined from 1.77 lakh tonnes in 1978-79 to 1.62 lakh tonnes in 1979-80. Its production is likely to go up to 2.35 lakh tonnes

**Area under
High Yielding
Varieties of
Foodgrains.**

**Production
of Commercial
Crops.**

during the year 1980-81. The production of sugarcane (gur) in the year 1979-80 went down to 4.04 lakh tonnes from 6.13 lakh tonnes in 1978-79, registering a significant decline of 34.10 percent. The decline in the production of oilseeds and sugarcane (gur) is contributed by a fall in area under these crops during the year under review. The production of cotton also suffered a fall in the year 1979-80. Its production dropped from 13.20 lakh bales in 1978-79 to 12.13 lakh bales in 1979-80, showing a fall of 8.11 percent. The decline was due to unfavourable weather conditions which prevailed during 1979-80. The production of cotton, anticipated during 1980-81 is 13.00 lakh bales.

Procurement. The procurement of paddy which was 42.94 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 rose to 43.41 lakh tonnes upto the end of December, 1980. The record procurement has been made despite an estimated loss of 1.20 lakh tonnes to paddy crop due to Bacterial Leaf Blight' during 1980-81. The procurement of wheat also registered an increase from 32.04 lakh tonnes in 1978-79 to 42.00 lakh tonnes in 1979-80. The procurement of maize was almost negligible in 1979-80.

Irrigation. Irrigation plays an important role in the increase of agricultural production in the State. Multiple cropping is not possible without dependable source of irrigation. As much as 80 per cent of the net area sown was irrigated in 1979-80. Net area under irrigation registered an increasing trend over the decade. It rose from 28.88 lakh hectares in 1970-71 to 33.74 lakh hectares in 1978-79 and further increased to 34.25 lakh hectares in 1979-80. Due to prevalence of different soil conditions and under ground water potential, the development of irrigation in Punjab has not been uniform all over the State. Whereas in the districts of Amritsar, Ludhiana, Kapurthala and Jullundur the percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown is very high, that in the districts of Hoshiarpur and Ropar which are in the sub-montane and kandi belt of the State, it is well below the State average.

Use of Fertilizers. With the on set of green revolution, the consumption of fertilizers in the State has been steadily rising. It rose from 0.05 lakh tonnes in 1960-61 to 6.86 lakh tonnes in 1979-80. The anticipated consumption for the year 1980-81 is likely to be 7.95 lakh tonnes, 15.89 percent higher than its use in 1979-80.

Agricultural production can be increased with the protection of crops from pests and diseases. Protection of crops from pests and diseases assumed special significance in the wake of increased consumption of inputs, intensive cultivation and improved seeds etc. The State Government supplies material to the farmers on no profit no loss basis and the plant protection equipment is supplied on hire basis. Under the schemes 'Ground Spray' and 'Aerial Spray' an area of 6.93 and 1.51 lakh hectares respectively was covered during 1979-80 and the targets to cover area under these schemes have been fixed at 7.00 lakh hectares and 1.40 lakh hectares respectively for 1980-81.

Plant Protection Measures.

With the increase in multiple cropping and higher inputs, weeds have become a problem. Farmers have largely adopted 'Machett' an effective weedicide for the rice crop. Control of weeds in wheat crop has been made with the help of 'Tribunal' a more effective weedicide introduced in recent years. The sale of chemicals is subsidised by the Government to the extent of 25 percent.

Use of Weedicide.

Mechanisation of agriculture in the State has helped the peasantry to enhance agricultural production through multiple cropping and intensive cultivation. It brings down cost of production and adds efficiency to the various agricultural operations. As a result of mechanisation, cropping intensity in the State has gone up from 126 per cent in the 1960-61 to 156 percent in 1979-80. There were an estimated 82,000 tractors in the State by the end of 1979-80, the highest among all the States in the country. Tractors, with their high costs, are going beyond the reach of small farmers. Therefore, tractors of smaller and medium size of lower cost is the present need of the hour. There were 570 harvesting combines in the State by the end of 1979-80.

Mechanisation.

Agricultural production can be increased by reclaiming area affected with alkalinity and salinity. An area of 26,990 hectares and 30,000 hectares was reclaimed during 1978-79 and 1979-80 respectively. Gypsum, the main ingredient for reclamation of soil, is supplied at a highly subsidised rate 75 percent to small and marginal farmers and at the rate of 50 percent to others. But gypsum is in short supply. Its procurement and distribution is handled by Land Development and Reclamation Corporation.

Land Reclamation.

Soil Conservation.

There is practically no scope for further increase in area under plough as about 84 percent of the total area of the State is already being cultivated. It is only by adopting intensive measures that any further increase in agricultural production can be achieved. Soil Conservation is one of the important such measures. In the districts situated at the foot hills, soil erosion affects agricultural production adversely. Soil and water conservation measures are, therefore, necessary to check soil erosion. The Department of Soil Conservation and Engineering mainly concentrates on laying under ground pipelines, land levelling, bench terracing and contour bunding. As a result, area under these measures has increased in the last few years. The area covered under land levelling, bench terracing, laying of under ground pipelines and lining of water courses was 2,733, 3,522, 3,305 and 9,580 hectares respectively during 1979-80.

Multiplication and Distribution of Seeds

Use of improved seeds increases agricultural production. For the production and supply of improved seeds, the Punjab State Seeds Corporation was set up in the State. The Corporation arranges for the production of good quality seeds through registered growers. The 'Seed Certification Authority' an autonomous body has the responsibility for certification of seeds. A total of thirty thousand quintals of wheat seed and fourteen thousand quintals of paddy seed were supplied to the farmers during 1979-80.

Conclusion.

There is very limited scope for the increase of area under plough. Further growth in the field of agriculture depends mainly on achieving higher level of productivity. In the circumstances, the role of vigorous research in agricultural technology and its application on the farms can hardly be over emphasised.

CHAPTER V INDUSTRY

Punjab's performance in the field of industry is characterised by the predominant role of small scale industries. Despite the lack of adequate metallic minerals and fossil fuels the State has been able to achieve a discernible increase in the industrial output as a result of industrial policy pursued by the State Government and entrepreneurial spirit of its people. Industrial progress has however, not been as spectacular as achievement in the field of agriculture. The economy of the state has reached a stage where faster rate of economic growth can be achieved by more vigorous development of the industrial sector.

The progress in the field of industry can be gauged from the growth in the number of manufacturing units, rise in industrial production and increase in industrial employment. Data relating to these variables are available for the small scale manufacturing units registered with the Directorate of Industries, Punjab, for availing loan and other facilities offered by the Government from time to time. It is, however, pointed out that a part of the annual increase in these variables may also be due to increased registration of the already existing units and this fact vitiates conclusions drawn about the growth of industry based on these data, to some extent. The relevant data for years 1977-78 to 1979-80 relating to these manufacturing units are presented in a summarised form below:

**Growth in
Small Scale
Manufacturing
Units and
Investment
Therein.**

Serial No.	Description	Unit	Year			Annual rate of growth 1977-78 to 1979-80
			1977-78	1978-79	1979-80 (provisional)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Number of small scale working units	No.	38,652	42,233	47,438	11.4
2	Estimated fixed investment	Rs. crores	231.54	271.13	340.00	23.4
3	Employment	No.	2,75,727	2,98,925	3,33,090	10.4
4	Production	Rs. crores	658.59	751.26	888.19	17.4
5	Per unit fixed investment	Rs. lakhs	0.60	0.64	0.72	10.0
6	Productivity per employee	Rs. 000	23.80	25.13	26.67	5.8
7	Production per unit	Rs. 000	170.39	177.88	187.23	4.9

Note.—Investment and production figures are at current prices.

Source : Director of Industries, Punjab.

The number of small scale working industrial units registered with the State Industries Department increased from 38,652 in 1977-78 to 47,438 in 1979-80 (provisional) exhibiting an annual growth of 11.4 percent in this period. The estimated fixed investment in these units increased from Rs. 231.54 crores to Rs. 340.00 crores in the same period registering an annual rate of growth of 23.4 percent. The investment in 1979-80 at constant (1973-74) prices was, however, Rs. 237.26 crores. The per unit fixed investment increased from Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 72,000 during the years 1977-78 to 1979-80. It would appear that small scale units in the state are to some extent becoming more capital intensive. However, a part of this increase could be explained by the rise in the price of plant and machinery in the later years.

Employment and Production in Small Scale Industries.

The employment provided by these units increased annually at the rate of 10.4 percent between 1977-78 and 1979-80 and stood at 3,33,090 by the end of 1979-80. Productivity per employee however, increased at the rate of about 5 percent from Rs. 23.9 thousands in 1977-78 to Rs. 26.7 thousands in 1979-80. The total value of production in these units went up from Rs. 658.59 crores in 1977-78 to Rs. 888.19 crores in 1979-80 registering an annual increase of 17.4 percent. At constant (1973-74) prices, the value of production amounted to Rs. 653.13 crores. The value of production per unit rose from Rs. 1.70 lakhs in 1977-78 to Rs. 1.87 lakhs in 1979-80.

Growth in Large and Medium Industries.

Large and medium scale industries cover all those industrial undertaking which are either licensed under the Industrial Development and Registration Act 1951 or registered with the Director General of Technical Development, the Textile Commissioner or any other prescribed Central Government authority. The investment, employment and value of production in this sector of industry for the years 1977-78 to 1979-80 is given below :

Serial No.	Description	Unit	Year			Annual rate of growth 1977-78 to 1979-80 (Provisional)
			1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	No. of working units	.. (No.)	175	188	203	8.0
2	Fixed investment	.. (Rs crores)	309.93	378.65	716.00	65.51
3	Employment	.. (No.)	77,971	91,551	98,376	13.08
4	Production	.. (Rs. crores)	607.49	710.85	945.99	27.86
5	Per unit fixed investment	.. (Rs. lakh)	177.10	201.41	352.71	49.58
6	Productivity per employee	.. (Rs. '000')	77.91	77.65	96.16	11.71
7	Production per unit	.. (Rs. '000')	34,714	37,811	46,600	17.12

Note : — Investment and production figures are at current prices-
Source : Director of Industries, Punjab.

The number of large and medium factories in the state witnessed a growth of 8.0 percent per annum from 175 in 1977-78 to 203 in 1979-80. The value of fixed investment in these units which was Rs. 309.93 crores in 1977-78 rose to Rs. 716.00 crores in 1979-80 exhibiting an annual increase of 65.51 percent. At constant (1973-74) prices, the investment in 1979-80 was Rs. 523.33 crores. Such a large increase in fixed investment was due to commissioning of a highly capital intensive new unit i.e., National Fertiliser Plant at Bhatinda with a capital outlay of Rs. 250 crores. Per unit fixed investment in these units increased from 1.77 crores in 1977-78 to Rs. 3.53 crores in 1979-80. It would appear that new industrial units being set up are more capital intensive in nature. A part of this rise may also be due to the rise in the price of plant and machinery in the recent years. The employment provided by these units increased from 77,971 in 1977-78 to 98,376 in 1979-80 showing an annual rate of increase of 13.08 percent, and productivity per employee increased at the rate of 11.71 per cent from Rs. 77.91 thousands in 1977-78 to Rs. 96.16 thousands in 1979-80. The value of production in these units increased from Rs. 607.49 crores in 1977-78 to Rs. 945.99 crores in 1979-80 registering an annual increase of 27.86 percent. At constant (1973-74) prices the value of production amounted to Rs. 625.24 crores.

The most important industries in the State comprise agricultural implements and machine tools, sewing machine and parts, cotton ginning and pressing, cycle and cycle parts, steel re-rolling, cotton textiles, woollen textiles and manufacturing of hosiery goods. The total value of production in these industries in 1978-79 and in 1979-80 (provisional figures) are presented below:—

Value of Production of Important Industries.

Serial No.	Industry	Value of production (in Rs. lakhs)		Percentage increase/decrease in 1979-80 over 1978-79
		1978-79	1979-80 (Provisional)	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Woollen textiles and hosiery	.. 13,923	16,118	15.8
2	Steel re-rolling	.. 12,355	14,308	15.8
3	Cotton textiles including yarn	.. 11,516	13,285	15.4
4	Cycle and cycle parts	.. 10,975	13,631	24.2
5	Cotton ginning and pressing	.. 10,109	11,120	10.0
6	Agricultural implements and machine tools	.. 6,879	8,327	21.0
7	Sewing machines and parts	.. 1,070	1,180	10.3

Source : Director of Industries, Punjab.

Almost all the industries witnessed a significant rise of 10 percent or more in the value of production in 1979-80 compared to the previous year but rise was impressive (over 20 percent) in the case of cycle and cycle parts industry and manufacture of agricultural implements and machine tools.

Industries in Joint/State Sector-Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation. In order to promote industrial development state government started direct participation and under writing of equity and preference share capital. The Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation (PSIDC) promotes suitable projects in large and medium sector and also acts as the state level agency of the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) for extending re-finance facilities. The corporation has so far procured seventy two letters of intent/industrial licences and registration letters. Twelve letters of intent have been received since July, 1980.

At the end of September, 1980, 27 projects at a capital cost of Rs. 68.22 crores had already been commissioned. Eight projects costing Rs. 51.67 crores were under construction. Thirteen projects costing to Rs. 185.39 crores were under active implementation. Another 21 projects were at various stages of investigation.

The Corporation has sanctioned financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 535.06 lakhs to 25 units as on 30th September, 1980.

During the year 1980-81, the project 'Steel Strips Ltd., started functioning (May, 1980), three projects namely Punjab Khand Udyog Ltd., Bagrian Shoes Ltd., Agricultural Implements and Foundry project of Punjab Tractors Ltd., also went into production in the middle of financial year 1980-81. Six more projects are likely to be commissioned in early, 1981.

Punjab Small Scale Industries Corporation. The Punjab State Small Scale Industries Corporation Ltd., was created primarily to aid, assist, counsel, finance, protect and promote the interests of small scale units in the State of Punjab. The Corporation procured and distributed 56,120 m.t. of steel and 64,574 m.t. of pig iron during 1979-80 as against the distribution of 37,746, m.t. of steel and 81,000 m.t. of pig iron in the previous year. The corporation expects to procure 58,060 m.t. of iron and

steel and 1,20,000 m.t. of pig iron during 1980-81. The target of procurement for iron and steel and pig iron for 1981-82 has been fixed at 60,000 m.t. and 1,20,000 m.t. respectively. The corporation would be developing Industrial focal points at 30 places in the state. At present the work programme at 13 places is nearing completion and at remaining places, it is being taken up. A few more industrial focal points like Goindwal have also been taken up in this year. So far 8,880 developed plots have been allotted. During the year 1979-80 development work at the industrial focal points at Batala, Jullundur, Tarn Taran and Bhatinda was carried out and 423 plots were developed.

The Corporation is also undertaking the task of boosting exports from the SSI units of the state. Order for export worth Rs. 1.09 crores were executed by the Corporation after June, 1980, and targets for the year 1980-81 is fixed at Rs. 1.30 crores.

The Punjab State Electronic Development and Production Corporation has so far floated five companies three of which have successfully completed the first phase of development. These are expected to go into production by 1980-81. The Corporation has developed an industrial focal point purely meant for Electronic Industry at SAS Nagar (Mohali). In a land measuring 280 acres, so far 53 plots have been developed and 44 sheds have been constructed. Besides this, the Corporation is also setting up a Nickel Cadmium Project with an estimated cost of Rs. 195 lakhs. Another project Tantalum Capacitor is also under act of implementation. The Corporation has received clearance from state as well as Central Government for the manufacture of multi channel U.V. recorders.

**Punjab State
Electronic De-
velopment and
Production
Corporation.**

Punjab State Handloom and Textile Development Corporation has established a cotton waste spinning plant phase I at Nakodar. First phase consisting of 200 spindles with project cost of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has already come into operation in September, 1979. The Corporation is also establishing 4 more projects namely Shoddy Spinning Plant, Morinda; Cotton Waste Spinning Plant Phase-II; Nakodar; Process House for Cotton and Blended Fabrics at SAS Nagar, Mohali and Process House for Woollen Yarn and Fabrics at Amritsar, which are expected to go into production during the year 1981-82.

**Punjab State
Handloom and
Textile Deve-
lopment Cor-
poration.**

**Punjab State
Hosiery &
Knitwear De-
velopment
Corporation.**

The Punjab State Hosiery and Knitwear Development Corporation is establishing a Woollen Dyeing and Finishing Plant in Collaboration with UNDP. The first phase of the project has been commissioned. The corporation also proposes to take up a number of other projects such as Finishing Facilities for Warp Knitting Industry, Amritsar, Wool Fabric Finishing Plant at Amritsar, Finishing Plant for Cotton Knitwear at Ludhiana etc.

**Village In-
dustries.**

The only systematic statistical information available on various aspects of village industry relate to the industries covered under the schedule of Punjab Village and Khadi Industries Board. The production of Village Industries which was worth Rs. 640.49 lakhs in 1976-77 rose to Rs. 1,154.72 lakhs in 1979-80. Employment in these industries increased from 17,911 persons to 26,035 persons during the same period. The production showed an increase of 26.76 percent and employment 15.12 percent per annum. The integrated rural development programme for the promotion of village industries is being implemented in collaboration with Punjab Khadi and Village Industries Board. During a span of five years from 1980 to 1985 state government plans to set up 9,400 more village industries providing employment to 28,200 persons.

**Industrial
Finance-Pun-
jab Financial
Corporation.**

Punjab Financial Corporation provides medium and large term loans for setting up new industries in the state. During year 1979-80, Corporation received 360 applications for financial assistance amounting to Rs. 1,857.56 lakhs as against 307 applications aggregating to Rs. 1,472.00 lakh during the preceeding year. Corporation sanctioned financial assistance worth Rs. 989.53 lakhs to 208 applicants in 1979-80 as against Rs. 891.18 lakhs to 180 applicants during the previous year. The sanction during the year registered an increase of 11.04 percent over the sanction of the previous year. The corporation disbursed a record Rs. 643.74 lakhs to 152 units in 1979-80 as against Rs. 526.64 lakhs to 158 units during the year 1978-79. Disbursement during the year registered an increase of 22.24 percent over the last year.

Target for disbursement for 1980-81 has been fixed at Rs. 680.00 lakhs. Disbursement is expected to reach the level of Rs. 960.00 lakhs by the end of 1984-85.

CHAPTER VI

SOCIAL SERVICES

A. Health and Family Welfare :

Health and Family Welfare Programme is of vital importance as is reflected in the magnitude of effort and the organisation which the State Government has devoted for this work and the widespread public interest that has been aroused in the preventive and curative health services.

Considerable progress has been made during the last few years in the field of setting up of new dispensaries/hospitals, upgradation of existing medical institutions and medical education. The main stress of the health programme in the state has been laid on meeting the deficiencies and improving the operational efficiencies of existing medical institutions, augmentation of training facilities for medical and para-medical personnel and narrowing the rural-urban gap with regard to availability of health services. As a result of various measures taken for the improvement in environmental sanitation, health, education, preventive health examination, care of vulnerable groups such as pre-school/school children, nursing mothers and control of communicable diseases; there has been a steady fall in the death rate from 12.6 per thousand in 1972 to 11.5 per thousand in 1978 and further to 9.87 per thousand in 1979. Infant mortality rate has also gone down from 117.33 per thousand in 1972 to 112.50 per thousand during 1978 and 92.96 per thousand in 1979. The expectation of life at birth has also increased from 63.5 years for males and 58.6 years for females in 1971-75, to 66.8 years and 61.9 years for males and females respectively during the period 1976-80. The progress made under the Family Welfare Programme in the state is reflected in the reduction of birth rate from 34.0 per thousand in 1972 to 29.9 per thousand in 1978 and 29.3 per thousand in 1979.

Health Facilities, Death Rate, Infant Mortality Rate and Birth Rate.

The number of medical institutions, medical personnel and beds in hospitals are important indicators of development in medical and health sector. The number of medical institutions in the state registered more than

Growth in Medical Institutions.

three folds increase during the last decade from 536 in 1970 to 1656 in 1980. As a result of this, population served per medical institution also declined from 25,269 in 1971 to 10,077 in 1980. The subsidiary Health Centres form the base of integrated structure of medical services in rural areas. These centres are manned by one doctor, one dispenser, three class IV employees and one male and female multipurpose workers. These provide both preventive and curative services and also take care of family welfare programme. 1,096 subsidiary health centres have already been established and another 200 such centres are expected to be set up by the end of 1980-81. With this, the target of providing one such centre for 10,000 rural population will be achieved. A 25/30 bed rural hospital at the block level is the 2nd tier of the envisaged structure. It will serve as the first referral institution for the rural dispensaries (S.H.C's). So far 111 such rural hospitals have been established. Besides, 78 dental clinics have been opened at the block level by 1979-80 and 10 more clinics are to be established during 1980-81. Another important programme is the opening of new dispensaries in the urban slum areas and other suitable localities to relieve pressure on the out-door patients departments in the existing hospitals. Besides, 464 Ayurvedic and 20 Homeopathic dispensaries are functioning in the State.

**Number of
Doctors.**

The number of doctors in Punjab increased from 5,239 in 1971 to 7,917 in 1978 and 8,316 by 1979. The strength of para-medical personnel also registered significant increase from 15,310 in 1971 to 21,779 by 1979. The population served per doctor decreased from 2,585 in 1971 to 1,976 in 1979.

**Growth in
Number of
Beds.**

There has been progressive increase in the number of beds in medical institutions which reflect availability of medical facilities in the State. The number of beds almost doubled during the last decade as their number increased from 9,874 in 1971 to 19,681 by 1980. This has resulted in providing better medical facilities in the state by reducing the population served per bed from 1372 in 1971 to 848 in 1980. The teaching hospitals at district headquarters Amritsar, Patiala, Ludhiana have more than 1,000 beds each. Other two district headquarter towns of Jullundur and Faridkot have 400 and 200 beds respectively. The remaining seven district headquarters have

100 beds hospital each. All the sub-divisional tehsil headquarters have been provided with 50/25 bed hospitals and in the remaining towns of the State medical facilities vary from a dispensary to a small hospital.

It has been assessed that the state hospitals/dispensaries have equipment worth more than Rs. 25 crores. In the absence of a satisfactory arrangement for proper maintenance and repairs, most of the equipment remains out of order for long periods. In order to improve the efficiency of medical institutions, a repair-cum-maintenance unit has been set up in the state during 1979-80.

Effective measures to check population growth have been recognised as a key factor in the success of State/National Plans for economic and social development of the masses. Without this, it may not be feasible to ensure healthy, prosperous and culturally advanced life for people at large. In order to achieve this, efforts have been made to check population explosion in the state through family welfare programme. These programmes mainly consists of I.U.D. (Loops) insertions and sterilisation operations. During the year 1979-80, 37,817 I.U.D., were inserted as compared to 34,308 I.U.D. inserted in the previous years and as many as 28,011 sterilisation operations were performed during 1979-80 against 20,530 operations done during 1978-79. **Family Welfare Programme.**

There are five medical colleges in the state, three of them namely at Amritsar, Patiala and Faridkot being state owned. Both the private Medical Colleges are located at Ludhiana. The Annual intake in the state medical colleges is 150 each, except medical college Faridkot where it is 60. The intake at the two private medical colleges is 50 each. There are three nursing schools, four institutions for the training of auxiliary nurse mid-wives, one institution for lady health visitors, three institutions for compounder/pharmacists, three institutions for laboratory technicians and three for the training of Radiographers. However, with the existing facilities, the outturn of para-medical staff falls short of their requirements. It is, therefore, envisaged to increase the intake capacity of these categories and to introduce some new courses. **Medical Education.**

The Uni-purpose Health Workers Scheme has been converted into Multi-purpose Health Workers scheme by imparting adequate in-service training to the workers. **Multi-purpose Health Worker Scheme.**

Under the revised scheme one male and one female MPW is being provided for every 5,000 rural population. The entire state has already been covered under this scheme. The position of such sub-centres in the state is given below :—

(i) Number of sub-centres already established under minimum needs programme ;	...	1,034
(ii) Number of sub-centres established under Multi-purpose workers scheme :		
(a) Already opened upto 1978-79 ;	...	559
(b) Sanctioned during 1979-80;	...	1,000
	...	<u>2,593</u>

Main Programme for 1981-82.

During 1981-82, it is envisaged to lay more emphasis on the expeditious completion of on-going works, provide additional physical facilities in Guru Gobind Singh Medical College, Faridkot and other medical institutions and provide modern equipment and medicines in the existing medical institutions in the State. Funds have been provided for the establishment of five new dispensaries in urban slum areas. Funds have also been provided for the control/eradication of communicable diseases such as Malaria, T.B. Trachoma, etc. Thus the programmes of health and family welfare are being given the attention they deserve.

B. Education.

Educational Policy.

During the past few years emphasis has been given to the spread of education in the rural areas which had remained comparatively neglected in the provision of education. It was felt by the Government that educational programmes must be responsive to the needs of the community. With these objectives in view educational facilities were expanded in the State. Keeping in view the need for consolidating the results of the earlier programmes, during 1980-81 the main stress has been laid on maintenance and improvement of existing facilities at all levels and in bringing about improvement in quality of education through the establishment of S.C.E.R.T. and work experience. Besides the above, the endeavour has

been on expansion of non-formal education and taking up of adult education on a bigger scale.

The state has already achieved the objective of a primary school for every inhabited village and the target of 100 percent universalization of primary education. By 31st March, 1980, the number of primary schools in the State had risen to 12,237 from 10,866 on 31st March, 1978. For catering to the educational needs of new colonies/habitations which are coming up, the Government decided to set up ten single teacher primary schools during 1980-81 at an anticipated cost of Rs. 1.15 lakhs.

**Growth in
number of
Primary
Schools.**

The problem of providing school buildings to cover two thousand primary schools which are still without any shelter and some others which are housed in Dharamsalas/Gurdwaras/Temples is an urgent one. This is to be done in a phased manner. In 1980-81 alone the outlay for this purpose has been raised substantially from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 1.10 crores for constructing about such 400 school buildings.

The expansion in the middle level schools which started during 1977-78 has been continued. While fifty primary schools were upgraded to middle level standard during 1979-80, 80 primary schools are likely to be upgraded to middle level standard during 1980-81 against the target of 50. By the end of 1980-81, the number of middle schools is likely to go upto 1,789 from 1,649 in March, 1978.

**Growth in
Middle Level
Schools.**

Keeping in view a high percentage of drop-outs in the age group of 11-14 and the inability of those who cannot join regular classes for economic reasons, the stress is being laid on non-formal education during the Sixth Five Year Plan. The scheme launched in 1979-80 for starting 250 part-time non-formal education centres (6-11 years) is to be continued during 1980-81 at an anticipated cost of Rs. 2.50 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been made for this scheme in the year 1981-82.

**Non Formal
Education.**

Facilities for high/higher secondary school education are also being expanded. With a view to achieving the goal of having a high school within a radius of five kms. of every village in the state, one hundred Government middle schools were upgraded during 1979-80 against a target of 50 bringing the total number of high/higher

**High/Higher
Secondary
School Educa-
tion.**

secondary schools in the state to 1,645 in March, 1980. On account of the persistent demand from the rural community, 190 middle schools have been upgraded to high school level during 1980-81. A sum of Rs. 207.39 lakhs has been provided for this purpose in 1981-82.

Enrolment in school level education. With the increase in the number of schools, enrolment has been rising steadily. Percentage enrolment in the primary schools in the age group 6-11 years is reckoned at 109.29 in 1979-80. A total of 22.02 lakh students in the age group 6-11 years were enrolled during 1979-80. The proposed target for enrolment in this age group has been fixed at 19.75 lakhs for 1980-81. Consequently the percentage enrolment is expected to come down to 105.55 during 1980-81.

Enrolment in the age group 11-14 years has risen from 6.62 lakhs in 1978-79 to 6.64 lakhs in 1979-80. It is likely to go upto 6.90 lakhs during 1980-81 and may touch 7.50 lakhs mark during 1981-82. During the Sixth Plan, greater emphasis has been laid on increasing enrolment in the age group 11-14 years and the target is to increase it to 9.10 lakhs thus raising the coverage from 59.1 percent in 1978-79 to 82.43 percent by 1984-85.

New Education Pattern To cope with the increasing turn over from the high/higher secondary schools, the expansion of educational facilities at the college level has to be continued. The following has been done during 1980-81 under the scheme 'Improvement of Existing Government Colleges' for which an outlay of Rs. 43.45 lakhs was provided in the year under consideration :—

- (i) Graduate level science classes were started in Government College, Ajnala.
- (ii) A sum of Rs. 11.00 lakhs was distributed to various colleges of the state for the purchase of science equipments, library books and furniture etc.; and
- (iii) Nineteen (19) additional posts of lecturers were sanctioned to meet the demand of additional enrolment of students in various classes.

Under the programme 'Expansion of Facilities', there is a proposal under the consideration of the State Government to set up three new colleges one each at SAS Nagar, Ahmedgarh and Ranjitgarh. Besides, three sports wings are also to be started in Government Colleges. For this programme, against an outlay of Rs. 23.45 lakhs for 1980-81, an enhanced provision of Rs. 48.85 lakhs has been made during 1981-82.

The enrolment in the Pre-University, Degree and Post-Graduate Classes was 0.35 lakh, 0.81 lakh and 0.06 lakh (provisional figures) respectively in 1979-80 as compared to 0.39 lakh, 0.77 lakh and 0.06 lakh in 1978-79.

In order to make education job-oriented, the programme for qualitative improvement includes vocationalisation of education. Under this programme, children are provided opportunities to work with their own hands and thus develop in them a greater awareness of their environment. This programme was introduced in 150 (100 middle and 50 higher secondary) schools during the year 1974-75. The programme has been found useful and there is a great demand from the general public for its extension. It has, therefore, been decided to bring 100 more high/higher secondary schools under the ambit of this programme during 1980-81 and a provision of Rs. 39.00 lakh has been made for this purpose. The programme is to be continued during 1981-82 and a provision of Rs. 36.37 lakhs has been made therefor.

To acquaint teachers with modern techniques of teaching science, the State Education Department has organised an In-service Teachers Training Programme which is held at Jullundur, Patiala, Ferozpur and in the premises of State Institute of Science Education at Chandigarh. During 1980-81, 920 teachers received training at these centres. The Government has also been supplying simple apparatus in the form of demonstration kits as a regular feature to ensure the effective teaching of the subject. Science Kits numbering about 14,000 have already been provided to 13,000 Government Primary Schools of the State. A sum of Rs. 1.95 lakhs (at the rate of Rs. 15 per primary school) has been provided during 1980-81 for the replenishment of these science kits. With the introduction of new syllabus of science education prepared by the NCERT in every middle school of the state,

270 sets of five kits each have been already provided and 75 more kits are proposed to be provided during 1980-81 at the anticipated cost of Rs. 1.39 lakhs in the middle schools of the State.

**Adult Educa-
toin.** Under the National Adult Education Programme special priority has been accorded to education of people in the age group 15-35 years. A new scheme, 'Rural Functional Literacy Project comprising the Non-formal Education (15-35 years) part and the National Adult Education Programme has been introduced during 1980-81 in the State. The scheme is wholly sponsored by the Central Government. Under the scheme, 2500 centres are proposed to be set up in 10 districts of the State by the end of March, 1981 at a cost of Rs. 47.34 lakhs (Non-Plan). These 'Rural Functional Literacy Projects', besides imparting general elementary education to the adults will also attempt to make them more skillful and functional in approach in their respective areas of work. A total of 75,000 persons at the rate of 30 persons (15-35 years) per centre are to be benefitted from this scheme every year.

At the instance of the Government of India, the State Government has decided to start institutions for the physically handicapped children. Expenditure on these institutions will be on a sharing basis. A sum of Rs. 2.17 lakh (State's share) has been provided during 1981-82 for this purpose.

**Library Ser-
vices.** During 1979-80 a scheme was formulated for providing library services to 50 primary schools of the state. It is proposed to extend this facility to 80 more primary schools during the year 1980-81. Apart from this, the State Government also keeps the interests of the reading public in general in view. In consonance with the objectives of meeting the educational needs of the general public, the Government have, besides creating a net work of educational extension service centres set up two district libraries at Ferozepur and Faridkot in 1980-81.

Sports. For encouraging games and sports in the state, a sum of Rs. 35.00 lakhs has been provided for 1980-81. The State Government has decided to construct sports complexes and indoor stadiums at all the districts/sub-divisions in the state through Punjab State Sports Council. A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been set aside for this purpose

during 1980-81. Recreation centres have been set up at all district headquarters to provide indoor games facilities to the youth. Ten sports wings were attached to high/higher secondary schools upto 1977-78. Three more sports wings have been attached with the high/higher secondary schools during 1978-79 at Sangrur, Raikot and Ludhiana. The State Government had appointed coaches to organise and run sports camps at the district headquarters in 1977-78. 612 sports camps were arranged in 1978-79 and 650 are to be held during 1980-81 at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.75 lakhs. As many as 11,183 trainees are to participate in these sports camps during 1980-81 as against 10,788 participating in 1979-80. The State Government has set aside Rs. 5.75 lakhs for the purchase of sports equipment. An additional sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided during 1980-81 for holding of various sports competitions. In order to speed up coaching activities in the State of Punjab and to improve the National standard in sports the Government has sanctioned a scheme to set up a sports academy at S.A.S. Nagar (Mohali) during 1980-81 for which Rs. 1.00 lakh have been earmarked in the State annual plan 1980-81.

Out of a total outlay of Rs. 743.00 lakhs on general education, the anticipated expenditure during 1980-81 comes to 711.31 lakhs, whereas the actual expenditure incurred during 1979-80 on education was 316.31 lakhs out of the revised outlay of Rs. 407.56 lakhs.

The State Government is thus making all out efforts to bring about an improvement in all spheres of education.

APPENDIX
STATISTICAL TABLES

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TABLE 1.1

Gross State Domestic Product and Net State Domestic Product
(State Income) Punjab State

Year	Gross State Domestic Product (Rs. in crores)		Net State Domestic Product (Rs. in crores)		Per capita Net State Domestic Product (Rs.)		Index No. of Net State Domestic Product		Index No. of Per capita Net State Domestic Product	
	At Current Prices	At 1970-71 Prices	At Current Prices	At 1970-71 Prices	At Current Prices	At 1970-71 Prices	At Current Prices	At 1970-71 Prices	At Current Prices	At 1970-71 Prices
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1970-71	.. 1440.89	1440.89	1381.84	1381.84	1030	1030	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1971-72	.. 1542.13	1493.42	1477.76	1430.94	1080	1046	106.94	103.55	104.84	101.55
1972-73	.. 1707.65	1542.26	1635.29	1474.47	1172	1057	118.34	106.70	113.79	102.62
1973-74	.. 2129.33	1607.72	2045.61	1535.71	1438	1079	148.04	111.14	139.61	104.76
1974-75	.. 2306.96	1643.06	2212.92	1571.40	1525	1083	160.14	113.72	148.06	105.15
1975-76	.. 2472.41	1755.02	2361.68	1675.68	1597	1133	170.91	121.26	155.05	110.00
1976-77	.. 2877.90	1841.05	2732.68	1759.28	1812	1166	197.76	127.31	175.92	113.20
1977-78	.. 3191.41	1982.00	3024.25	1892.90	1966	1231	218.86	136.98	190.87	119.51
1978-79 (P)	.. 3467.24	2153.41	3274.35	2050.81	2088	1308	236.96	148.41	202.72	126.99
1979-80 (Q)	.. 3858.44	2216.38	3642.83	2112.14	2278	1321	263.61	152.85	221.17	128.25
Annual Growth Rate										
1971-72	.. 7.0	3.6	6.9	3.6	4.9	1.6				
1972-73	.. 10.7	3.3	10.7	3.0	8.5	1.1				
1973-74	.. 24.7	4.2	25.1	4.2	22.7	2.1				
1974-75	.. 8.3	2.2	8.2	2.3	6.1	0.4				
1975-76	.. 7.2	6.8	6.7	6.6	4.7	4.6				
1976-77	.. 16.4	4.9	15.7	5.0	13.5	2.9				
1977-78	.. 10.9	7.7	10.7	7.6	8.5	5.6				
1978-79 (P)	.. 8.7	8.6	8.3	8.3	6.2	6.3				
1979-80 (Q)	.. 11.2	2.9	11.3	3.0	9.1	1.0				

P—Provisional.

Q—Quick.

TABLE 1.2

Growth rate of Net State Domestic Product over the previous year at 1970-71 Prices.

(Percent per Annum)

Year	Overall of the State Economy	Agriculture (Proper)	Industries (Registered and un-registered, Manufacturing)
1	2	3	4
1971-72	3.6	3.3	3.3
1972-73	3.6	(-) 1.4	14.0
1973-74	4.2	4.8	3.7
1974-75	2.3	3.0	0.9
1975-76	6.6	4.3	15.3
1976-77	5.0	2.6	8.0
1977-78	7.6	7.4	11.6
1978-79 (P)	8.3	9.1	11.3
1979-80 (Q)	3.0	(-) 1.8	8.3
1970-71 to 1979-80	4.8	3.4	8.4

P : Provisional

Q : Quick.

TABLE 1.3**Percentage Distribution of Net State Domestic Product at 1970-71 Prices**

Sector	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79 (P)	1979-80 (Q)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Primary	..	60.3	60.0	58.1	58.4	59.3	58.1	57.0	57.0	56.7	55.0
Secondary	..	13.4	13.2	14.5	14.3	13.4	14.2	14.9	15.0	15.2	15.9
Tertiary	..	26.3	26.8	27.4	27.3	27.3	27.7	28.1	28.0	28.1	29.1
Total	..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Primary—Agriculture ; Live Stock ; Forestry and Logging; Fishing; Mining and Quarrying.

Secondary—Registered Manufacturing ; Un-Registered Manufacturing ; Construction ; Electricity, Gas and Water Supply.

Tertiary—Transport, Storage and Communication, Trade, Hotels and Restaurants, Banking and Insurance ; Real Estate and Ownership of Dwellings; Public Administration and other Services.

P—Provisional.

Q—Quick.

TABLE 1.4
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR THE WORKING CLASS

Year	PUNJAB (Base: 1966=100)	INDIA (Base: 1960=100)
1970-71	131	186
1971-72	136	192
1972-73	148	207
1973-74	171	250
1974-75	218	317
1975-76	214	313
1976-77	209	301
1977-78	225	324
1978-79	232	331
1979-80	247	360
April, 1980	261	375
May, 1980	263	382
June, 1980	266	386
July, 1980	277	394
Aug., 1980	282	397
Sep., 1980	287	402
Oct., 1980	289	406
Nov., 1980	289	411

TABLE 1.5

Summary of the Financial Position of the State

(Rs. in crores)

Sr. No.	Items	1974-75 (Accounts)	1975-76 (Accounts)	1976-77 (Accounts)	1977-78 (Accounts)	1978-79 (Accounts)	1979-80 (Accounts)	1980-81 (Budget Estimates)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Opening Balance—								
	(a) According to Books	(—)15·61	(—)36·68	(—)36·65	(—) 28·97	10·90	1·98	(—)28·04
	(b) Investment in Treasury Bills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Securities Allocated	..	8·11	8·11	8·11	7·75	7·75	7·75
	(d) Securities Un-allocated	..	1·15	1·15	..	..	..	..
II. Consolidated Fund—								
1. Revenue Account—								
	Receipts	..	250·02	304·41	376·41	406·12	481·01	544·73
	Expenditure	..	220·23	278·27	315·90	342·82	386·57	441·87
	Surplus	..	29·79	26·14	60·51	63·30	94·44	61·83
2	Capital Expenditure	..	37·47	36·03	86·00	36·97	32·90	131·00
3 Public Debt—								
	Debt incurred	..	165·96	303·81	402·72	477·60	433·21	289·38
	Payments	..	159·67	231·77	322·99	424·54	402·51	217·34
	Net	..	6·29	72·04	79·73	53·06	30·70	72·04
4 Loans and Advances—								
	Advances	..	58·01	69·20	91·62	57·45	94·07	112·07
	Recoveries	..	13·40	12·72	5·90	7·77	15·49	14·84
	Net	..	(—)44·61	(—)56·48	(—)85·72	(—)49·68	(—)78·58	(—)97·23
5	Inter-State Settlement (Net)	..	1·84	..	0·37	2·24	2·03	..

contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6	Appropriation to Contingency Fund	..	..	..	..	(-)4.00	..	..
	Total II—Consolidated Fund (Net)	..	(-)44.16	(-) 5.67	(-)31.11	31.95	11.69	(-)78.72
	III. Punjab Contingency Fund (Net)	..	(-)1.92	2.03	0.84	(-)0.44	1.38	3.06
	IV. Public Account							
1	Unfunded Debt (Net)	..	5.47	6.65	5.85	5.85	5.38	10.24
2	Deposits & Advances (Net)	..	21.87	(-)10.10	35.88	(-) 1.89	(-)30.22	33.65
3	Remittances (Net)	..	(-)2.33	(-)4.22	(-)3.78	4.40	2.85	1.75
	Total IV—Public Account	..	25.01	(-)7.67	37.95	8.36	(-)21.99	45.64
	Net Transactions (II+III+IV)	..	(-)21.07	0.03	7.68	39.87	8.92	(-)30.02
	V. Closing Balance	..	(-)36.68				28.04	
	(a) According to Books	..	(-)36.65	(-)28.97	10.90	1.98		(-)70.00
	(b) Investment in Treasury Bills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Securities allocated	..	8.11	8.11	8.11	7.75	7.75	7.75
	(d) Securities unallocated	..	1.15	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 3.1

Number of Un-employed persons in the State as per Live Register data of Employment Exchanges in Punjab

Category	No. of Unemployed Persons as on:		
	30th June, 1978	30th June, 1979	30th June, 1980
I	2	3	4
1. Graduate Engineers—			
(a) Civil ..	135	101	110
(b) Mechanical ..	72	40	65
(c) Mechanical ..	130	116	105
(d) Agriculture ..	51	27	6
(e) Chemical ..	6	4	1
(f) Others ..	27	20	16
Total ..	421	308	303
2. Diploma Engineers—			
(a) Civil ..	1,254	1,290	903
(b) Mechanical ..	642	761	698
(c) Electrical ..	839	801	689
(d) Others ..	26	41	63
Total ..	2,761	2,893	2,353
3. Craftsmen (I.T.I. Trained) ..	19,362	20,696	19,009
4. Allopathic Doctors (M.B.B.S.) ..	80	47	46
5. Dentists ..	8	7	7
6. Ayurvedic Doctors ..	101	122	190
7. Agricultural Graduates ..	489	377	264
8. Agricultural Post-Graduates ..	70	47	38
9. B.V.Sc. ..	3	55	100
10. Teachers—			
(a) M.Ed. ..	71	114	149
(b) B.Ed. ..	15,537	16,214	19,181

contd.

1	2	3	4
(c) J.B.T.	.. 8,642	9,572	9,921
(d) Language Teachers	.. 1,445	1,725	1,500
(e) Others	.. 17,750	21,497	22,720
Total	.. 43,445	47,397	51,971
11. Graduate Freshers (Arts Science and Commerce etc.)	.. 28,283	29,534	29,762
12. Post-Graduate Fresher, (Arts, Science and Commerce etc.)	.. 7,521	8,318	6,241
13. Matric/Higher Secondary but below Graduate Freshers	.. 92,568	92,558	1,05,682
Total educated work-seekers (Freshers)	.. 1,28,372	1,30,410	1,41,685
14. Total work-seekers	.. 3,80,072	4,05,448	4,33,116

TABLE 4.1
Agricultural Production in Punjab

(Production in 000 Tonnes/Bales)

Year	Food grains			Non-Foodgrains		
	Cereals	Pulses	Oilseeds	Sugarcane (Gur)	Cotton	Potatoes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1960-61	2,453	709	121	486	709	129
1965-66	3,000	389	222	570	775	233
1969-70	6,505	419	213	618	852	197
1970-71	6,991	308	233	527	818	216
1971-72	7,623	302	272	403	1,030	222
1972-73	7,399	293	268	469	1,077	240
1973-74	7,327	352	295	582	1,158	317
1974-75	7,703	242	291	615	1,200	448
1975-76	8,425	402	263	613	1,235	445
1976-77	9,005*	333	206*	607*	1,136*	618*
1977-78	10,004	353	214	652	1,231	738
1978-79 (P)	11,358	313	177	613	1,320	1,027
1979-80 (Estimated)	11,750	205	162	404	1,213	787
1980-81 (Anticipated)	12,752	248	235	550	1,300	850

*Revised,
(P) Provisional

Source.—Director Land Records, Punjab.
Director of Agriculture, Punjab.

TABLE 4. 2
Index number of agriculture production in Punjab (crop wise and year wise)

Crop/Year	1961-62	1965-66	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rice ..	99.02	125.68	507.1	623.0	763.5	1,073.4	1331.6
Bajra ..	125.67	136.03	190.3	299.9	226.3	188.6	135.0
Maize ..	109.93	158.18	220.8	208.3	150.8	167.5	168.1
Jowar ..	—	43.38	147.9	221.3	180.3	142.5	92.6
Total Kharif cereals ..	107.01	143.63	326.0	373.3	389.1	511.4	604.1
Wheat ..	107.47	116.57	321.6	352.1	389.2	404.0	452.3
Barley ..	94.99	117.13	370.4	258.5	124.9	115.6	99.6
Total Rabi cereals ..	107.15	116.58	322.8	349.7	382.9	396.6	443.2
Total cereals ..	107.1	124.08	323.7	356.3	384.2	428.4	487.9
Gram ..	98.82	52.37	30.6	53.2	44.4	45.0	40.1
Moong ..	109.37	69.93	154.2	149.4	85.3	86.5	99.6
Mash ..	109.24	83.20	166.7	135.1	98.4	125.3	145.6
Masur ..	93.85	52.65	45.0	38.0	44.8	41.4	51.7
Total pulses ..	98.89	52.93	33.7	54.5	49.2	46.3	42.3
Total food grains ..	105.21	107.62	256.6	286.4	314.5	340.0	384.8
Ground nut ..	123.23	283.05	242.2	302.8	259.3	264.0	193.1
Sesamum ..	123.41	150.76	253.1	251.6	158.4	150.5	98.8
Rape and Mustered ..	100.90	112.02	315.5	175.3	105.3	143.5	137.4
Linseed ..	117.13	97.63	63.2	53.7	44.8	38.6	53.7
Total seed ..	106.42	189.79	274.1	233.5	160.4	195.1	158.2
Cotton Desi ..	132.07	107.01	105.5	108.3	87.1	75.9	72.7
Cotton American ..	97.16	105.48	217.4	224.4	217.2	250.3	277.9
Total fibres ..	111.80	106.42	170.5	175.7	162.7	177.1	191.9
Potatoes ..	90.16	193.65	372.2	368.1	517.6	577.8	858.3
Sugarcane (gur) ..	89.95	131.47	141.4	141.6	139.5	150.4	141.3
Chillies dry ..	118.41	86.74	86.3	152.0	170.4	104.4	80.8
Tobacco ..	82.2	88.26	39.4	49.7	42.8	49.4	61.2
Total Miscellaneous ..	93.25	134.26	165.1	172.0	192.1	200.5	227.7
Total Non-foodgrains ..	100.16	135.61	183.9	182.6	181.8	193.6	207.5
All Commodities ..	103.84	115.18	237.0	258.4	272.3	300.4	336.9

Source.—Economic and Statistical Organisation Punjab.

TABLE 4·3
Area under H. Y. V. of crops in Punjab

(Area in '000' Hectares)

Year/crop	Rice	Maize	Bajra	Wheat
1	2	3	4	5
1967-68	17	29	51	621
1968-69	26	49	82	1,194
1969-70	72	52	100	1,502
1970-71	130	49	126	1,589
1971-72	311	40	69	1,695
1972-73	362	29	9	1,890
1973-74	433	26	6	1,970
1974-75	481	88	33	1,956
1975-76	517	100	40	2,195
1976-77	601	108	52	2,376
1977-78	768	91	43	2,451
1978-79	1,001	65	34	2,634
1979-80	1,076	71	21	2,775
1980-81 (Targets)	1,100	100	35	2,800

Source.—Director of Agriculture, Punjab.

TABLE 4.4
Net Area Irrigated by Canals in Punjab

(Area '000' Hectares)

Year	Government Canals	Private Canals	Total
1	2	3	4
1967-68	1,288	5	1,293
1968-69	1,290	4	1,294
1969-70	1,301	5	1,306
1970-71	1,286	6	1,292
1971-72	1,364	5	1,369
1972-73	1,275	5	1,280
1973-74	1,284	5	1,289
1974-75	1,406	4	1,410
1975-76	1,366	4	1,370
1976-77	1,382	4	1,386*
1977-78 *	1,390	4	1,394
1978-79 (P)	1,429	5	1,434
1979-80 (P)	1,491 1445	5	1,496 1450

Source.—Director of Land Records, Punjab.

(P) Provisional.

(*) Revised.

TABLE 4.5
Net Area Irrigated by Minor Irrigation Works in Punjab

(Area in '000' Hectares)

Year	Tubewells and wells	Other sources	Total
1	2	3	4
1967-68	989	7	996
1968-69	1,352	6	1,358
1969-70	1,524	5	1,529
1970-71	1,591	5	1,596
1971-72	1,554	32	1,586
1972-73	1,652	8	1,660
1973-74	1,680	7	1,687
1974-75	1,766	7	1,773
1975-76	1,742	7	1,749
1976-77 (‡)	1,802	6	1,808
1977-78 (‡)	1,859	33	1,892
1978-79 (P)	1,929	11	1,940
1979-80 (P)	2,051 1,964	11	2,062 1,975

Source :—Director of Land Records, Punjab.

(P)—Provisional.

(‡)—Revised.

TABLE 4.6
Consumption of Chemical Fertilizers in Punjab

(Figures in '000' Tonnes)

Year	Fertilizers			Total
	N (20%)	P (16%)	K (60%)	
1	2	3	4	5
1967-68	—	—	—	—
1968-69	—	—	—	—
1969-70	734	131	11	876
1970-71	874	196	12	1,082
1971-72	1,122	330	20	1,472
1972-73	1,200	410	31	1,642
1973-74	1,090	428	35	1,553
1974-75	944	263	22	1,229
1975-76	1,165	330	16	1,511
1976-77	1,290	588	35	1,913
1977-78	1,653	656	49	2,360
1978-79	2,095	969	49	3,113
1979-80	2,385	1,119	50	35,554

Source :—Director of Agriculture, Punjab.

TABLE 4.7
Area covered under Soil Conservation Programme in Punjab

Soil Conservation/ Year	1968- 69	1969- 70	1970- 71	1973- 74	1974- 75	1975- 76	1976- 77	1977- 78	1978- 79	1979- 80
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Contour bunding (Hect.) ..	1035	940	886	338	278	255	265	176	372	261
2. Water Management (Hect.)..	7750	5992	7219	7765	16893	19797	29693	67922	12413	12885
3. Field Drainage (Running feet)	1000	—	11000	14071	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Bench Terracing (Hect.) ..	—	—	—	—	664	993	1021	1334	2104	3552
5. Land levelling (Hect.) ..	—	—	—	—	1754	2142	3193	3245	5197	2733

Source : Director, Soil Conservation and Engineering, Punjab.

TABLE

Scheduled Commercial Banks' Advance to Agriculture in Punjab during 1977

Finance for distribution of fertilizers and other inputs				Loans to State Electricity Board for energisation of wells, etc.				
1977		1978		1977		1978		
No. of accounts	Amount outstanding	No. of accounts	Amount outstanding	No. of accounts	Amount outstanding	No. of accounts	Amount outstanding	No. of accounts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
682	1,975·0	1,461	1,783·4	—	—	1	110·2	598

Source :—Statistical Tables relating

4.8

and 1978

(Amount in lakhs of rupees)

Other types of Indirect Finance		Direct Finance to Farmers				Total				
1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978			
Amount Out-standing	No. of accounts out-standing	Amount out-standing	No. of accounts out-standing	Amount out-standing	No. of accounts out-standing	Amount out-standing	No. of accounts out-standing			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
721.5	1,877	2,112.2	1,27,606	7,170.0	1,81,476	11,093.6	1,28,886	9,866.5	1,84,815	15,099.4

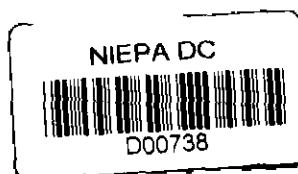
to Banks in India, 1977 and 1978.

TABLE 4.9
Indices of Area, Production and Yield per Hectare in Punjab

Year	Area	Indices of Production	Yield
1	2	3	4
1961-62	101.16	103.84	102.47
1965-66	102.34	115.18	106.17
1966-67	109.26	130.65	114.44
1967-68	116.32	164.66	134.82
1968-69	114.64	181.76	146.56
1969-70	119.28	200.11	157.19
1970-71	122.42	208.97	159.92
1971-72	124.12	224.89	171.50
1972-73	128.38	222.13	163.83
1973-74	131.71	229.45	165.74
1974-75	129.07	236.89	171.96
1975-76	137.94	258.39	177.01
1976-77 (P)	139.36	272.33	179.23
1977-78 (P)	142.06	300.44	194.67
1978-79 (P)	148.17	336.88	204.81

Source : Economic and Statistical Organisation, Punjab.

(P)—Provisional.



**Sub-National Systems Unit,
National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration**

17-B, SriAurbindo Marg, New Delhi-110016
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