

DRAFT

FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

1974-79

RAJASTHAN

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN

- 544

309,25

RAJ-D


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Ministry of Educational
Planning and Extension
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Date.....

FOREWORD

The Draft Fifth Five Year Plan of Rajasthan embodies the hopes and determination of this State to achieve a measure of self-reliance in the developmental effort. Its objective is also to ensure a better deal for the weaker sections as well as for the more backward regions of this already economically backward State.

We hope that during the Fifth Plan, the vicious circle of scarcity of resources, leading to lack of development and again resulting in a weak resource base will be broken to some extent. We also hope that while implementing the plans and programmes, the strategies of making available the benefits to a wider section of the population and raising the incomes of the primary producers will yield results. For the first time we are proposing integrated developmental programmes for the desert areas and the tribal areas of the State. Special attention is being given to command area development and to the utilisation of irrigation potential. The sectors where untapped resources yet remain will be exploited. Minerals and ground water, animal husbandry and village industries hold the key to the economic transformation of the State.

We are confident of forging ahead with hard work and the active involvement of our people in the process of development.



(Chandan Mal Baid)
Minister for Planning

Jaitpur,
July 6, 1973.

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1. OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY FOR THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

1.1 The objective of the Fifth Five Year Plan in Rajasthan is to strengthen the economic base by promoting development in the sectors which are capable of generating growth, and to ensure that the benefits of economic development are spread over a wider section of the population and that there is a significant improvement in the standard of living of the majority of the population, specially in the rural areas.

1.2 Acceleration of the pace of development can come about only by judicious investment of resources in the growth potential sectors, where areas must be identified that can give maximum returns on investment made, within a short period of time. But while the emphasis on economic development must continue, strategies and programmes that will be taken up in the Fifth Five Year Plan must ensure that a wider distribution of incomes and benefits take place. Selection of programmes that will generate larger employment opportunities would be necessary. An assessment of the socio-economic situation in the State in the spheres in which suitable measures of reform are needed to ensure the spread of social benefits as well as a reduction in the disparity within the economic classes, would also have to be undertaken. Growth with social justice can only be translated into action by an effort at detailed planning where mobilisation of resources, both material and human, involvement of the people in the developmental effort, and a judicious deployment of resources to ensure the objectives, would all play their part.

Socio-Economic Survey.

1.3 The Fourth Five Year Plan had aimed at strengthening the base of the economy through large investments in the Irrigation and Power sectors and in Agriculture. It has also sought to provide increased facilities in the Social Services sector particularly for Rural Water Supply.

1.4 The expenditure pattern of the Fourth Five Year Plan, indicates a much higher allocation on Irrigation and Power in comparison to the Third Five Year Plan, which was needed to provide the infrastructure for growth in agriculture and industry. There has also been a higher expenditure in the Social Services sector mainly because of outlays of the order of Rs. 20 crores within the State Plan for Rural Water Supply. The percentage-wise sectoral expenditure in the Fourth Plan as compared to the Third Plan is given in the table below

according to broad categories:—

Head of Development.	PERCENTAGE EXPENDITURE	
	Third Plan	Fourth Plan.
1	2	3
1. Agricultural Programmes	11.3	7.3
2. Cooperation and Community Development	8.0	2.8
3. Irrigation and Power	54.4	59.8
4. Industry and Mining	1.4	2.9
5. Transport, Communication and Tourism	4.7	3.2
6. Social Services	19.7	23.1
7. Miscellaneous	0.5	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0

1.5 This will indicate a higher allocation in Irrigation and Power, Industry and Mining and in the Social Services. During the Fourth Plan, the State Plan expenditure would be of Rs. 316 crores, and an investment of Rs. 118 crores has also been available through centrally sponsored and central sector programmes. Besides, Rs. 176 crores would have been raised from institutional financing agencies and the various central and state corporate bodies.

1.6 The expenditure incurred during the Fourth Five Year Plan through different sources of funding have made a substantial impact on the economy despite the fact that one year, viz., 1972-73 was a year of acute famine conditions, and 1969-70 was a marginal year. The estimates of State Income are available at 1954-55 prices as well as at current prices. These have been adjusted by rapid calculations at 1971-72 prices, by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, and the estimates of the State Domestic Product for the year 1968-69, which is the base year of the Fourth Plan and of 1969-70 to 1972-73 are given in table below:—

Year	State Domestic Products (Rs. in lakh)	Percentage variation over the previous year	Per Capita Income (Rs.)	Percentage variation over the previous year
1	2	3	4	5
1968-69	118433	..	488	..
1969-70	130232	+9.96	524	+7.38
1970-71	164626	+26.40	646	+23.28
1971-72	149895	(-)-8.95	574	(-)-11.15
1972-73	147336	(-)-1.71	549	(-)-4.36

1.7. An analysis of the State Income data for the base year and first three years of the Fourth Five Year Plan shows an annual increase in the State Domestic Product of 9.96% in 1969-70 and 26.40% in 1970-71. In the Year 1971-72 there is an apparent reduction of 8.95% in the State Demestic Product. These percentage variations however, are only meaningful if the production of the base year, and the effect of the variations of the monsoon on the agricultural economy are taken into account. Approximately 40% of the State Domestic Product is contributed by the Agriculture Sector. The base level year of the Fourth Plan, viz., 1968-69 was the worst famine year of last two decades. The production of food grains was estimated at just over 35 lakh tonnes. In 1969-70 the production was 46.98 lakh tonnes, and this too was a marginal year. However, the increase in food production affected the value added from agriculture. In 1970-71, due to an unusually good monsoon with an optimum spread of rainfall, the production in agriculture reached the all time high of 88.40 lakh tonnes. This phenomenal rise, increased the State Domestic product by over 26% in one year. In 1971-72, which was a normal year, the domestic product declined by 8.95 per cent in comparison to 1970-71. The year 1972-73 has been another bad famine year and agricultural production has suffered a set-back. There were fanine conditions in 18,498 out of 33,305 villages of the State spread over to 24 districts and 1.33 crores of the rural population of the State were affected. The good-grain production also, despite the accelerated efforts made in the Rabi season, could reach aggregate of only 51.49 lakh tonnes. This is a substantial decrease from a production of 63.74 lakh tonnes in 1971-72. The food-grain production has its impact on other sectors of the economy also, and therefore, the growth rate in State income in 1972-73 shows a further decline by 1.71% over the year 1971-72.

1.8 As 83% of agriculture in the State is rain fed, it is difficult to project the production of 1973-74 in a realistic manner. In view of the above, a meaningful or realistic estimate of the annual compound rate of growth for the Fourth Plan is difficult.

1.9 The phenomenal rise in prices due to inflationary pressures on the economy and the drought of 1972-73, has been mainly responsible for distorting the picture of the economic progress of the State. The wholesale price index stood at 229.5 in April, 1968 (1952-53=100), when a process of recession had resulted in a softening of the price structure. Since the middle of November, 1969 however, an increase in the price trend was noticeable. The annual general index of wholesale price rose to 249 in 1970, against 242 in 1969. The upward trend continued till January, 1970, when the index reached 251. Save for a temporary

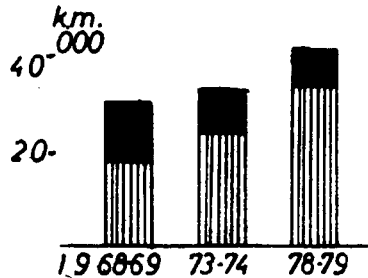
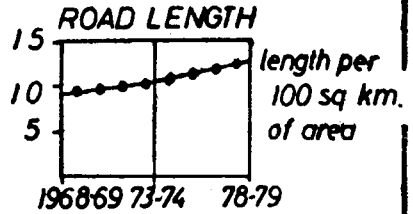
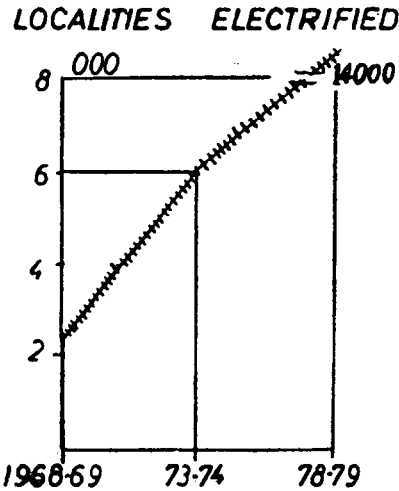
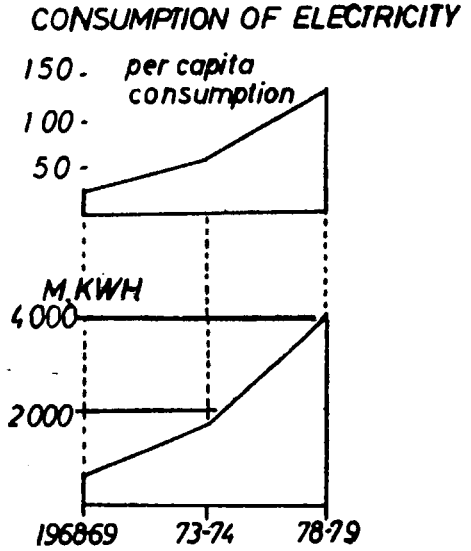
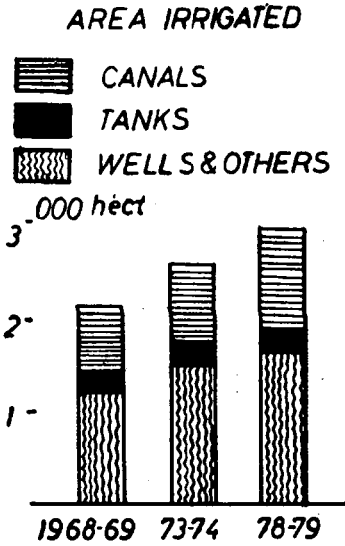
decline upto May, 1970, the index again rose to 256 in June 1970. Favourable climatic conditions of 1970-71 were reflected in a continuous decline after June 1970 upto April 1971, except for a slight increase in March 1971. Thereafter, a continuous increase in the wholesale price index has been noticed. The yearly averages of the wholesale price index for 1968-69, 1969-70, 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 have been placed at 234.1, 246.0, 244.8, 246.8 and 281.3 respectively. The rise in 1972-73 over the past years' averages has been unprecedented. In the year 1972-73, the index witnessed the sharpest increase of 34.5 points in one year, and in April 1973, the index shot up to 305.5 and has touched a new height of 318.6 in May 1973. The rise in prices has been shared by all groups. Food articles have recorded a rise of 30.5% in May 1973 over the figure of 1968-69. In 1970-71, and 1971-72, however, the food articles group had registered a slight fall. The percentage rise in May 1973 over 1968-69, in respect of the remaining three groups, namely, Industrial raw materials, fuel and lubricants, and manufactured articles, has been higher than in the food articles group. There has been a 97.3% increase in fuel and lubricants, 74.8% increase in the case of industrial raw materials, and 40.9% increase in the prices of the manufactured articles group. These groups have registered a steady increase year after year during the Fourth Plan period, except for the industrial raw materials group in which there was a fall in 1971-72.

1.10 Normally, the post-harvest period of the Rabi season witnessed a slump in the prices, which has not taken place in April and May of the year 1973.

1.11 The lack of surface water and sources of generation of power within the State, necessitated heavy investment in the Irrigation & Power sector. This was reflected in the Fourth Plan outlays also. The main investment was in the Rajasthan Canal Project on which about Rs. 38 crores have been spent for canal construction during the Fourth Plan period. In addition Rs. 11 crores from the Government of India have also been spent on the construction of the canal.

1.12 Irrigation facilities were further increased through utilisation of ground water. As a result of various efforts made under the Irrigation sector, the irrigated area would have increased to 25.67 lakh hectares at the end of 1973-74 as against 21.18 lakh hectares at the beginning of the Fourth Plan. As a result of increased irrigation facilities, the area under crop increased from 9.46 lakh hectares in 1968-69 to 15.11 lakh hectares by the end of 1971-72, thereby increasing the percentage of double cropped area to the net area sown from 7.1 per cent

GROWTH UNDER IRRIGATION, POWER, TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION



SURFACED  UNSURFACED 

in 1968-69 to 9.9% in 1971-72. This is likely to increase further to 16.70 lakh hectares by the end of the Fourth Plan period.

1.13 The potential created in areas under the major and medium irrigation projects is likely to increase from 7.08 lakh hectares in 1968-69 to 8.40 lakh hectares by the end of 1973-74. The utilisation of irrigation potential in the State has also been fairly satisfactory. In the command areas of major and medium irrigation projects other than the Rajasthan Canal, the percentage utilisation of potential has been over 98. As most of these projects have been started in earlier plan periods, the irrigation facilities have had time to stabilise. In the Rajasthan Canal area, the utilisation has been 71% of the potential as the project is still new.

1.14 In the Power sector important generation schemes taken up in earlier Plan periods will be completed. These include the Jawahar Sagar Power Project and the Rana Pratap Sagar Power Project. Power from the Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant has also begun to flow into the State and the availability of power from the Satpura Thermal Power Station has increased during the Fourth Plan period. Thus the availability of firm power has increased from 174 MW in 1968-69 to 452 MW in the last year of the Fourth Plan. As a result of increased availability, the per capita consumption of electricity has risen from 26 KWH in 1968-69 to 60 KWH in 1973-74. The electricity used for industrial purposes constitutes 61% of the total consumption in the State. There has been substantial increase in the number of localities electrified and wells energised during the Fourth Plan as a result of extensive transmission and distribution schemes taken up in the State. The number of localities electrified is likely to rise from 2247 in 1968-69 to 6057 in 1973-74. Similarly, the number of wells energised was 18795 in 1968-69 which is likely to increase to 80944 by the end of 1973-74.

1.15 In the Transport and Communication Sector, although the State Plan outlay was slightly lower in the Fourth Plan as compared to the expenditure incurred in the Third Plan, considerable funds were available from other sources for road construction in the State. The total expenditure incurred on road construction during the Fourth Plan period was about Rs. 29 crores. As a result of this, the road length will increase from 31,376 kilometres to 33,882 kilometres by the end of 1973-74. This will raise the road length per hundred square kilometres of area from 9.2 in 1968-69 to 10.0 in 1973-74.

1.16 In the Industries Sector, special effort was made on development of infra-structure and on promotional activities in the medium and large

scale industries sector. The Rajasthan Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation was constituted in 1969. The Corporation has helped in preparing a climate for accelerated industrial activity and in creating an awareness of the industrial potential of the State. Development of industrial estates and infra-structure, increased availability of cheap power, credit facilities through banks and financing institutions and other promotional measures have helped in partially developing the potential for industrial activity. The number of registered factories would increase from 1846 in 1968 to 2800 in 1973. The production of cement increased from 13.43 lakh tonnes in 1968 to 16.09 lakh tonnes in 1972. Salt production also increased from 5.13 lakh tonnes in 1968 to 6.37 lakh tonnes in 1972. The production of ball bearing increased from 60 lakhs in 1968 to 74 lakhs in 1972.

1.17 Mineral development was also stepped up during the Fourth Plan period. The significant increase in mineral production during the Fourth Plan period can be seen from the table below:—

Item	Unit	Production at the end of	
		1968	1972
1	2	3	4
1. Copper Ore	'000 tonnes	1.1*	176.4
2. Iron Ore	„	0.2	2.1
3. Run of Mica Ore	„	193.8	347.5
4. Lead concentrate	„	3.6	4.4
5. Silver	Kilograms	2700	4184
6. Asbestos	'000 tonnes	8.1	11.8
7. Calcite	„	6.7	17.7
8. Felspar	„	26.2	34.1
9. Rock Phosphate	„	69.1*	209.5
10. Lime Stone	„	1892.0	2415.1
11. Soap Stone	„	152.0	184.3

*Relates to the year 1969.

1.18 The discovery of rock phosphate, and its mining during the Fourth Plan has opened up possibilities of increased exploitation of this valuable ore in future years.

1.19 The Agro Industries Corporation was formed in the year 1969 to promote the development of industries based on agricultural commodities and for supply of machinery, equipment and imported agricultural tools and plants. The Corporation has developed a climate in favour of mechanisation in agriculture in areas of assured irrigation potential.

1.20 The social services have been considerably expanded during the Fourth Plan. The progress made by way of increase in the number of educational institutions and in the percentage of children going to schools as well as in the number of dispensaries, hospitals and water supply schemes during the Fourth Plan are given in the table below:—

Item	Unit	Level of development at the end of	
		1968-69	1973-74 (likely)
1	2	3	4
1. Educational Institutions—			
(i) Primary Schools	No.	18936	19500
(ii) Upper Primary Schools	"	1943	4800
(iii) Secondary/Higher Secondary Schools	"	1006	1260
(iv) Colleges for general education	"	79	88
2. School going children—			
(i) 6-11 age-group	%	56.5	65.5
(ii) 11-14 age-group	"	23.3	31.0
(iii) 14-17 age-group	"	11.0	14.0
3. Medical Institutions—			
(i) Allopathic	No.	574	619
(ii) Ayurvedic and Unani	"	1684	1846
(iii) Primary Health Centres	"	232	232
4. Inpatient beds—			
(i) Modern Medicine	"	13215	14379
(ii) Ayurved and Unani	"	345	345
5. Water Supply facilities—			
(i) Towns covered	"	81	157
(ii) Villages covered	"	225	1078

1.21 The result of the sample registration of births and deaths scheme indicates that the birth rate in the rural areas declined from 41.04 per thousand in 1969 to 40.28 per thousand in 1971. The death rate in the rural areas declined from 23.71 per thousand to 17.14 per thousand. The drop in the death rate was thus considerably greater

than in the birth rate. In the urban areas, the birth rate declined from 37.66 per thousand in 1969 to 31.90 per thousand in 1971 and the death rate declined from 13.60 per thousand to 9.50 per thousand during the same period. From the above it is apparent that improved medical facilities had their impact in both rural and urban areas, and the family planning programme has made a greater impact in the urban areas of the State. The higher population increase in the urban areas, despite the higher increase in growth rate in the rural areas, indicates some shift of the rural population to urban areas. The 1971 census indicates that the urban population grew by 38% during the decade 1961 to 1971 as compared to 11% during the decade 1951 to 1961. The number of towns increased from 145 in 1961 to 157 in 1971.

1.22 The socio-economic policy during the Fourth Plan period has been directed towards reducing disparities in the spread of benefits to the population. Legislations in respect of ceiling on urban property, and ceiling on land holdings have been introduced. The decision to progressively nationalise bus routes would have been implemented to the extent of 25% by the end of Fourth Plan.

Objectives and strategy for Fifth Plan.

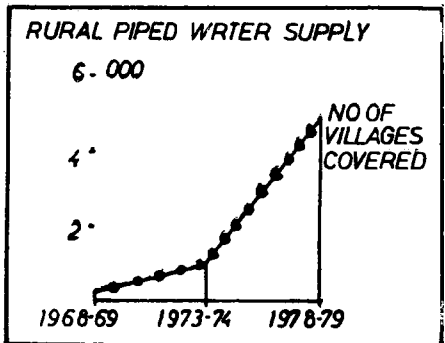
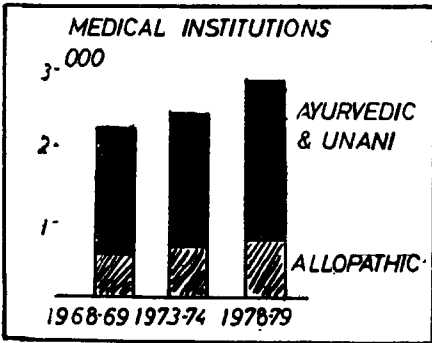
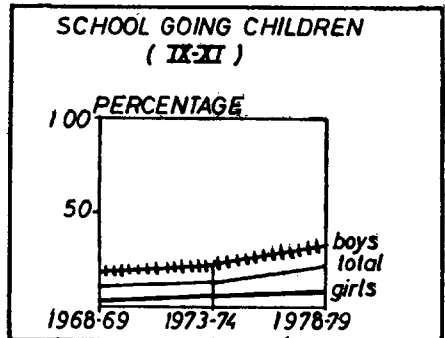
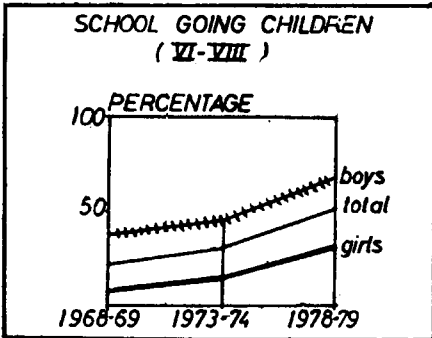
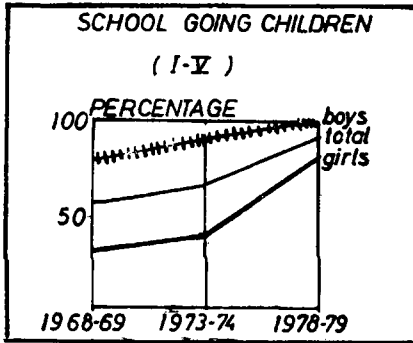
1.23 The strategy for the Fifth Plan will be to develop those sectors of the economy which will accelerate the pace of development and yield the maximum returns. The programmes that will be taken up in these sectors, will be so framed that benefits reach the weaker sections of the population. Programmes that afford increased employment opportunities will be preferred, and efforts will be made to meet the essential needs of the rural population in respect of educational facilities, health programmes, water supply, electrification, roads, house sites and slum improvement.

1.24 It will also be necessary to take up programmes which will increase incomes of the primary producer, agricultural labourer and the weaker sections of the population.

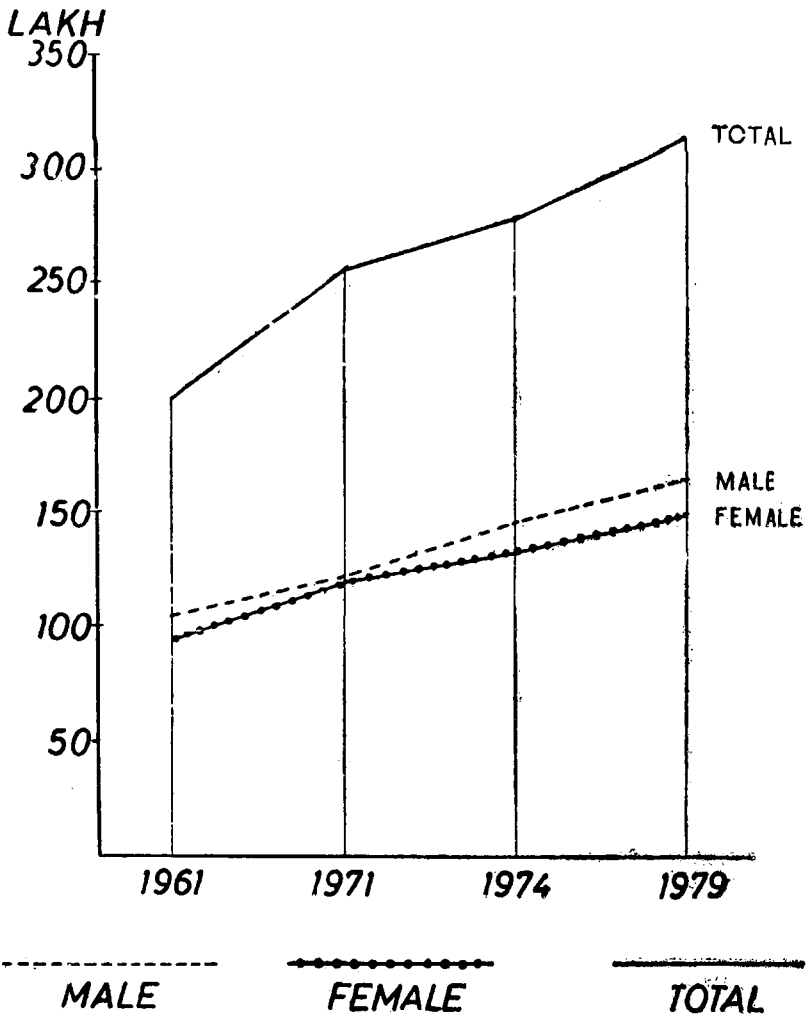
1.25 Keeping in view these goals, programmes have been prepared for the Fifth Five Year Plan which indicate a major shift in favour of developing the agriculture, animal husbandry and industrial and mineral base of the State.

1.26 The strategy in agricultural planning will be to increase the yield per acre and concentrate on more intensive agriculture. The scope for expanding the cultivable area is limited. As a matter of fact, certain areas which are today cultivated need to be weaned away from crop farming to improve the soil conditions, prevent soil erosion and develop a vegetative cover. The potential for animal husbandry development in

PROGRESS UNDER SOCIAL SERVICES



GROWTH OF POPULATION



the State is considerable and capable of enormous development. Within the strategy of planning in the Agriculture and Allied Sectors, greater importance will be given to the development of animal husbandry than has been given in the Fourth Plan. A link-up will be established between higher milk production and organised marketing through dairies, and an assured price will be provided through co-operative institutions, to the primary producer. The requirements of improved cattle development in the form of pasture and fodder development will be met.

1.27 The linkage of the programmes of agriculture and animal husbandry with ground water development is self-evident. Greater emphasis will be paid to exploit the ground water potential of the State in view of the limited scope for developing surface water sources. A massive programme of ground water development has been envisaged which will provide assured irrigation to a large part of the total cultivable area, and which will also make water available in those regions where there is scope for pasture and cattle development.

1.28 In order to ensure optimum utilisation of the irrigation potential created through major and medium irrigation projects executed in past Plan periods, a large programme of integrated command area development has been envisaged. The coordinated development of the command areas is necessary to ensure the supply of agricultural in-puts for better yields and higher incomes for the cultivators. Scientific cropping patterns and improved agricultural practices will be promoted. Special programmes of land levelling, soil conservation and dry farming will be taken up to improve production and efficiency of agriculture. The dependence of agriculture on rainfall will still be considerable and, therefore, improved practices and research in dry farming techniques will be taken up to improve production and efficiency of agriculture production.

1.29 The agriculture and animal husbandry programmes will depend largely on availability of credit. In order to ensure that the benefits of agricultural in-puts and animal husbandry development reach the weaker sections of the population, the co-operative base has to be strengthened. Special programmes will be taken up to increase the availability of credit to small and marginal farmers.

1.30 While a climate has been prepared for increased industrial activity in the State, promotional effort will be further strengthened to attract large and medium scale industries to the State. Development of infra structure will be speeded up through the Industrial Development Corporations which will also help in providing institutional credit.

The small and village industries programmes will be considerably increased in view of the wider employment opportunities and scope for providing increased incomes to the rural population.

1.31 The mineral potential of the State has yet to be fully exploited. A more intensive mineral prospecting programme will be taken up together with the setting up of beneficiation plants for base metals found within the State. Ore processing would be organised. The rock-phosphate deposits which were discovered in 1968 would be further exploited and a beneficiation plant set up. Mineral development will be organised through the State Mineral Development Corporation which will assist in attracting a flow of institutional funds for mineral development in the State. In the rules for allotment of mining leases, provisions have been made for giving preference to members of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, unemployed engineers, disabled ex-military persons and co-operative societies whose members work with their own hands. Action to improve the lot of persons working in the mineral sector on daily wages, will be taken by re-organising the wage structure as well as by improving their working conditions. In order to provide larger employment opportunities in the mineral sector, the maximum area of leases will be reduced.

1.32 In the Road Transport sector, it is proposed to nationalise all routes in the State by the end of the Fifth Plan through the Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation. The State Plan will provide for necessary support to the Corporation to attract institutional funds for this purpose.

1.33 In the Irrigation and Power sector, efforts will be made to complete all major and medium irrigation projects which are under operation in the State by adequate provisions in the State Plan, except for the Rajasthan Canal. The Rajasthan Canal Project is one of the most important major irrigation projects of the northern region. The requirements of funds for completing the Project have undergone considerable escalation due to rise in prices. The State Plans have, in the past, met the major requirements for canal construction. In view of the increased costs and because of the need to provide funds to other sectors of the economy, which will yield quicker returns and benefit a larger number of people, it will not be possible to meet the full requirements of canal construction within the State Plan. It is envisaged that in view of the potential of increasing agricultural production in the command area, and for fuller utilisation of the waters of the Pong Dam, it will be possible for the Government of India to meet the balance requirements of canal construction, so that the system is completed within the Fifth Five Year

Plan. The requirement of command area development in the Rajasthan Canal is also of a special nature. Basic infra-structure as well as agricultural in-puts would be required. As the area of the command is virgin desert land and settlers will be new, the expenditure on command area development will also be considerable. Without this development, the benefits of the canal cannot be fully utilised. The requirement of funds for command area development will have to be met substantially from institutional finance and by the Central Government.

1.34 In the Power sector, in order to improve and stabilise the power base, the necessity of taking up new generation schemes has been felt. The dependence of the State on hydel schemes and on the Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant, which has yet to reach its optimum efficiency, has not been conducive for promoting repaid industrialisation. It is also necessary to have sources of additional power available in the Sixth Plan, for which schemes have to be taken up within the Fifth Plan itself. Therefore, it is proposed to set up a Thermal Power Station in the State, at Kota. The sub-transmission and distribution systems will be considerably augmented to meet the requirements of rural electrification which is an important benefit under the Minimum Needs Programme.

1.35 The Social Services sector will be considerably expanded in the Fifth Plan because of the Minimum Needs Programme. While the requirements of the rural population in the important social services sector, as well as in the sphere of electrification and roads, will be covered by the Minimum Needs Programmes, the requirements of secondary and higher education, medical education, social welfare, urban water supply, and housing will have to be met from outlays within the State Plan. With an expanding elementary education programme, the pressure on secondary and higher education too, will be considerable in the Fifth Plan. Similarly the increase of population in towns and the growth of industrial activity will require greater attention being paid to urban water supply, sewage and slum improvement in the towns of the State. The requirements of housing both in the urban and the rural areas have not been taken up as an organised programme in the past. In the Fifth Plan, it is proposed to meet a large part of the requirements of housing for the urban and rural population by coordinated programmes involving State Plan outlay and institutional finances.

1.36 For the first time, the special problem of the desert will be met in the Fifth Plan through projects of development, prepared on an area planning basis. Integrated projects of economic development based on the natural endowments of the desert districts are being

prepared for individual areas. The funds required for these programmes will be considerable, and it is envisaged that with a nucleus provision in the State Plan it will be possible to attract sectoral inflow of funds not only from the other sectors of the Plan, but from centrally sponsored schemes and programmes and from financial institutions. These integrated drought proofing schemes for the desert districts, will form the main strategy for desert development in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

1.37 The special problem of the tribal areas will also be given concentrated attention. Here again a project approach has been adopted and the natural endowments have been identified. An integration of the sectoral plans and centrally sponsored schemes will be effected to improve not only the basic amenities, but the economic base and incomes of the tribal population.

1.38 The emphasis on desert development and tribal area development will, to a large extent, remove the glaring regional disparities which obtain in the State as a result of geographical factors. In the Fifth Plan, it is further proposed to identify economically backward districts on the basis of carefully chosen economic indicators. Specially earmarked funds have been provided in the state plan for stepping up the level of development of these backward districts in the special sectors, where they have been identified as backward. The sectoral plans will also be so prepared as to ensure that the programmes of backward district receive adequate attention.

1.39 The implementation of the Minimum Needs Programme will be one of the main activities of the Fifth Five Year Plan. The detailed exercises for quantifying the requirements of the programmes have been completed. Advance action for training, survey and project formulation have also been initiated. In view of the fact that Rajasthan is backward in the Minimum Needs sectors as compared to other States, the requirement for the Minimum Needs Programme in the State will also be considerably higher. The weak resource base of the State, on the other hand, compels greater emphasis on programme of economic growth, so that the economic development of the State can be ensured. The Minimum Needs Programme will, therefore, have to be financed almost entirely by Central funds. The State Plan envisages provision of almost double the outlay as compared to the Fourth Plan in respect of the Minimum Needs sectors.

1.40 In order to implement the strategies of the Fifth Five Year Plan, refinement and structural changes in the planning process will be required. Detailed local planning would be necessary to implement the Minimum Needs Programme and the programmes of rural works

which will be taken up for providing additional employment under centrally sponsored schemes. Agricultural planning also necessitates the preparation of detailed area plans. The co-ordination of district plans within sectoral plans and within the overall priorities of the State Plan, will have to be ensured. The strengthening of the district planning organisation will be taken up in the Fifth Five Year Plan as also strengthening of planning units, project formulation units, and co-ordination and monitoring units in the departments as well as at the State headquarters.

1.41 On the basis of the strategies to be implemented during the Fifth Five Year Plan, the requirement of funds for the programmes of development in the State has been estimated at Rs. 2,540 crores. These funds will be available from all sources including the State Plan. The State Plan outlays have been made keeping in view the total requirements of the programmes of the different sectors in which the provisions of the State Plan will form the base to attract funds from other sources like the centrally sponsored schemes, institutional finances and private contribution. The emphasis that is sought to be given to special programmes has also been reflected in the allocations proposed within the State Plan.

1.42 The size of the State Plan has been estimated at Rs. 635 crores and the sectorwise allocations have been made on the basis of the strategy of development and the requirements of actual programmes in order that the basic objectives of the Fifth Five Year Plan can be implemented.

1.43 The sector-wise outlay of the Fifth Plan, both on the basis of the total availability of funds envisaged and within the State Plan, as compared to the Fourth Plan, is indicated in the table below:—

(Rs. in crores)

Head of Development	FOURTH PLAN EXPENDITURE				FIFTH PLAN OUTLAY			
	TOTAL		STATE PLAN		TOTAL		STATE PLAN	
	Expen- diture	% to total.	Expen- diture	% to total.	Out- lay.	% to total.	Out- lay.	% to total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Agricultural Pro- grammes	77	12.6	23	7.3	371	14.6	65	10.2
2. Cooperation and Com- munity Develop- ment	105	17.2	9	2.8	431	17.0	17	2.7
3. Irrigation and Power	225	36.9	189	59.8	502	19.8	316	49.9
4. Industries and Mining	27	4.4	9	2.9	486	19.1	30	4.7

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5. Transport and Communications		38	6.2	10	3.2	188	7.4	30	4.7
6. Social Services		134	22.0	73	23.1	509	20.0	147	23.1
7. Miscellaneous		4	0.7	3	0.9	53	2.1	30	4.7
TOTAL ..		610	100.0	316	100.0	2540	100.0	635	100.0

1.44 The proposed outlays reflect the shift in emphasis that is sought to be given to programmes of agriculture and animal husbandry, industry and mines, transport and communications, within the State Plan.

1.45 The effect of this outlay on the economy of the State and on the rate of growth has been estimated on the basis of the value off the out-put from the levels indicated at the end of the Fourth Plan and envisaged to be attained by the end of the Fifth Plan. In view of the fact that a model for establishing an investment output relationship has not yet been built up in the State, it has not been considered desirable to estimate the rate of growth of the economy on the basis of an assumed Incremental Capital output Ratio. The projections for the State domestic product have instead been made on estimates of the value of out-put according to the physical targets of the different sectors the estimates of State Income for the year 1973-74, which is the base year of the Fifth Plan, have been projected on the basis of assumed base level production figures for that year.

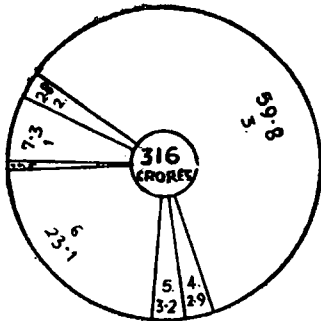
1.46 On this basis it has been estimated that by the end of the Fifth Plan the State domestic product would increase to Rs. 2,117.15 crores in 1978-79 from Rs. 1,654.79 crores at the end of 1973-74, indicating a rate of growth of 5 per cent. The sectoral break-up of the State domestic product, along with percentage distribution and sectoral growth rates, as estimated, are given in the table below:—

Sectors	State Domestic Product (Rs. in crores)		Percentage distribution		Annual rate of growth in Fifth Plan.
	1973-74	1978-79	1973-74	1978-79	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Agricultural and Allied Programmes	853.15	1059.32	51.56	50.03	4.4
2. Industries & Mining	276.24	414.46	16.69	19.58	8.5
3. Commerce, Transport and Communications	239.97	288.96	14.50	13.65	3.8
4. Others	285.43	354.41	17.25	16.74	4.4
TOTAL ..	1654.79	2117.15	100.00	100.00	5.0

State Plan Outlay

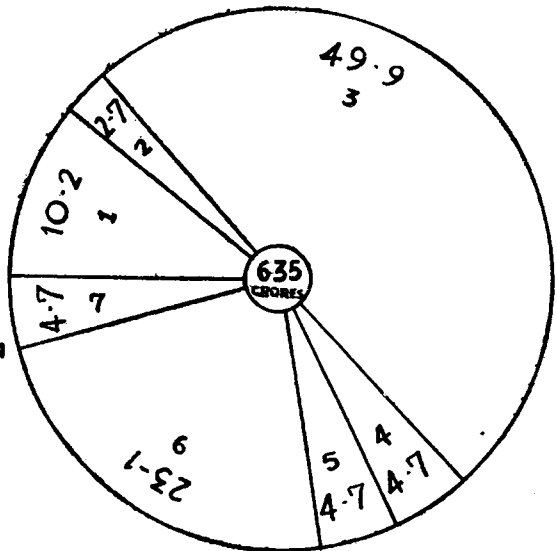
FOURTH PLAN

1. AGR. PROGRAMMES
2. C.D. AND CO-OPERATION
3. IRRIGATION AND POWER
4. INDUSTRIES AND MINING
5. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION
6. SOCIAL SERVICES
7. MISCELLANEOUS

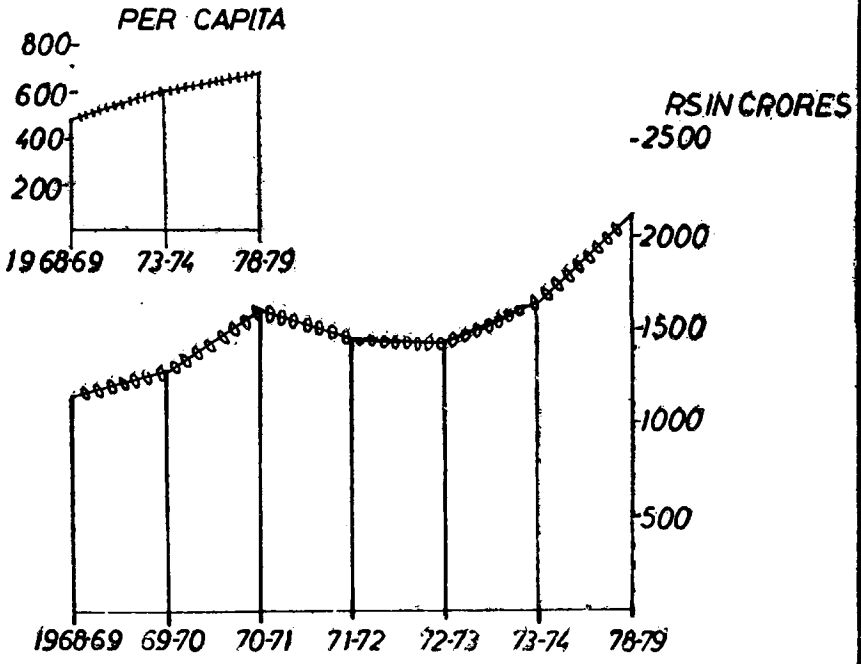


FIFTH PLAN

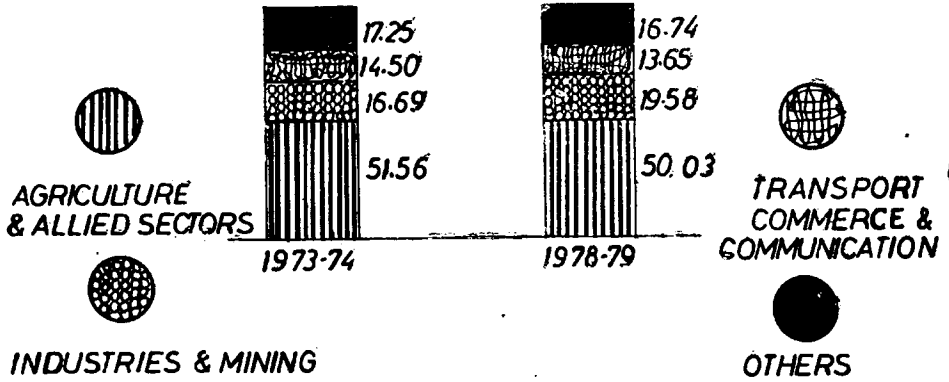
1. AGR. PROGRAMMES
2. C.D. AND CO-OPERATION
3. IRRIGATION AND POWER
4. INDUSTRIES AND MINING
5. TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION
6. SOCIAL SERVICES
7. MISCELLANEOUS



STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT 1971-72 PRICES



PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT



1.47 The projections* of population as estimated at the end of the Fourth Plan and at the end of the Fifth Plan can be seen from the table below:—

Year (as on 31st March)	Total population (In lakhs)			Percentage increase		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1971	134.17	122.61	256.78			
1974	145.63	133.01	278.64	8.54	8.48	8.51
1979	164.85	150.35	315.20	13.19	13.03	13.12

1.48 The percentage increase of population is likely to be of the order of 13.12 during the Fifth Plan period. This will considerably erode the benefits of increase in the State Domestic Product. But in spite of this the per capita income is likely to increase from Rs. 600/- at the end of the Fourth Plan to Rs. 678/- by the Fifth Plan period.

*Population Estimates of Rajasthan for 1971-81 and their implications- Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan.

2. FINANCING THE PLAN

2.1. The State's Fifth Five Year Plan on the pattern of double the outlay for the Fourth Plan, will be of the order of Rs. 635 crores. The resources for this as assessed by the Planning Commission are as follows:—

Item	Amount (Rs. in Crores)
1. LIC, RBI and Market borrowings	84.00
2. Resource mobilisation of the State	100.00
3. Central Assistance	451.00
TOTAL	635.00

2.2. The State Government had proposed the mobilisation of institutional resources at Rs. 147.38 crores which was modified and reduced by the Planning Commission to Rs. 84.00 crores as indicated below:—

Item	(Rs. in Crores)	
	As proposed by the State Government	As suggested by the Planning Commission
1. LIC loan for Housing	12.00	9.00
2. LIC loan for Urban Water Supply	10.00	10.00
3. RBI loan for Cooperatives	5.00	10.00
4. LIC loan for RSEB	15.00	23.00
5. Loan for RSEB from Open Market borrowings	42.00	32.00
6. State Market borrowings	63.38	..
TOTAL ..	147.38	84.00

2.3 The main basis for reduction in the resources that may be made available to the State through institutional finances, is the non-acceptance of State market borrowings as an item of Plan resources. All State Governments which do not have a gap in resources on the non-plan side are able to utilise the market borrowings for developmental purposes. States with a non-plan gap must use the market borrowings to partly cover their deficit. During the last two years of the Fourth Plan, the Planning Commission had permitted the State to raise market

borrowings to the extent of Rs. 9.23 crores in each year under the Plan head, but this too was diverted towards the non-plan gap, as also some additional resources raised by the State.

2.4 This practice places serious constraints on the State's availability of resources for developmental outlay. The per capita Plan outlay of Rajasthan compares most unfavourably with that of the more developed States such as Maharashtra, Gujarat and Haryana. The per capita Plan outlay of Rajasthan as compared to these three States is given in the table below:—

State	Per capita Plan Outlay (In Rupees)
Rajasthan	123
Haryana	225
Maharashtra	179
Gujarat	170

2.5 In the interest of removing regional imbalances among the States, and allowing the development of the backward States to be accelerated, to bring them at par with the national average, it would be necessary to increase the developmental outlay in backward States. The criteria of framing the Fifth Plan on double the size of the Fourth Plan, would, as it is, restrict the availability of resources for developmental activities to much below actual requirements, for making any significant impact on the growth of the economy of backward States. Therefore, a strategy has been evolved in Rajasthan to use State Plan resources mainly for programmes that will be able to attract further institutional finances and Central funds, once the nucleus is established. For this purpose, double the outlay of the Fourth Plan would, in any case, be the minimum requirement.

2.6 Rajasthan, has a weak resource base. The backwardness of the State, as a result of historical as well as natural factors, has been responsible for not allowing sufficient resources to be raised for making any significant investments. The Plan size of Rajasthan over the past four Five Year Plans has been extremely small, as may be seen from the following table:—

Plan Period	Expenditure (Rupees in Crores)
First Plan	54
Second Plan	103
Third Plan	213
Three Annual Plans	137
Fourth Plan (Likely)	316

2.7 Out of this outlay the major part has gone into building up infrastructure, irrigation and power projects, communications, roads and social services. The resources available for accelerating the pace of growth in agriculture, industry, mines, transportation and communications has been limited. At the beginning of the Fifth Plan, unless substantial resources are made available to implement the strategy of growth with distributive justice, there will be hardly any improvement either in the resource base, in the growth of the economy or in the employment opportunities that are sought to be provided within the State.

2.8 According to the estimates prepared by the Central Statistical Organisation for the year 1969-70, the per capita net domestic product for Rajasthan at current prices has been worked out as Rs. 480 which is the lowest per capita net domestic product, except for Bihar.

2.9 According to rapid estimates prepared by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, the per capita income in Rajasthan during 1973-74 at 1971-72 prices is estimated to be Rs. 600 as against the corresponding per capita National Income estimated at Rs. 723. The backwardness of Rajasthan, therefore, remains an accepted fact, even after 23 years of developmental effort. The geographical handicaps and the lack of investment to develop natural resources has been the major contributing factor for this backwardness. Famines occur in this State, once in 3 years in the Eastern Rajasthan and once in 2½ years in Western Rajasthan.² This necessitates large diversion of State resources for distress relief. The expenditure on famine relief from 1963-64 to 1972-73 is likely to be of the order of Rs. 188.69 crores.

2.10 In spite of considerable effort having been made during the past plan periods, to develop social services and infrastructure facilities, the progress of Rajasthan as compared to other States is very poor.

2.11 From the initial period of planned development, the larger share of Plan allocations has been made for irrigation and power. In the Fourth Plan the allocation was 59.8% as against 44% in all the State Plans taken together. In addition, heavy expenditure has had to be incurred on projects like the Rajasthan Canal, Chambal, Beas and Bhakra which have had long gestation periods. The benefits of some of these projects, are yet to be made available to the State in full. In spite of this, the power base today is still inadequate. The firm power is likely to

1. Records & Statistics Vol. 24 No. 1, page 53.

2. Agricultural situation in India—January, 1967 S. R. Sen "Growth and instability in Agriculture".

increase from 7 MW in the First Plan to approximately 452 MW by the end of Fourth Plan. But this will not be able to meet the full requirements of industrial and agricultural development, which will be needed to gear up the economy for greater progress. The irrigated area even today remains at 17% of the net area sown.

2.12 The non-plan gap of the State has increased from year to year because of the heavy debt servicing liability that has resulted due to the State being compelled to take Central loans to develop infrastructure as well as to provide distress relief. The debt servicing liability of Rajasthan today is the largest in the country, except for U. P., Bihar, West Bengal, and Andhra Pradesh.

2.13 The capacity of the State to raise additional resources with such a weak base is, therefore, limited. However, efforts have been made to increase the extent of resource mobilisation. The figures of resource mobilisation in proportion to the total Plan outlay from the Third Plan onwards are given below:—

Plan	(Rupees in Crores)	
	Total expenditure	State's resource mobilisation
Third Plan	213.00	32.00
Three Annual Plans	137.00	1.49
Fourth Plan	316.00	39.63

2.14 The scope for raising additional resources in the State is also limited. The per capita land revenue¹ (Rs. 4.56) is the highest in the country except for Assam. The per capita general sales tax is also very high in Rajasthan compared to States like U.P., M.P., Bihar, Assam, Jammu & Kashmir and Orissa, which have similar problems. In the northern region comprising of Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Harayana, U. P., Delhi and Rajasthan, the general sales tax rate at 7% in Rajasthan, is the highest. The coverage of commodities is also fairly exhaustive. Even the total per capita tax revenue, according to the 1972-73 Budget Estimates of the State, is much higher than States like U.P., M. P., Bihar Orissa, Assam and Jammu & Kashmir. The State's own tax revenue, as compared to the State's total revenue, accounts for 37.7% which is higher than States like Bihar, U. P. and Orrissa.² The capability of raising non-tax revenues will depend on initial investments being made to generate surpluses. This base has yet to be built up and it is hoped that in the strategy for the Fifth Plan the effort that will be made to develop the resource base, will have a substantial impact.

1. Budget Study 1973-74—Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Rajasthan, Page 45

2. Records and Statistics—Vol. 24 No. 2 Page 116,

2.15 With this background the presumption that the State will be able to raise resources to the extent of Rs. 100 crores does not appear to be realistic. The State has projected its own effort of resource mobilisation at Rs. 75.00 crores. While every effort will be made to raise the maximum resources, the realistic assessment should place the resource mobilisation of the State at Rs. 75 crores rather than Rs. 100 crores. The State should also be allowed to raise market borrowings for developmental expenditure and no resources raised through additional effort should be diverted to bridge the non-plan gap, which is largely due to the debt servicing liability of Central loans. Further the Rajasthan State Electricity Board has a capacity to raise market borrowings for developmental expenditure. During the Fourth Plan, against a target of Rs. 12 crores, it was able to raise Rs. 21 crores with the permission of the Reserve Bank. There should, therefore, be a possibility of the Electricity Board raising at least Rs. 42 crores from the open market during the Fifth Plan. As against this, a figure of Rs. 32 crores has been suggested by the Planning Commission on a notional 10% trend increase over the base level figure of Rs. 4.80 crores assumed for 1973-74. It is only by permitting the State to increase its market borrowings from whatever sources available to it and allowing it to be utilised for developmental expenditure, that the total Plan outlay of the State can be enhanced, and strategies of development realistically implemented.

2.16 The financing of the State Plan would, therefore, have to be in the following manner:—

Sources	Amount (Rs. in Crores)
1. State's own resource mobilisation	75.00
2. Institutional financing	94.00
3. Central assistance	466.00
Total	635.00

If increased borrowings by the State Electricity Board are not permitted, than the Central assistance of the order of Rs. 476 crores would be required. This would be justified on the ground that the State's efforts to generate its own resources must, at the initial stage, be supported by increased Central assistance.

2.17 For the first time, in the strategy for Planning in the State, especially earmarked funds are being provided in the State Plan for desert development, command area development, tribal area development and development of backward areas. These funds will be used as a nucleus to finance programmes for which major institutional finances would be attracted. Projects have already been prepared and submitted to the World Bank and other insti-

tutional financing agencies. If these nucleus funds within the State Plan are not made available, then the inflow of funds from institutional financing sources, would not be forthcoming. To enable the State to take up these special programmes and also to ensure a satisfactory pace of development in the other sectors of the economy, the size of the State Plan must be at least double that of the Fourth Plan. The case for an increased Central assistance in accordance with the needs of the programmes, the capacity of the State to raise its own resources, and the general level of backwardness of the State is, therefore, justified.

2.18 However outlay of the State Plan alone will be only a small portion of the total developmental outlay required in the State to implement the programmes of economic growth and distributive justice, envisaged during the next five years. The requirements of projects and programmes of the different sectors, on the basis of actual schemes and physical targets, works out to a total of Rs. 2540 crores. The requirements of the sectors have been examined, keeping in view the emphasis desired to be given to the different sectors on the basis of the strategy of development for the Fifth Five Year Plan, their contribution to the State income during the Fourth Plan, and on the basis of the economic viability of projects which are capable of being implemented in the State.

2.19 The projected outlay of Rs. 2540 crores includes the outlay of Rs. 635 crores of the State Plan and has been programmed on the basis of the following assumptions:

- (1) The outlay for the Minimum Needs Programme to the extent of the recommendations of the working group which examined the proposals in the Planning Commission, would be available outside the State Plan. This will be exclusive of the allocations made within the State Plan on the basis of double the outlay of the Fourth Plan for these sectors.
- (2) The Drought Prone Areas Programme will be accelerated in Rajasthan on the basis of the recommendations of the task force of the Planning Commission constituted by the Government of India. The outlay from this source is expected to be Rs. 50 crores for 10 districts.
- (3) The Crash Programme for Rural Employment will continue on the same level, as in the Fourth Plan, having an outlay of Rs. 16.25 crores during the Fifth Plan period.
- (4) In the absence of any indication of Central sector programmes, the following assumptions have been made:—
 - (a) Central sector schemes will continue on roughly double the outlay of the Fourth Plan.

- (b) Government of India has been laying emphasis on the need for integrated Command area development, intensive agriculture, optimum water utilisation and the completion of on-going irrigation projects. Keeping these considerations in view, the requirement of funds for the completion of Rajasthan Canal, improvement of the Chambal irrigation System and the area development of both these projects, have been estimated. Detailed projects have been worked out and prepared, for which assistance has been sought from the Government of India and, in part, from the World Bank. Certain items of development cannot be funded by institutional financing agencies. This is chiefly in respect of basic infrastructure. The State Plan will accommodate at least double the outlay made for canal construction and area development in the Fourth Plan. Estimation of loan/assistance likely to be made available by the World Bank, on the basis of pre-appraisal missions' reports and discussions have also been taken into account. The balance requirements as worked out in the detailed project reports, should be made available by the Central Government as additional Central assistance/additional contributions to the State Government.
- (c) Some items have been presumed on the basis of recommendations of the Task Force reports of the Government of India in which specific recommendations for covering programmes as Central sector programmes have been made.
- (5) Institutional finances have been assumed on the following basis:—
- (a) Cooperative loans, both short and medium as well as long term, have been assumed to be main source of credit for agricultural development. The requirements of the agricultural programme for credit have been worked out in detail. Similarly, programmes of land development, soil conservation, ARC schemes and cooperative housing have been worked out. The requirement of credit from cooperative sources has been estimated and provision made in the State Plan for matching share/debentures, wherever necessary. The concomitant necessity of strengthening the cooperative organisation to handle a larger programme of credit inflow, has been taken into account in the cooperative sector plan. The share capital base of the cooperatives would be strengthened by loans from the RBI and through additional deposits.
- (b) Investments of Commercial Banks have been envisaged in respect of specific programmes. These are mainly in the follo-

- wing sectors:—
- (i) Agriculture production.
 - (ii) Minor Irrigation.
 - (iii) Soil Conservation, partly through World Bank.
 - (iv) Animal Husbandry.
 - (v) Dairies.
 - (vi) Market Yards.
 - (vii) Industrial sector.
 - (viii) Road Transport.
- (c) Funds from Government of India corporations and financing bodies have been assumed on the basis of trend in the last two years of the Fourth Plan and on programmes for Fifth Plan.
- (6) Other funding sources which are not covered by the above have also been indentified. These include the own resources of public sector undertakings, World Food Programme receipts, and private investment where specifically identifiable.

The detailed break-up of the total outlay of Rs. 2540.00 will be as follows:—

	<i>(Rs. in Crores)</i>
State Plan	635.00
Minimum Needs Programme	204.76
DPAP	50.00
CSRE	16.25
Centrally-sponsored schemes/Grants from Ministries.	423.84
Institutional Finances and funds from Commercial Banks.	313.83
Cooperative Finances	469.93
World Bank Projects	170.19
World Food Programme Receipts	5.07
Contribution of State Enterprises	56.19
Private Funds	42.70
Additional Contribution from Centre for Special Programmes	152.24
TOTAL:	2540.00

2.20 The projects for the World Bank are mainly in relation to the command area development of the Chambal and the Rajasthan Canal Project as well as for cattle development, sheep development and desert development. Preappraisal missions have already examined these projects and the negotiations are at various stages of completion. In order to attract these loans, it will be necessary for the Government of India to provide a matching contribution of Rs. 19.38 crores.

2.21 In addition, special programmes of desert development and tribal area development have been prepared by the State Government. A large part of the requirements for these programmes will be met from the State Plan, sectoral inflows, contribution of special programmes of ministries and from institutional finances. There will still, however, be an amount of Rs. 2.50 crores for desert development, and Rs. 14.60 crores for tribal area development, which will have to be provided as additional contribution by the Government of India in order that the projects can be fully implemented. The quantification of requirement of funds for completion of the Rajasthan Canal and its command area development during the Fifth Five Year Plan has been undertaken on the basis of actual programmes. The World Bank can finance only limited programmes of area development. There will still remain a large requirement of funds for canal construction, as well as for those programmes of area development, which cannot be financed by institutional financing bodies, such as the development of infra-structure. In order to complete the canal and develop its command area, an additional contribution of Rs. 122.89, crores will be required from the Central Government, which cannot be found from any other source of financing.

2.22 Programmes have been formulated to attract a larger share of funds from financial institutions like the IDBI, IFCI, ICICI for the industrial development in the State, through the State corporations and from the ARC and AFC for agricultural development. In the past! assistance from these bodies has not flowed into the State in any significant measure. According to the figures of 1971-72, the financial assistance to industries from these institutions in Rajasthan has been 2.5% as compared to the total made available for the country. In the case of Maharashtra, it is 19%, for Gujarat 17%, and for Tamil Nadu 15%. In 1970-71 this percentage for Rajasthan was only 1.5. Even credit by commercial banks indicates that Rajasthan's share is 1.7% during 1971-72 as against 28% in Maharashtra, 13% in West Bengal, 9.5% in Tamil Nadu and 7.5% in Gujarat.

2.23 The contribution of the organised sector of industries to the State income in Rajasthan during the Fourth Plan is only 4.5% as average of 13% for the country as a whole.

2.24 For agricultural development, till the end of June 1972, projects worth Rs. 18 crores only had been sanctioned by the ARC. Of the total sanctioned projects, the share of Rajasthan works out to only 4.4% as against 15% for U. P.; 11% for Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, 10% for Punjab and Mysore, 9% for Gujrat and 8% for Haryana. As institutional funds and State investment in industry and agriculture act as a stimulus for private sector investment, the efforts made by the private sector in Rajasthan too have been comparatively very low.

2.25 It is envisaged that in the Fifth Plan, with the greater investment being made from within the State Plan in the industrial and agricultural sectors for the execution of programmes that will prepare the base for accelerated development, greater funds will flow from these institutional financing sources.

2.26 In accordance with the overall national strategy for raising the level of facilities in certain sectors under the Minimum Needs Programme, the quantification of requirements for Rajasthan has been worked out. The working groups in the Planning Commission, after assessing the requirements of the programme of Minimum Needs, made recommendations for financing these programmes in the following manner:

<i>(Rs. in Crores)</i>			
Programme	SUGGESTED OUTLAY		
	Within State Plan	Outside State Plan	Total
1. Rural Electrification	..	27.25	27.25
2. Rural Roads.	..	35.00*	35.00
3. Elementary Education	18.48	67.32	85.80
4. Primary Health Centre	..	11.05£	11.05
5. Slum Improvement	..	3.00	3.00
6. House Sites	..	1.50	1.50
7. Rural Water Supply.	40.00	40.00	80.00
8. Nutrition.	..	30.12	30.12
TOTAL:—	58.48	215.24	273.72

1. Records & Statistics Vol. 24 No.1 p. 27

*As informally indicated during working group meeting.

£During working group meeting, it was given to understand that these allocations would be outside the State Plan.

However, keeping in view the fact that specially in elementary education, the targets of the enrolment cannot be achieved without a substantial increase over the estimates of the Planning Commission, the requirement of funds from the State Plan and the Central programme has been estimated at Rs. 286.76 crores.

2.27 The State Plan will accommodate outlay for the Minimum Needs sector to the extent of double the total expenditure incurred on these programmes during the Fourth Plan. The balance requirements of funds for the Minimum Needs Programme of the order of Rs. 204.76 crores will have to be financed as additional contribution to the State, by the Government of India.

2.28 In case the Minimum Needs Programme is not financed outside the State Plan, it would not be possible to meet the full requirements of this programme within the State Plan. The disparities in the Minimum needs sector would, thus, be perpetuated and even further increased.

3. MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

3.1 One of the major objectives of the Fifth Plan is to provide the basic amenities, in order to ensure a minimum standard of living to the rural population. This would require investment in the sectors of education, health, nutrition, drinking water, housing, slum improvement, communications and rural electrification. An assessment of the existing facilities in the rural areas of the State has been made and the additional investments which would be needed for achieving the minimum norms in these sectors have been estimated. Programmes for each of these sectors have been formulated on the basis of these exercises.

Elementary Education.

3.2 In respect of elementary education, the Planning Commission has envisaged 100 percent enrolment for children in age group 6-11. Keeping in view the physical limitations of providing facilities and the social constraints of motivating children, particularly girls, to go to schools, it has been proposed that 100% coverage should be attempted for boys alone, and for girls, the target should be 80% coverage by the end of 1978-79. This would imply an additional enrolment of 12.06 lakh children 3.33 lakh boys and 8.73 lakh girls.

3.3 In case of the age group 11-14, the national norm is 60% enrolment, of which, 50% will be on full-time basis and 10% on part-time basis. In case of Rajasthan, however, the target is to ensure a coverage of 50% children on full-time basis and through continuation classes. Thus, the total enrolment of children of this age group, will have to be raised to 11.40 lakhs involving an increase of 5 lakh children. In addition to this, about one lakh children in the age group of 11-14 who are either drop-outs or who have never attended schools, will be covered under a programme of part-time classes, for providing functional literacy.

3.4 To achieve these targets of enrolment at the primary and upper primary level, 47550 additional teachers would be required-30150 for the primary level and 17400 for the upper primary level. The entire programme will involve an outlay of Rs. 107.71 crores, from the State Plan and Minimum Needs Programme of the Government of India, and another Rs. 12.83 crores is expected from separate investments likely in the Rajasthan Canal Project Area, Tribal Areas and by Private Contribution. Of this Rs. 15.00 crores will be funded from the State Plan, which is double the outlay provided in the Fourth

Plan for elementary education. The balance requirement of Rs. 92.71 crores would have to be provided from the Minimum Needs Programme of the Government of India. The Provision of Rs. 15.00 crores in the State Plan would be spent on programmes of qualitative improvement as well as for enrolment drives and teachers training.

3.5 In order to ensure the achievement of the targets fixed under the education sector, it would be necessary to provide incentives by way of free uniforms, mid-day meals, and special allowances and quarters for women teachers.

3.6 The table below indicates the item-wise break-up of funds required under the Minimum Needs programme of the Government of India :

Items	Physical targets	Estimated cost in Fifth Plan (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
I. Cost on Primary Education (I-V)		
(1) Teacher Cost :		
(a) Coverage of additional children (in lakhs)	12.06	
(b) No. of additional teachers required @ 1:40	30150	
(c) Cost per teacher per year Rs. 3,200/-		2894.50
(2) Non-teacher Cost @ 15%		434.2 0
TOTAL (I)		3328.7 0
II. Cost on higher primary education (VI-VIII) :		
(A) Full time course :		
(1) Teacher Cost :—		
(a) Coverage of 50% additional children (in lakhs)	4.00	
(b) No. of additional teachers @ 1:30	13400	
(c) Cost per teacher per year Rs. 3600/-		1447.20
(2) Non-teacher cost @ 20%		289.44
Sub-TOTAL (A)		1736.64
(B) Continuation Classes :		
(1) Teacher Cost :		
(a) Coverage of additional children (in lakhs)	1.00	
(b) No. of additional teachers @ 1:25	4000	
(c) Cost per teacher per year Rs. 3,600/-		432.00
(2) Non-teacher cost @ 20%		86.40
Sub-TOTAL (B)		518.40

	1	2	3
(C) Part-time education			
(a) Coverage of additional children (in lakhs)		1.00	
(b) No. of centres @ 1:30		3333	
(c) Average expenditure per year Rs. 1,000/- per centre			100.00
	Total (II)		2355.04
III. Incentives :—			
(a) Free books & stationery (50% of the additional children @ Rs. 5/- per pupil in 6-11 age group and Rs. 10/- per pupil in 11-14 age group)			185.45
(b) Acceleration of girls education—			
(1) Free school uniforms to girls (25% of additional enrolment @ Rs. 10/- per pupil (in lakhs)	2.18	65.40	
(2) Attendance scholarships to girls (25 % of additional enrolment) @ Rs. 30/- per annum (in lakhs)	2.18	196.20	
(c) Tribal education			205.00
(d) Quarters for lady teachers @ Rs. 10,000 per quarter	10000	1000.00	
(e) Construction of school class rooms (grant @ Rs. 3,000/- per class room)	20000	600.00	
(f) Mid-day meals			1300.00
	TOTAL (III)		3552.05
IV-Rajasthan Canal Project Area			35.00
GRAND TOTAL (I+II+III+IV)..			9270.79

Health and Nutrition.

3.7 In the Public health sector, the norms of minimum facilities laid down for the country is one primary health centre for a block population of 80000 to 1 lakh, supported by 8 to 10 sub-centres. The quality of the existing medical services will have to be improved by making up the deficiencies in buildings, staff, equipment and drugs, Referral hospitals will also be provided under this programme.

3.8 In Rajasthan, one primary health centre in each block is already available. By the end of the Fourth Plan, the total number of sub-centres would be 1624, including 928 for family planning. To achieve the target of one sub-centre for every block of 10 thousand people, 496 additional sub-centres would be required in the State.

3.9 In respect of referral services, the target would be to upgrade one primary health centre out of every four, into a 30 bedded rural hospital. This would mean upgradation of 58 PHCs into referral hospitals,

3.10 At present, drugs worth Rs. 6,000 only are supplied to each PHC every year. Since this amount is inadequate for meeting the requirements of drugs, it is proposed to provide drugs worth Rs. 12,000 per year, to each PHC, and Rs. 2,000 per year to each sub-centre. The programme would involve a total outlay of Rs. 11.05 crores to be financed from the Minimum Needs Programme. No provision is being kept in the State Plan. The break up of this outlay, is indicated in the table below:—

S. No.	Items	(Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Backlog of construction of 10 PHCs	6.50
2.	Backlog of construction of 233 staff quarters	28.50
3.	Construction of new-sub centres and backlog of construction of existing sub-centres	92.40
4.	Drugs for PHC/sub-centres	351.20
5.	Upgradation of one PHC out of every 4 PHCs to the 30 ded rural hospital	626.40
	TOTAL	1105.00

3.11 Any programme of minimum health care, will have to include a provision for improving nutrition for under-privileged children of pre-school age and pregnant women and lactating mothers among the weaker sections of the society. During the Fifth Plan; this programme would involve regular surveys, nutrition education and subsidised distribution of dietary and drug supplements of selected beneficiaries, in a phased manner.

3.12 In view of the magnitude of the problem of mal-nutrition, it would not be possible to tackle the entire problem. Hence only the most vulnerable groups, are proposed to be covered. This would involve about 20 per cent of the eligible population or about 2500 persons per block. In urban areas, the programme will be restricted to towns above the population of one lakh. Special attention will be given to the population in the drought prone and tribal areas.

3.13 A total provision of Rs. 21 crores has been made for the nutrition programme, of which, Rs. 13 crores will be spent on mid-day meals and Rs. 8 crores for other nutrition programmes. No provision has been made in the State Plan and funds will have to be provided by the Govt. of India under the Minimum Needs Programme.

Rural Water Supply.—

3.14 In Rajasthan, the rural water supply programme is one of the most crucial for ameliorating the difficulties of

the rural population. Considerable efforts have been made in the Fourth Plan to improve the supply of drinking water in rural areas. A total amount of Rs. 19.99 crores is likely to be spent in the Fourth Plan. Additional amounts from central sector programmes, to the extent of Rs. 6.85 crores, have also been diverted for the rural water supply programme. With these efforts, it is expected that by the end of the Fourth Plan, out of a total members of 33.05 Villages, assured drinking water facilities would be available in 4,233 villages benefitting 23% of the rural population.

3.15 A survey conducted to ascertain the position of rural water supply reveals that in 22334 villages of the State, arrangements are either inadequate or unsatisfactory. The table below indicates various categories of these villages, where alternative arrangements of supply and improvement of quality of drinking water supply will have to be made:—

S. No.	Particulars	No. of villages
1	2	3
1.	Village having no source, or with brackish water sources, falling in:—	
	(a) Desert districts	3308
	(b) Semi-desert districts	2638
	(c) Hilly districts	3316
	Sub-TOTAL	9262
2.	Villages affected by disease incidence :	
	(a) Desert districts	760
	(b) Semi-desert districts	1743
	(c) Hilly districts	4452
	Sub-TOTAL	6945
3.	Difficult and inadequate source villages :	
	(a) Desert districts	425
	(b) Semi-desert districts	1417
	(c) Hilly districts	2039
	Sub-TOTAL	3881

1	2	3
4.	Normal villages where schedule castes or tribal population is inhabited :	
	(a) Desert districts	67
	(b) Semi desert districts	659
	(c) Hilly districts	11520
	Sub-TOTAL	22246
	GRAND TOTAL	22334

3.16 It was estimated that the cost of providing satisfactory water supply to these villages will be around Rs. 201 crores. However, keeping in view the recommendations of the Planning Commission and the constraint of financial resource, a revised programme involving an outlay of Rs. 80.58 crores only has been worked out. Of this amount, Rs. 44 crores will be provided from the State Plan funds (Rs. 4 crores for Rajasthan Canal Project area and Rs. 40 crores for other areas), and Rs. 5 crores are likely to be made available under the Drought Prone Areas Programme. The balance amount of Rs. 28 crores, will have to be provided by the Government of India, under the Minimum Needs Programme. With the limitations of funds and material, it would be possible to cover the population in the most difficult areas only which lie chiefly in the hilly, desert and semi-desert districts. The various categories of villages proposed to be covered by this programme are indicated in the table below:—

Item	Estimated cost (Rs. in crores)
1	2
(a) Villages with a population of more than 2000-(500 villages) (All categories)	10.00
(b) Villages with population less than 2000.	
1. Areas which have no source or have brackish water (1500 villages)	38.00
2. Disease affected areas (1000 villages)	9.00
3. Difficult areas (1300 villages)	5.00
4. Spillover requirement in respect of works continuing from IV Plan (600 villages)	5.00
5. Diggies in Rajasthan Canal Area and Wells programme	8.00
6. Reorganisation of schemes	2.0
7. Additional Contribution from Govt. of India for water supply in R. C. P. Area	3.58
TOTAL	80.58

3.17 Even after this massive investment, a large number of villages will still be left without adequate and assured source of drinking water.

Rural Roads.

3.18 Under the rural roads programme, it is proposed to provide all weather roads by the end of the Fifth Plan, covering villages with a population of 1500 and above. In view of the relatively dispersed population in the state, it would be necessary to link a cluster of villages with a population of approximately 1500 in many of the thinly populated areas. Provision of gravel and metalled roads will automatically attract feeder roads from villages with smaller population. The roads programme will have to be linked with the requirements of infrastructure for the area. It would have to keep in view the sectoral needs of all other spheres of economic activity. Therefore, integrated planning at the district level for the Minimum Needs Programme, specially with reference to communication and electricity, would be essential.

3.19 By the end of the Fourth Plan, all villages in the State, having a population of 5000 or above would be linked with road communication, and of the 3300 villages of the State, which have a population of 1500 or above, 1851 villages would remain unconnected with all-weather roads. In respect of 673 villages which have either gravel or metalled roads, improvements will have to be provided by making the roads, black topped. The total cost of the programme for connecting these 1851 villages with proper road communication, works out to Rs. 64 crores. Since the requirement of funds could not be met in full with, some changes in the specifications and alignments, a provision of only Rs. 40 crores has been made, which will not meet the full requirements of the programmes. The provision of rural roads within the State Plan, would be Rs. 7 crores. This would be kept mainly for improvement of existing roads and for completion of other district roads, which have already been taken, in hand, either under famine relief programmes or in the normal schemes of the Fourth Plan. The remaining amount of Rs. 33 crores will have to be provided by the Government of India from the Minimum Needs Programme.

House sites for the rural homeless.

3.20 The programme for acquiring and developing house sites for landless rural workers, has been started as a central sector programme in the Fourth Plan. According to the 1971 census, there are 3686 thousand rural house-holds with 3554 thousand occupied residential houses. Thus, it is estimated that there are about 132 thousand house-holds, which do not have their own houses. While the details of the programme are being worked out, it is estimated that about Rs. 1.75 crores would be required during the Fifth Plan, to provide house sites to the rural homeless. This provision

would be required both for acquisition of private lands and development of house-sites. Funds for this purpose will have to be provided under the Minimum Needs Programme, by the Government of India.

Rural Electrification.

3.21 By the end of the Fourth Plan, 16% of the total number of localities in the State would have been electrified. The target under the rural electrification programme is to cover 40% of the rural population. This would mean that approximately 8000 additional localities will have to be electrified in the State, during the Fifth Plan. In order to carry electricity in the rural areas, transmission lines of 33/11 kv. will have to be laid and sub-stations constructed. It would also be necessary to take 132 kv. lines in some of the remote areas of the State. The transmission system will have to be augmented and expanded to make such a massive electrification programme feasible. The total cost of this programme has been estimated at over Rs. 100 crores. Out of this, the State Plan will accommodate the cost of the EHT transmission system as well as the cost of electrifying 2000 localities and energising 35 thousand wells. It is expected that Rs. 50 crores would be available from the Rural Electrification Corporation in the form of a loan. This would make possible electrification of another 4000 localities and energising of 40 thousand wells. The balance of Rs. 27.25 crores will have to be provided separately, under the Minimum Needs Programme of the Government of India. This will enable electrification of the remaining 2000 localities and would cover the cost of construction of 33-11 kv. lines and sub-stations required for this purpose.

Slum Clearance.

3.22 During the Fifth Plan, it is proposed to launch a programme of slum clearance and environmental improvement in the major towns having a population of 3 lakhs and above. In Rajasthan the towns of Jaipur, Jodhpur and Ajmer have been selected. The scheme envisages only environmental improvement of the slum areas. A provision of Rs. 3 crores would be necessary for this, which must be provided under the Minimum Needs Programme outside the State Plan Ceiling.

Sub. National Systems Unit,

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Date.....

4. MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT

4.1 The importance of providing adequate employment opportunities in a programme of development hardly needs emphasis. With the general objective of making available the benefits of economic development to a much wider section of the population, provision of employment must be one of the chief indicators of such a spread of benefits. In Rajasthan, as in the rest of the country, there has been a population explosion, particularly since the 1950s. In this State, the rate of population growth has been constantly higher as compared to the country as a whole. This is evident from the following table:—

Year	Total population (Rounded in crores)		Percentage decadal Variation.	
	Rajasthan	India	Rajasthan	India
1	2	3	4	5
1931	1.18	27.89	+14.1	+11.0
1941	1.39	31.85	+18.0	+14.2
1951	1.60	36.09	+15.2	+13.3
1961	2.02	43.91	+26.2	+21.6
1971	2.58	54.79	+27.9	+24.8

4.2 Further, with the need in the earlier plans to develop infrastructure and make heavy investments on power and irrigation, surplus resources were not available to plan for an expansion in employment opportunities either through selection of works which were labour intensive or by introducing schemes which would generate self-employment.

4.3 There is no reliable statistical data for assessing the magnitude of unemployment in the State. This is true for the country as a whole. The main sources are the data collected through the census, the national sample survey, employment market information and the data of employment exchanges. There is lack of uniformity in the concepts, methodology and coverage of these data sources. The NSS estimate of rural unemployment of different rounds is only 0.20% of the total population. This is an under-estimate as the definition adopted in the NSS is that any person who has worked even for one hour during the week preceding the survey is recorded as an employed person.

4.4 The census of 1971 has estimated the number of non-workers in the rural areas on 10% sample basis. Further classification of this category indicates that only 0.43 lakh persons are non-workers seeking employment. This works out to only 0.20% of the total rural population.

4.5 On the other hand, the results of some of the field surveys conducted in some parts of Rajasthan, indicate that the underemployment in rural areas is more acute than indicated either by the NSS or the Census data. Under a pilot project conducted in a Panchayat Samiti of Banswara district, detailed data was collected in respect of persons who were unemployed for 40 weeks or more during the entire year. This survey indicated that 4% of the total population of the block was unemployed for 40 weeks or more. As this Block is located in a tribal area which is comparatively backward and more densely populated than the other parts of the State, the figure of 4% may not be entirely representative of the whole State.

4.6 The estimates of agricultural under-employment in Rajasthan have also been worked out by the Economics department of the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.* This study indicates that even though the aggregate labour surplus in agriculture is not more than 3% of the rural primary working force, the real problem is that of the extremely large seasonal variations. A large part of the State is a single crop region rendering 50 to 60% of the labour force unemployed during the slack season, which has a duration of more than six months in a year.

4.7 The data with respect to persons on the live register of employment exchanges shows the number of unemployed persons to have risen from 0.73 lakh in 1967 to 1.72 lakhs in 1972, indicating a rise of 135% during the last Five Years. This data too suffers from limitations. There is duplication in registrations, and no feed-back to ascertain if persons have obtained employment within a particular period. There is also under-reporting due to limited coverage as well as lack of faith in the capacity of the employment exchanges to work out a rational placement policy. From the data of the live register of employment exchanges, the unemployment in urban areas in 1972 works out to 2% of the total urban population.

4.8 The results of all these various sources differ considerably and hence it is not possible to give any reliable estimates of the magnitude of unemployment at the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

* Agricultural under-employment in Rajasthan by Kanta Ahuja, Lecturer in Economics, University of Rajasthan.

However these results do indicate that there is a substantially large unemployed and under-employed population in the State.

4.9 For assessing the employment situation during the Fifth Plan, it is necessary to estimate the addition to the labour force during the next five years. This is determined largely by the worker participation rate. On the basis of 1961 census data, the participation rate works out to 93% for males and 57% for females in Rajasthan. On the basis of 1971 census data, however, the participation rate works out to 89.65% for males and only 13.50% for females. The lower estimate of female participation rate in the 1971 census is due to the change in concept adopted in 1971 by which house-wives, who were making a marginal participation in agriculture and allied activities in the rural areas, were excluded from the definition of workers. In 1961, this category was included as workers and hence the participation rate was high. For studies undertaken in Rajasthan the participation rate as worked out on the basis of 1971 census data has been adopted. According to this, the estimates of population of the age-group 15-59 and of workers in this category as compared to the total population has been worked out as under:—

(In lakhs)

Year	Total population estimates.	Population estimates in 15-59 age-group.	Total number of estimated workers in 15-59 age-group
1	2	3	4
1971 (1st March)	256.78	129.17	68.66
Male	134.17	67.26	60.30
Female	122.61	61.91	8.36
1974	278.64	141.67	75.18
Male	145.63	73.61	65.99
Female	133.01	68.06	9.19
1979	315.20	165.94	87.94
Male	164.85	86.12	77.21
Female	150.35	79.82	10.73

4.10 From this data, it has been assessed that the net addition to the labour force will be about 10.85 lakhs in the Fourth Plan period and 12.76 lakhs during the Fifth Five Year Plan period.

4.11 It is difficult to estimate the employment opportunities created on the basis of investments made for want of a suitable

1. Source—Employment and Unemployment situation in Rajasthan—Methodological notes and estimates : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Rajasthan.

methodology and detailed exercises to evolve suitable norms. The Planning Commission had devised a methodology for assessing job opportunities created by working out expenditure employment norms for different sectors of the economy. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics of the State Government, undertook the work of updating and revising the norms of the Planning Commission on the basis of available local data. These norms have been evolved separately for the agriculture sector and activities outside agriculture under two heads—direct employment and indirect employment. The head 'direct employment' has further been broken up into (i) continuing employment and (ii) construction employment. The norms for direct employment and construction employment have been worked out per lakh of expenditure/investment separately for State Plan schemes, centrally sponsored schemes and central sector programmes. The proportion of indirect employment to direct employment has been assessed for sectors outside agriculture on the following two basis:—

- (i) actual figures of persons engaged in different activities according to the industrial classification data given in the census of 1971; and
- (ii) working out the proportion of persons engaged in different activities according to the planned and non-planned sectors as given in the methodology of the Planning Commission of 1960. On this basis, the proportion of persons engaged in activities in the non-planned sectors, works out to 55% of those engaged in the planned sector.

4.12 The estimates of additional employment in agriculture have been based on data of additional area brought under cultivation by different crops and the utilisation of human labour per hectare on different crops as indicated in the Farm Management Reports* of the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. No detailed farm management studies for Rajasthan are available. Therefore, the norms of labour requirement per hectare have been taken from the areas where the physical and technical conditions are similar to those obtaining in Rajasthan.

4.13 On the basis of this methodology, the estimates of additional employment generated during the Fourth Plan would be 8.05 lakh persons in the following manner.

*Table No. 1 in the paper on Agricultural Under-employment by Kanta Ahuja, Lecturer in Economics, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

ITEMS	Additional employment generated in the Fourth Plan (In lakhs)
1	2
(1) Direct Employment outside Agriculture	3.26
(2) Indirect employment outside Agriculture (55% of the direct employment)	1.79
(3) Additional employment in Agriculture	3.00*
TOTAL ..	8.05

4.14 The estimates of additional employment generation do not include the additional employment likely to be created under the Industries sector as a result of efforts of the private entrepreneurs. Further some marginal increase may also have taken place under animal husbandry because of increase in output. In the absence of any suitable norm it has not been possible to give any estimates under animal husbandry sector also.

4.15 The strategy of the Fifth Plan has to keep in view not only increasing investment in the growth potential areas for higher production and development of resource base, but also to take up programmes and schemes which will provide maximum employment to the population. This will be possible by a judicious selection of schemes and investment in sectors which are labour intensive. Special programmes and schemes of employment for districts would also have to be worked out. The sectoral investments and programmes must be examined not only from the point of view of yielding returns but also from the point of view of the manner in which they are to be implemented in the districts. An employment plan has to be built into every district plan, which again must form an integral part of the sectoral plans of the States. Apart from this strategy in the Fifth Five Year Plan, specific programmes are proposed to be taken up to give additional employment. These would be:—

- (i) programmes of soil conservation, pasture development; land reclamation, land development and afforestation;
- (ii) schemes of construction of roads, houses, water supply and electrification in the rural areas;
- (iii) a wider coverage and expansion of elementary education;
- (iv) emphasis on small scale and cottage industries, and khadi industries;

* 300 working days have been taken to find out the additional man years engaged in agriculture.

(v) taking up large scale programmes of self-employment, especially in the small industries;

(vi) taking up direct programmes of employment in the districts through various centrally sponsored programmes like the Crash Programme for Rural Employment and SFDA/MFAL.

4.16 Apart from this, efforts will be made to ensure the maximum utilisation of installed capacity of existing industries and augment the incomes of rural families by more efficient and intensive agricultural and animal husbandry programmes which are linked with an assured and organised market.

4.17 On the basis of the methodology outlined in paras 4.11 and 4.12 the estimates of the likely increase in job opportunities during the Fifth Plan are indicated below:—

Item	Additional employment to be generated (In lakhs)
1	2
1. Direct Employment outside Agriculture	6.70
2. Indirect employment outside Agriculture	3.68
3. Additional employment in Agriculture	3.62*
TOTAL ..	14.00

4.18 As against the estimated increase in the labour force of 12.76 lakhs, the estimated additional job opportunities are 14.00 lakhs. This should enable the State to absorb a considerable part of the existing lag between labour availability and labour demand.

4.19 Once again, these estimates do not include the additional employment likely to be generated under the Industries sector as a result of the investment to be made by private entrepreneurs, and additional employment under the Animal Husbandry sector because of increase in output.

4.20 While estimation of total unemployed persons, especially of rural areas is difficult a precise calculation of the educated unemployed is almost an impossibility. The only source that can be used to arrive at estimates is the data of persons on the live register

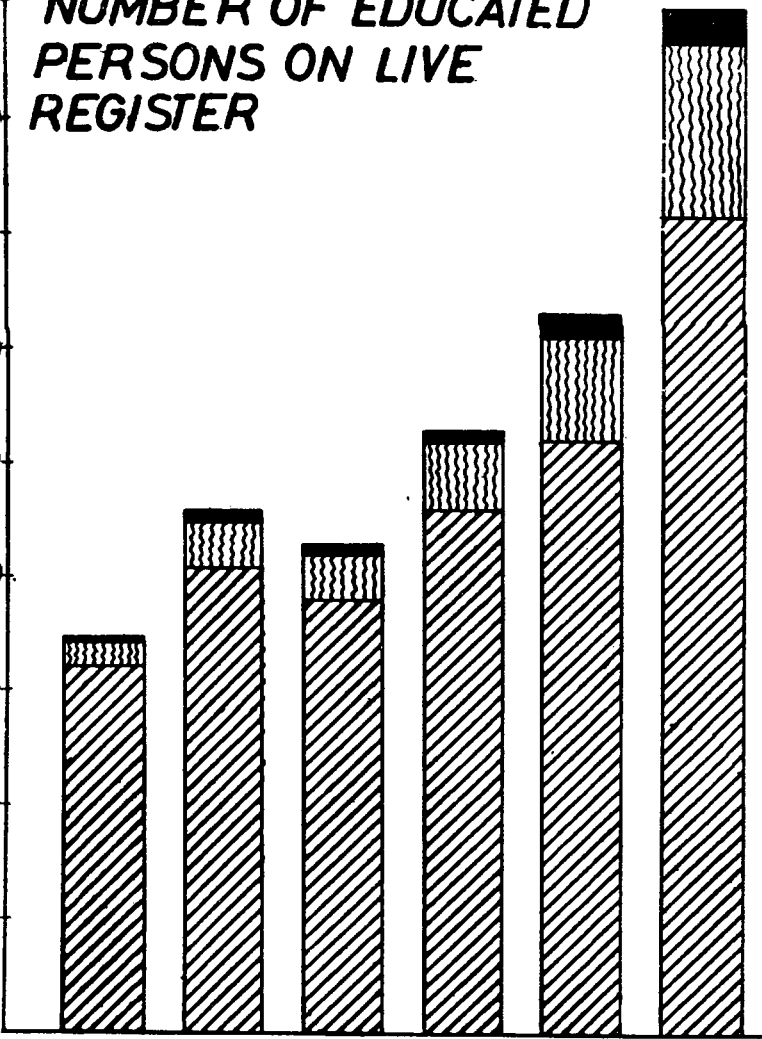
* 300 working days have been taken to find out additional man years under Agriculture.

000
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10

NUMBER OF EDUCATED PERSONS ON LIVE REGISTER

1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972

Matriculate & above but below graduate Graduate Postgraduate



of employment exchanges. This data reveals the position of unemployed educated persons of various categories from 1967 to 1972 in the following manner:—

Year	Category of educated persons registered as unemployed.			
	Matriculates & above but below graduates.	Graduates	Post Graduates.	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1967	32981	2406	519	35906
1968	41974	4779	1032	47785
1969	38708	4769	1265	44842
1970	46096	6935	1443	54474
1971	52493	9841	2310	64644
1972	72652	15002	3701	91355

4.21 From the above, it can be seen that the number of unemployed educated persons on the live register of employment exchanges increased by 154% from 1967 to 1972. Of this, 80 to 85 per cent are matriculates and above but non-graduates.

4.22 The growth of unemployment among medical personnel, agricultural graduates and post-graduates and general subject graduates and post-graduates is also a matter of great concern.

4.23 The State has five medical colleges which had, till the year 1971-72, a total intake of 600 students. This has been reduced to 500 in 1972-73 and to 400 in the last year of the Fourth Plan. With this availability and a special programme of providing self-employment medical personnel being taken up in the last year of the Fourth Plan, the estimation of surplus doctors by the end of 1973-74 is 1,000. In the Fifth Plan, about 2600 doctors will be available from the existing five medical Collages. The developmental programmes envisaged with the Fifth Plan would provide employment opportunities for not more than 1,500 doctors. The only way in which the absorption of surplus doctors can be ensured is by promoting schemes of self-employment, for which the State will provide loans and stipends, and other facilities. Keeping in view the fact that the doctor-population-ratio in the State is very high as against the All-India average, there is scope for doctors going out into the rural areas for setting up private clinics.

4.24 In respect of veterinary graduates, the State is in a happier position. There will be no backing of unemployed veterinary graduates by 1973-74. Employment opportunities for 255

veterinary graduates are expected to be created in the Fifth Plan. The likely out-turn from the only institution in the State, namely, Faculty of Veterinary Science of Udaipur, University at Bikaner, is 160.

4.25 The backlog of agricultural graduates is, however, likely to be 500 at the end of 1973-74 and an out-turn of 1,100 graduates would be available from the three Agricultural Colleges in the State during the Fifth Plan. On the basis the outlays envisaged, 1,225 additional job opportunities are likely to be created for agricultural graduates during the Fifth Plan.

4.26 Due to efforts made to create jobs in the last two years of the Fourth Plan, there will be no backlog of unemployed civil engineers by 1973-74. The out-turn in the Fifth Plan is likely to be 450, whereas the requirement of civil engineers will be approximately of the order of 900 on the basis of projected outlay.

4.27 This will, of course, be dependent on a Minimum Needs Programme of road construction and rural water supply being available with additional central contribution outside the State Plan, apart from the outlay envisaged within the State Plan itself.

4.28 The total availability of electrical and mechanical engineering graduates during the Fifth Plan, including an estimated backlog of 500, would be of the order of 1,500 graduate engineers. Additional jobs of the order of 1,450 are likely to be created for electrical and mechanical engineers as a result of developmental programmes of the sectors and the Minimum Needs Programme.

4.29 The total out-turn of mining engineers will be 65 in the next five years. In view of the fact that the State Plan envisages a large outlay in the mining sector for mineral prospecting, processing and beneficiation and the expansion of Hindustan Zinc Limited, Udaipur, and Hindustan Copper Limited, Khetri is proposed, there is likelihood of absorption of the available mining engineers during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

4.30 The availability of agricultural engineers during the Fifth Five Year Plan is estimated to be 125 on the basis of the existing intake capacity. Large programmes of land development and minor irrigation envisages the creation of job opportunities for 350 agricultural graduates. In case the outlays remain firm, there will be a case for increasing intake for this category.

4.31 The problem of engineering diploma holders, however, will remain a source of anxiety for manpower planning in the State. The

likely availability and estimated jobs that may be created during the Fifth Plan for the different categories of Engineering diploma holders is given below:—

Category of diploma holders	Likely estimated backlog at the end of 1973-74	Addl. availability in the Fifth Plan	Total	Estimated requirement in the Fifth Plan.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Civil	200	600	800	1900
2. Electrical	350	1000	1350	270
3. Mechanical	500	1000	1500	430
TOTAL ..	1050	2600	3650	2600

4.32 The surplus will be mainly in electrical and mechanical categories. Efforts will be made to provide either self-employment or encourage absorption of these personnel outside the State.

4.33 The main problem of educated unemployed, however, remains in respect of graduates and post-graduates. About 22,000 graduates and post-graduates are likely to remain on the live register of employment exchanges by the end of 1973-74. On the basis of trend of increase of last three years, 18,000 graduates and post-graduates are likely to be added to the live register during and Fifth-Plan. It will not be possible to create employment opportunities for more than 9000 persons in the State sector. There will be some adsorption of this category in the private sector. Schemes of self-employment will have to be promoted and stipendiary and training schemes continued during the Fifth Plan period in order to prepare these persons for fulfilled employment in succeeding years. Detailed manpower planning will be needed to make any real impact in solving this problem. It is proposed also to conduct more precise surveys to judge the reliability of the figures on the live register of employment exchanges. The position of matriculates and above who are non-graduates will also remain difficult during the Fifth Plan. It is estimated that about 90,000 jobs will be created for this category of persons in the State sector. In spite of this, there is likely to be considerable backlog of unemployed persons of this category at the end of the Fifth Plan. Vocationalisation of secondary education will go a long way in reducing the magnitude of this problem, for which the State Government is already taking preliminary measures. In addition, programmes of technical education, Craftsmen training and apprenticeship will also be promoted.

5. COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT OF MAJOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS

5.1 The scope for major irrigation projects in Rajasthan is limited. The Bhakra Project and the Rajasthan Canal Project will make available waters to the north western region of the State, whereas the Chambal Project and the Mahi Project will bring irrigation to the south-eastern region of the State. At present the Bhakra Project is complete as far as provision of waters to the irrigated areas is concerned, and the Chambal Project too is complete to the extent of the original project design. The Rajasthan Canal Project will be making available waters for irrigating 2.06 lakh hectares by the end of the Fourth Plan. The Mahi Project, however, is in the early stages of construction.

5.2 It is now increasingly appreciated that the provision of irrigation waters alone will not lead to the maximum agricultural production. Development of the command area and a scientific system of water management is essential for full utilisation of the irrigation potential. With the revolutionary progress made in the technology for agricultural growth, it is important that factors like reduction of transit losses of water by lining of water channels, a scientific system of water management and provision of drainage where necessary are kept in view. Preparation of the land and the soil by land development, evolving of a suitable cropping pattern, provision of inputs and the development of infra structure are equally important if the maximum agricultural production and increase in yields are to be ensured.

5.3 Command area development is, therefore, going to assume considerable importance and in many areas in absence of a proper appreciation of the requirements of command area development and provision therefore benefits of water availability will be considerably diluted.

5.4 The problems of command area development are unique in respect of the Rajasthan Canal Project, where the impounded and flow waters of the Beas and Ravi rivers are being brought into totally unsettled and virgin land. Here, not only will the problems of land levelling, water management, lining of water channels, research on cropping pattern and coordination of inputs, have to be attended to, but the initial job of allotting land and settling cultivators would also have to be completed.

5.5 In the Chambal Project which was completed in 1960 in accordance with the initial project design, the problem of command area development is different. Here, better water management, provision of drainage facilities and improvements in the original canal construction would be needed as well as developments in the command area and the provision of inputs and their co-ordinated utilisation.

5.6 In the Bhakra system also, command area development has not yet been attended to in a significant manner and in the Mahi Project the initial data for command area development has to be collected by undertaking a resources survey and connected soil and farm management studies for the assessment of land development needs.

5.7 The Beas Project which involves outlay on the construction of the Pong Dam and the compensation for oustees, has also an element of power cost which is being provided in the Fifth Plan. Since the benefits of Irrigation of the Beas Project will flow through the Rajasthan Canal it has no separate problem of command area. Full provision of Rs. 26 crores which is the balance of the State's share for the completion of the Project, is being provided in the Fifth Plan.

5.8 Keeping in view the needs of Command Area development as well as the completion of the major irrigation projects in operation in the State, a quantification has been made of the requirement of funds both for construction and area development. This exercise indicates that Rs. 426.17 crores would be needed for completing the projects and developing the command areas for optimum utilisation of irrigation potential within the Fifth Plan period. This is undoubtedly a staggering figure which cannot be met from the State's resources alone. The requirement of funds quantified by actual project preparation and on the basis of the needs of programmes for the Rajasthan Canal and the Chambal Project, have already been submitted to the World Bank for loan assistance. The programmes that are capable of attracting World Bank loans are limited and related to an outlay on programmes that will directly lead to an incremental rise in farm incomes which will allow for a repayment of the loan in future years. In the Rajasthan Canal Project, however, the provision of infrastructure, dispersal of social services, colonisation and settlement also have to be simultaneously undertaken. These activities are not capable of attracting institutional loans. Therefore, the liability for this will have to be met either from the State plan or the Central sector programmes.

5.9 On the basis of the requirements of the projects for construction and area development, and keeping in view the short and long-term economic benefits, and the likelihood of resources being made

available from identifiable sources, the breakup of funds required and the sources from which they are to be met have been indicated in the table below:—

Items	Total requirements		Available outlay			Difference required to complete construction and area Development	
	Irrigation Construction	Area Dev.	State Plan		From other sources like MNP, WFP, institutional financing agencies & sale proceeds of land.	Irri. Const.	Area Dev.
			Irri. Const.	Area Dev.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Rajasthan Canal Project	131.00	133.05	70.00	11.74*	33.10	61.00	88.21
2. Beas	*26.00	..	26.00	..	..	..	..
3. Chambal Project.	*41.86	93.31	4.00	6.00	..	37.86	87.31
4. Bhakra Project	..	0.75	..	0.75	..	..	..
5. Mahi Project	Provided under Irrg. and Power	0.20	Same as in Col. 2		0.20	..	..
TOTAL ..	198.86	227.31	100.00	18.69	33.10	98.86	175.52

5.10 It will be apparent that for the Rajasthan Canal Project the total requirement for completing the Canal is Rs. 131.00 crores against which the State Plan can accommodate only Rs. 70 crores. For area development Rs. 133.05 crores is needed. Against this Rs. 11.74 crores will be available from State resources, and another Rs. 33.10 crores will be available in case additional funds for the Minimum Needs Programme are available outside the State Plan, from World Food Programme receipt and from sale of land and institutional financing. In addition, Rs. 88.21 crores for area development would still be needed. The Government of India provides some funds for area development for roads and mandis. This allocation will have to be stepped up considerably if essential infrastructure for the command area is to be completed. The National Commission on Agriculture in its interim report on Modernisation of Irrigation Systems and Integrated Development of Command Areas, has recommended that the central sector programme of development of market-yards, storage facilities and communications in the command areas, should continue on a larger scale during the Fifth Plan period. In addition to roads and market complexes, the Central

*Out of this Rs. 0.13 crores will be through sectoral inflow (Cooperation-RBI loan)

sector programmes of the area development should include funds for rural electrification and colonisation as well. Funds would also be needed as the Government's contribution to attract World Bank loans. This has to be provided by the Government of India, in order that World Bank assistance can flow into the country for the development of command areas.

5.11 For the Chambal Project also the requirement of funds outside the State Plan for area development is of sizeable dimensions. For construction activity, Rs. 37.86 crores would be required. These funds would have to come either from the Government of India or the World Bank because it is beyond the capacity of the State to provide more than a sum of Rs. 4 crores, kept as outlay under the State Plan.

5.12 Within the State Plan outlay detailed physical targets have been worked out and the progress of the construction and command area development of the different major irrigation projects as envisaged at the end of the Fifth Plan has been described in the following paragraphs.

5.13 The Rajasthan Canal Project seeks to bring the impounded and flow waters of the Beas and Ravi rivers to the arid zone of north-western Rajasthan. Irrigation waters will be provided through the completed Harike Barrage at the confluence of the Sutlej and Beas rivers and from the Pong Dam on the river Beas. Some parts of north eastern Bikaner district will be irrigated by a lift canal which will be constructed along side the Suratgarh-Bikaner railway line. The area commanded by the lift canal will be 0.51 lakh hectares. The gross command area of the project will be 20 lakh hectares and the C.C.A. is 11.40 hectares. The discharge of water at the head of the Rajasthan Feeder will be 18,500 cusecs and the irrigation intensity has been planned at 110% with perennial irrigation.

5.14 The command area lies in the hard core of the Rajasthan desert, and before proper utilisation of the irrigation potential can be made, it is necessary to survey and settle the existing holdings in the area, established new settlements with community facilities and services and provide a net work of communications. The completion of the canal and its related area development will require an investment of Rs. 264.05 crores. The sector-wise requirement of funds and the outlay that can be provided within the State Plan is indicated in the table below which also shows the requirement of funds from the World Bank or the Government of India for construction as well as area development.

(Rs. in crores)

Item	Outlay required	Outlay Available		Balance to be provided by the Govt. of India or World Bank
		State Plan MNP, WFP & Sale proceeds.	Loan from Bank 1 NCDC	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Rajasthan Canal	131.00	70.00	..	61.00
2. Area Development				
(a) Agriculture and Soil Conservation	49.34	3.22	..	46.12
(b) Animal Husbandry	1.80	0.99	..	0.81
(c) Sheep & Wool	1.00	0.41	..	0.59
(d) Forest	4.00	2.20	..	1.80
(e) Cooperation	1.64	0.40	0.41	0.83
(f) Roads	25.00	1.00	..	24.00
(g) Power	4.00	2.00	..	2.00
(h) Urban Water Supply	0.42	0.42	..	..
(i) Rural Water Supply	7.58	4.00	..	3.58
(j) Education	3.70*	1.20*	..	2.50
(k) Modern Medicine	0.67	0.44	..	0.23
(l) Ayurved	1.00	0.25	..	0.75
(m) Industries	0.50	0.10	..	0.40
(n) Town Planning	0.50	0.15	..	0.35
(o) Development of Mandi Towns and Villages	26.00	25.00	..	1.00
(p) Area Development Commissioner's Office	0.50	0.25	..	0.25
(q) Welfare of Backward Classes	2.40	0.60	..	1.80
(r) Colonisation	3.00	1.80	..	1.20
TOTAL (2)	133.05	44.43	0.41	88.21
GRAND TOTAL	264.05	114.43	0.41	149.21

*Includes provision for Mid-day meals and Nutrition

5.15 On the construction side an amount of Rs. 106 crores would have been spent by the end of the Fourth Plan. To complete the Canal an estimate of Rs. 131 crores has been worked out, and if the Canal is completed by the end of the Fifth Plan the benefits in terms of C. C. A that will be covered, irrigation potential created and annual irrigation anticipated are given in the table below:—

Item	Position at the end of Fourth Plan.	Fifth Plan.	Additional potential created.
1	2	3	4
1. C. C. A. covered by canals	3.80	10.30	6.50
2. Irrigation potential	2.90	11.30	8.40
3. Anticipated Annual Irrigation	2.06	7.20	5.14

5.16 Additional funds for canal construction beyond the State Plan investment of Rs. 70 crores cannot be made available. In case additional funds are not available, the increase in water utilisation would be on 2.14 lakh hectares only, as against 5.14 lakh hectares envisaged with full provision for canal construction.

5.17 With the provision of Rs. 11.74 crores envisaged in the State Plan, together with the amount anticipated out of World Food Programme receipts, the Minimum Needs Programme and the sale proceeds in Mandi towns etc. the activities that are proposed to be taken up in the Rajasthan Canal Project for area development are indicated below:—

5.18 *Agricultural Programmes.*—A Seed Multiplication Farm of 500 acres will be set up to meet the needs of farmers for improved varieties of seeds of wheat, bajra, cotton and paddy. Selection of fertilizers has to be made on the basis of soil test data. Two soil Testing laboratories will also have to be set up. The total requirement of fertilizer in terms of nutrients would be 16.840 tonnes in the last year of the Fifth Plan. The requirement of seed will be as follows:—

Year	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Seed requirement ('000 tonnes)	12.6	15.7	18.9	22.1	25.2

5.19 Research support for the entire agricultural programme for the Rajasthan Canal Project area is essential to enable the determination of suitable soil and water management practices, cultural operation

and plant protection and fertilizer application techniques. The research organisation will, therefore, have to be strengthened considerably and provision made for disciplines like plant pathology, entomology and statistics. As the cost of irrigation water in Loonkaransar area, which is fed by a lift scheme is much higher, an additional research farm is being proposed at Loonkaransar, to evolve such agricultural practices, which will yield comparatively higher returns. Expansion of research units for horticulture is also envisaged.

5.20 While some farm management studies have been made on the basis of available data, much larger samples would be necessary for research on optimum efficiency and higher yields from the cultural practices. This is important because if the programmes of lining of water channels and land levelling are to be financed by loans, it must be ensured that the farm incomes rise substantially through higher yields, so that the loans can be easily repaid according to the pattern of loaning envisaged. Survey and statistical units for bench mark surveys are also proposed to be set up.

5.21 Extension for agricultural practices is important in the Rajasthan Canal area because most of the command area would be settled with new colonisers who may not be familiar with the terrain and soil structure and agro-climatic conditions of the region.

5.22 Keeping in view the importance of soil conservation in the region an independent organisation for soil conservation in the Rajasthan Canal Project area will be set up to undertake programmes of land levelling, lining of water courses and reclamation of saline and alkaline soils. This organisation will have a strong land engineering wing which will undertake the programmes of land levelling and lining of water courses. It would be necessary to take up a programme of land levelling and lining of water courses on at least 1.5 lakh hectares, in order that some impact of improved agricultural practice is felt in the area. This will involve an investment of Rs.29.26 crores. Obviously this will have to be funded from institutional finances. The cost of debentures @ 10% would be Rs. 2.93 crores, and the cost of establishment and the organisation would be approximately Rs. 6 crores. A Project has been sent to the World Bank for this programme and counterpart assistance, if and when necessary, would have to be provided by the Government of India. Due to constraint of resources the State Plan will be able to accommodate the outlay of only Rs. 1.75 crores for land development in this area.

5.23 Work on sand dune stabilisation and shelter belt plantation will also be taken up by the soil conservation organisation, not only in demarcated plots within the area, but also on the farmer's fields. The

programme schedule envisages a coverage of 2,000 hectares per year under these activities.

5.24 Soil Survey data indicates that some lands in the Anoopgarh branch of the Canal is saline and alkaline. Reclamation of this area would be necessary and the organisation will cover 2,000 hectares under the programme of reclamation each year.

5.25 The agricultural wing of the Rajasthan Canal Project Area Development organisation, will be suitably strengthened to undertake the extension, research and supervisory functions envisaged during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

5.26 Agricultural programmes, however, can succeed only if the inputs needed such as fertilizers, seeds and short term credit as well as plant protection facilities are available at the right time and in the right quantities. If additional area is to be covered by an accelerated completion of the Canal, the required quantity of inputs for agriculture would also have to be procured and made available by special efforts by the State Government and the Government of India. As for the provision for area development and canal construction kept in the State Plan, the State Government will make arrangements for allocating ear-marked inputs to this region out of the total supplies made available to the State.

5.27 *Animal Husbandry*.—The programme of animal husbandry in the command area will have to be carefully controlled to ensure that improved varieties of live stock with higher yields are available rather than any expansion in the live stock population. The provisions in the animal husbandry sector are, therefore, for veterinary health cover and cattle breeding farms to improve the breeds. A provision of Rs. 99 lakhs has been ear-marked in the Plan for this sector.

5.28 *Sheep and Wool*.—In the command area of the Rajasthan Canal efforts would be made to reduce the inferior sheep population and introduce Australian Merinos to make available superior quality wool. The sheep breeding activities will be confined to the uncommanded areas bordering the Project area, where a sheep breeding farm will be set up. The normal programmes of artificial insemination, mobile shearing units and mobile health units will be promoted. An outlay of Rs. 41 lakhs will be provided.

5.29 *Forestry*.—A programme of afforestation would be taken up in the Rajasthan Canal Project area. This will be an effective measure for preventing sand casting of fields and silting of canals. A programme of shelter belt plantations on 10,000 kilometres along the canal systems has been envisaged, as well as shelter belt

plantations along roads. The extent of unirrigated area which consists of sand dunes is atleast 8.6 lakhs hectares of various sizes & heights. There is acute necessity of stabilising these sand dunes, but due to paucity of resources the programme of sand dune stabilisation has been proposed on only 7500 hectares mainly on either side of the Rajasthan canal.

5.30. Development of wood lot plantations will also be an important economic programme of this region to make available fuel wood for local consumption. This will also act as a protection against wind erosion. Farmers will be encouraged to plant trees on their holdings and in each abadi, 30 acres of land will be reserved for nurseries for raising fuel wood plantations. There will be 32 such nurseries for the supply of plants to the farmers.

5.31. *Co-operation.*—The role of the co-operative organisation in the Rajasthan Canal Project area will be extremely important. For the kind of sophisticated agriculture that is envisaged and which would be necessary in order to justify the enormous investments made in the Project credit would have to be made available to the cultivators. The need for credit will be higher in this area than in most other areas of the State. At present, due to the fact that colonisation is in its early years, the co-operative structure has yet to be built up satisfactorily. By the end of the Fourth Plan it is expected that 86 agricultural co-operative credit societies will be functioning. At least 50 more societies would be required to be organised during the Fifth Plan period. Apart from the organisation of societies,, facilities such as rural godowns would have to be provided through the co-operative societies. In order to promote a big co-operative programme, in the year 1973-74, four branches of the Central Co-operative Bank are proposed to be established. There would be 3 more branches needed during the Fifth Plan. Marketing Societies in mandi towns would have to be organised, and by the end of the Fifth Plan every mandi town should have a marketing society. The co-operative organisation will also have to develop ancillary processing industries, based on agricultural bi-products within the area.

5.32 *Roads.*—During the Fourth Plan period, construction work on the main arteries of communication within the Project area has already begun. However, the spillover liability of this programme will be of the order of Rs. 2 crores.

5.33. In addition construction for major roads in the second stage of the Canal command area, would also have to be taken up

during the Fifth Five Year Plan. This will involve an outlay of another Rs. 2 crores. Feeder roads measuring 169 km. will also be needed to link mandi towns with the hinter-land. For such roads about Rs. 3 crores would be the minimum requirement. The funds for road construction have mainly been made available during the Fourth Plan from the Area Development Fund of the Government of India, and it is expected that the requirements of the Fifth Plan also will be met substantially from this head. It is proposed to provide Rs. 1 crore out of the Minimum Needs Programme of the road sector, for this area in the State Plan.

5.34. *Power.*—Carrying electricity into the area for abadis and for processing industries is an essential infrastructure, which has to be planned for adequately. It is proposed to construct 33 KV lines over a total length of 215 km. and 11 KV lines over 600 km. to connect villages and main roads. This programme too will be accommodated within the Minimum Needs Programme of rural electrification.

5.35 *Water Supply.*—In the project area the sources of drinking water supply for abadis will also have to be the canal and its distributaries. Diggies or large water tanks will be constructed near the abadi sites and pump and tank schemes installed for larger villages with a population of 2,000 and above. It will also be necessary to provide piped water supply schemes in the important mandi towns. The programme of water supply has been estimated to cost Rs. 4.42 crores which has been provided in the State Plan for this area.

5.36 *Educational and Medical Facilities.*—Due to the fact that the Rajasthan Canal Project area is at present virgin land, except for the part that has been settled by colonisation programmes, the abadis and the social services will also have to be planned from the beginning. The total population of the area is likely to be 15.50 lakhs which would be spread over 700 village abadis, 100 agro-service centres and 20 mandi towns. The programme for education and medical facilities will be concentrated in the Fifth Plan, in the settled areas. An outlay of Rs. 1.89 crores has been kept for education and medical facilities.

5.37 *Industries.*—An industrial potential survey of the area has already been conducted. Cotton ginning and processing factories, cotton seed expellers, rice, dal and oil mills, textile and flour mills, bakeries, soap and hair oil producing units have distinct possibilities. Similarly industries for the manufacture of mixed fertilizer, leather goods, farm equipment, meat products and building material can also be established. There is also scope for the setting up of small service and repair work-

shops for agricultural implements and vehicles. Promotional activities in the industrial sector will be undertaken for setting up industries in this region. It is proposed to establish 300 small industrial units during the Fifth Plan which will provide employment to approximately 3,000 persons.

5.38 *Colonisation*:—The colonisation programme will have to be stepped up considerably during the Fifth Plan to ensure that settlers have permanent titles in order to obtain credit. While the colonisation work in Stage I will be almost complete by the end of the Fourth Plan, the survey and settlement and rectangularisation of the area and preparation of chak plans for Stage II will have to be taken up during the Fifth Five Year Plan. Apart from strengthening the organisation, a building programme will have to be undertaken preceding the survey work, in order to provide shelter for the staff. The organisation will, therefore, have to be suitably strengthened and it is proposed to survey 11.2 lakh hectares of land and allot 4.8 lakh hectares of land during the Fifth Plan period. A provision of Rs. 1.80 crores has been kept in the State Plan for Colonisation programme.

5.39 *Town Planning* —The work of preparing area plans for each branch of the canal system to indicate the specific locations of settlements and prepare plans for the transportation and communication net work, has already been taken in hand. Owing to the extensive area that has to be covered and the detailed survey that is necessary, the town planning machinery for the Rajasthan Canal Project area will have to be suitably strengthened.

5.40 *Development of mandi towns, Agro-Service Centres and Village Abadis* —As colonisation is new in the area the development of the abadis and the mandi towns will also have to be taken up from the beginning. Some development has taken place with *ad hoc* funds provided by the State Government and with Area Development Funds of the Government of India. But to have a planned programme of development of the mandi towns and agricultural centres, it is proposed to set up a statutory authority in the Fifth Plan which will utilise funds from sale of plots as also the usual funds that will be made available from the State Government and the Government of India. Rs. 1 crore has been kept as share capital contribution for the authority in the State Plan which will be supplemented by grants of atleast Rs. 1 crore from the Ministry of Agriculture out of Area Development fund for the construction of market complexes.

5.41 *Organisation for area development*.—The work of implementing programmes of Canal construction and area development simultaneously in an area as inhospitable as the Rajasthan Canal

Project command area, is stupendous. The lack of communications and abadis and other infrastructure to day, presents difficulties for staff to operate with facility. The different sources of funding also lead to bottle-necks in implementation. The multifarious nature of the programmes that have to be taken up involve problem of co-ordination. Keeping these factors in view, the State Government has set up a co-ordinating authority of the level of an Area Development Commissioner for the Project in the Fourth Plan. However, it has been recognised that there is considerable need for a more integrated approach to the deveiopment of the area, involving administrative and structural reorganisation. While there is a view prevalent that an integrated statutory authority should be set up for major command areas like the Rajasthan Canal, the matter needs careful examination. The Government of India as well as the State Government are giving active thought to the structural changes that would be conducive to a speedy and co-ordinated growth within the region. In any case the following measures will be ensured from the beginning of the Fifth Plan.

1. The Area Development Commissioner's organisation will be strengthened with multi-disciplined units for different activities for area development within the region,
2. Adequate financial and administrative powers will be delegated to the Area Development Commissioner in respect of the field organisations working within the region.
3. Concentrated attention at the State headquarters will be given to the co-ordination of canal construction with area development, and the co-ordination needed for flow of funds for the different activities from different sources.
4. Suitable administrative measures would be taken to attract institutional finances. It may be necessary to set up subsidiary corporations for specific functions to raise funds. This will be mainly for development of mandies and land levelling and lining of water channels, for which large capital outlays would be necessary.
5. The work of water management and provision of irrigation supplies would have to be linked with the requirements for agricultural programmes. Therefore, the control of the Area Development Commissioner's Organisation on the effective management of water releases will also be ensured.

5.42 While immediate strengthening of the Area Development Commissioner's Organisation has been provided in the State Plan by an allocation of Rs. 25 lakhs, any additional strengthening that will be

needed for the organisational changes which are contemplated will be provided out of funds being ear-marked under the head 'Strengthening the Planning Machinery' in the State.

5.43 The work of colonisation and settlement has also to continue at an accelerated speed and therefore, within the State Plan Rs. 1.80 crores has been kept for the Colonisation Staff and buildings. This organisation will be able to survey 11.2 lakh hectares and allot 4.8 lakh hectares of land during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

5.44 *Beas Project.*—The two main units of the Beas Project, viz. the (i) Beas Sutlej Link and (ii) Beas Dam at Pong, will, after completion, provide perennial supply of water to the Rajasthan Canal. The project will also provide 150 MW of hydel power. The total revised cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 439.43 crores, of which the State share is Rs. 171.85 crores. By the end of the Fourth Plan, the State would have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 145.85 crores. The project will, however, spillover to the Fifth Plan. Consequently Rs. 26 crores are being provided as the share of the State towards the project.

5.45 *Chambal Project.*—The Chambal project was completed in 1960 with a design of irrigation an area of 2.84 hectares with a 55% intensity in rabi and 21% in kharif. The designed intensity, however, appears to have scope for increase in the rabi season. During the kharif period, irrigation has in the past, been hampered due to the long closures of the canal necessitated for removal of weeds. The project area started facing serious problems of water logging and salinity within four years of the commencement of irrigation. Due to the absence of a satisfactory land and water management, and seepage from the canal system and field water sources, water logging has taken place. Therefore, there is an immediate need for a major drainage programme costing Rs. 19.60 crores to prevent water logging and salinity, so that optimum utilisation of the irrigation potential can be effected.

5.46 Detailed examination of the problem has been conducted by an expert team of the United Nations Development Programme and major preventive works, involving lining of the rock-cut parts of the main canal, distributories and minors, has been recommended. This project is estimated to cost Rs. 12.62 crores. Some essential construction works of the canal system have also remained incomplete due to paucity of funds. Over the 13 years of the existence of the system technical committees have also recommended modifications and improvements for better water management. These involve, primarily, installation of head regulators, control structures and cross-regulation arrangements. The construction works programme would cost

Rs. 6.51 crores. Another problem that has emerged in the system is the infestation by aquatic weeds. Considerable research has gone into devising ways to control this growth and a programme of Rs. 2.84 crores is needed to eradicate the problem. Thus, to run the Chambal system efficiently and to reduce the problems of water-logging and salinity, and weed infestation, and to ensure necessary improvements in the canal system, especially for better water management, a total outlay of Rs. 41.86 crores will be necessary. It is not possible for the State Government to provide more than Rs. 4 crores for this programme. The funds should come either from the World Bank through the Government of India or as a Centrally sponsored scheme.

5.47 *Area Development.*—The major programme in agricultural improvement would have to be prevention of water-logging and removing the salinity in the soil. This will involve timely on farm improvements. The UNDP had recommended a rational lay out of field water courses and a programme of land development. A project has been prepared to undertake land development on 50,000 hectares during the Fifth Plan, involving an outlay of Rs. 23.75 crores. Considerable mechanisation in the area is called for and consequently there is need for increasing the availability of tractors, harvesters and threshers. Transport facilities for agricultural produce are also required. These are proposed to be provided on a cooperative basis. An outlay of Rs. 4.77 crores would be necessary for the mechanisation programme. In order to fulfil the local requirements of fuel and timber, an afforestation programme on 2.5 lakh hectares has been proposed with plantations in the ravine areas along canal banks and roads. Ravine plantations will cover 75,000 hectares and the total programme of afforestation is expected to cost Rs. 13.50 crores. Within the State Plan, however, Rs. 12 lakhs have been provided. The remaining programme has been sent in the form of a project to the World Bank.

5.48 In spite of the fact that the area consists of 761 villages with a population of 5.53 lakhs, and is settled area, the communication system is extremely inadequate. The total length of metalled roads is only 275 kilometres in the Kota and Bundi areas. In order to provide adequate market facilities for agricultural produce and to open up the area for supply of inputs and extension, a road net work is essential. The total requirement of roads for the project area has been estimated to cost Rs. 12.70 crores and Rs. 3.90 crores would be needed for construction of bridges, culverts, etc. A provision of Rs. 2.50 crores has been kept within the State Plan for construction of roads in the Chambal Project area, but this will only touch the fringe of the problem. Some support is expected from the Area Development funds of the Government of India for road works as in the Fourth Plan, and the balance will have to come either as accelerated Central contribution or from the World Bank.

5.49 In the past, command area development was not considered an essential requirement of an irrigation system. Therefore, in the Chambal area, there is acute dearth of infra-structural facilities, including market yards. A programme for the construction of 14 market yards has been proposed for the project area, involving an expenditure of Rs. 11.22 crores. Of this, a plan for the construction of 7 market yards with an outlay of Rs. 5.58 crores has already been accepted for being financed by the AFC. This programme will be taken up in the last year of the Fourth Plan and the Fifth Plan. The balance requirement will have to be made available from sources other than the State Plan. A programme for increasing storage facilities, including warehouses in market towns and godowns in the rural areas has been prepared, involving an outlay of Rs. 77.60 lakhs. Cooperative loans from the NCDC are proposed to be attracted to meet, in part, the requirements of this project. An industrial potential survey of the area indicates possibilities of locating 4 industrial units based on sugarcane, 4 for oil seeds and 8 units based on food-grains. These have been recommended by the NCDC to be taken up in the cooperative sector. The capital outlay for these units would be of the order Rs. 16.00 crores and the working capital would be of the order of Rs. 8.50 crores. It has been possible to provide only an amount of Rs. 2.09 crores within the State Plan for all cooperative activities in the Chambal area. It will, therefore, not be possible to take up the entire programme for the industrial units without additional assistance being made available as share capital contribution for the cooperative societies.

5.50 A programme of rural housing has been proposed for the project area for which State support of Rs. 30 lakhs has been provided in the plan.

5.51 A detailed project has been prepared for the development of the Chambal area, including the works needed to be taken up in the irrigation system. The total requirement for this project is Rs. 135.17 crores, which has been submitted to the Government of India and the World Bank. It will be possible for the State Plan to accommodate the outlay of only Rs. 10 crores for programmes within the Chambal area, of which Rs. 4 crores will be for irrigation works and Rs. 6 crores for command area development. Unless additional assistance from the Government of India is made available, either by attracting World Bank loan or from area development funds, the execution of programmes of development described above will not be possible.

5.52 In the Chambal project also, an organisation of the Area Development Commissioner has been set up for coordination and

integrated development. The principles of administrative organisation decided for the Rajasthan Canal Project will also be applicable to the Chambal authority.

5.53 *Bhakra Project*.—Although irrigation water from the project is available since the year 1957, the development of the command area, as far as basic infrastructural facilities are concerned, has been lagging behind. Most of the mandi towns and villages are to be linked by roads. Market complex facilities in mandis are grossly inadequate. It is, therefore, proposed to provide Rs. 50 lakhs for the construction of roads required for connecting mandi towns with the hinterland. A provision of Rs. 25 lakhs is being proposed as share capital contribution for a combined Mandi Authority for the development of the mandi towns and villages in the Rajasthan Canal Project Area, which will also undertake Mandi Development in the Bhakra Project.

5.54 *Mahi Project*.—The construction activity of the Mahi Project involves the building of a masonry dam across the Mahi river and the laying out of a system for providing irrigation to about 44,000 hectares in Banswara district. The work on the canal system is in progress and is programmed to be completed by the end of the Fifth Plan. The benefits of the project would, however, be available only after the beginning of the Sixth Plan. A provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has been kept for undertaking a resources survey and connected studies for soil and farm management and for assessment of land development needs. A multi-disciplined organisation is proposed to be established. It is expected to advise on the soil conservation and agricultural development programmes on the basis of the surveys and studies that would be conducted.

6. DESERT DEVELOPMENT .

6.1. The problem of the desert areas in Rajasthan is a challenge to the ingenuity of man and a test of his patience. The area of the hard core desert extends over 8 districts covering 1.76 lakh sq. Kms. which constitutes over 51% of the total area of the State. In this area resides a population of almost 64 lakhs, which constitutes 25% of the total population of the State.

6.2 The desert is characterised by extreme variations of climate and a low and uncertain rainfall and extreme aridity. Rain failure is frequent in this region, resulting in heavy drop in agricultural production.

6.3 While the total geographical area of the district is 51% of the total area of the State, yet the net area sown is 46% of the total net area sown in the State and the forest area in this region is 9% of the total forest area of the State. Even the net area sown allows for a precarious type of agriculture, depending entirely on the extent of precipitation, that is available.

6.4 Because of the large population living in the desert and the expensive area of the State covered by it, controlling the desert, has become a matter of both social and economic importance. Due to recurrent rain failure, large sums of money have been spent as distress relief, to save the population from hardships caused by famine. Over the period 1963-64 to 1971-72, a sum of about Rs. 77 crores has been spent on drought relief operations in this region. The cost of the droughts has been very heavy for the State. The social costs are reflected in lower farm productivity, impoverishment of the human and cattle population, loss of livestock, and the cost of migration of human and cattle population. Investments have also been made over the past plan periods on social services to make available the social benefits which all sections of the population have a right to expect.

6.5 Due to the low productivity of the region and the difficulties of development, the desert has been a cause of great regional disparities in Rajasthan. This area has not been able to participate in the benefits of the break-through in agriculture—the green revolution—which has been achieved in some areas of the irrigated regions, or in areas of assured rainfall, in the State.

6.6 Much of the problem of the desert is man made. Removal of the vegetative cover by man and animal, helped by climate, have caused the desert to defy programmes of development.

6.7 The main difficulty in coming to grips with the problem of the deserts was the absence of a strategy of development which could harness whatever potential there was for increased productivity and economic growth. While investment in social services has been made over the different Plan periods in the desert, the impact of these services in physical terms in the area has not been as obvious as that of similar investments made in more compact, densely populated and easily accessible regions of the State. The per capita expenditure during the period 1956-57 to 1972-73 in the desert districts on social services has been Rs. 175, excluding the expenditure on the Rajasthan Canal and Beas, but the cost of infrastructure in these areas is much higher than in other regions of the State, due to the topography, inaccessibility, large distances and wide dispersal of the population. The cost of taking educational and medical services to scattered habitations is naturally higher, and so is the cost of building roads, laying electric lines and carrying piped water supply from scarce and infrequent sources spread over wide distances. Therefore, the investment even on social services in the desert areas, has to be comparatively higher than in other parts of the State.

6.8 Adding to these are the extreme geographical and natural constraints which have so far restricted growth in this region. Surface water is extremely limited in the arid region, and about 85% of the well waters of Barmer, Jalore and Jodhpur districts are distributed in classes C-3, C-4 and C-5, which is saline, and can be used only for irrigation of salt tolerating varieties of crops. About 10% of underground water has TSS of over 10000 PPM and is unsuitable for being used. Only 5% of the underground water is fresh water, which can be used for drinking purposes and for limited intensive irrigation at very high cost. The boron content of ground water aquifers goes upto 7.5 PPM. The major limiting factor in desert development is, therefore, scarcity of water.

6.9 Soils of this area generally sandy, reddish, brown to yellowish brown and grey in colour, which are calcareous, with concretionary lime accumulations at varying depths. The soil fertility in this region is generally poor, with the problem of salinity and alkalinity being more pronounced. The soils are also low in nitrogen and low to medium in phosphorus. The organic matter content is very low, and so is the water retention capacity. The area is subject to heavy land erosion due to high wind velocity. Out of 1.76 lakh sq. Kms. about 1 lakh sq. Kms. are covered by sand-dunes which are shifting,

6.10 Despite limiting factors of low and erratic precipitation, non-availability of surface water, and limited availability at great depths, of ground water, together with a poor soil status, the region has certain important potentials for growth, which can be the base of its economic development. The desert possesses some of the best breeds of livestock, specially cattle and sheep of the whole country. The region is the home of the famous Nagori, Tharparkar, Kankrej and Rathi breeds of cattle. It is the source of 45% of the total wool produced in the country. It is the home of nutritious drought resistant grasses like the Sewan, Dhamen and Anjan. The most important resource of the desert is, therefore, its livestock wealth. The livestock population increased @2.5% during the period 1901-1961. Thereafter the rate of increase came down to 1.5% during 1961-1966 and the population declined by 5% during the period 1966-1971. The major reduction was in the population of cattle and sheep. This was due to the repeated droughts and over exploitation of the plant cover of the land which was no longer in a position to sustain further growth without regeneration of the vegetative cover. The main strategy for economic development of the desert areas must keep in view ways to stop continued erosion in the area, and attain a reasonable balance between the resources and the demand.

6.11 The present estimated production of foodgrains in the arid region during a good year, more or less meets the requirements of foodgrains for the population. As a matter of fact in the districts of Jodhpur, Nagaur, Barmer, Churu, Jalore and Pali, production of foodgrains in a good year is usually much more than the estimated local demand, but in years of rain failure the average production is almost 10% of the production in a good year. The strategy for economic development of the arid region must, therefore, be based on proper studies of land-use capability, and on the economic returns that may result from agriculture or cattle development. Owing to the precarious nature of agriculture even in a normal year, it has been estimated for Jodhpur District that cultivation of Deshi Bajra yields a net profit of only Rs. 41/- from one acre of land and high yielding Bajra yields a net profit of Rs. 267/- per acre. Yield per acre is extremely low, and in addition to the inadequacy and uncertainty of rainfall, low fertility, absence of soil and water conserving practices and lack of suitable crop rotation, other limiting factors like low quality seeds, presence of weeds and other plant diseases and rodents are also responsible for low yields. There is thus a dire need of proper land use capability studies and of increasing the yield per acre by improved farming practices and a well-developed scientific strategy for dry land farming, by which crop cultivation can be profitably undertaken.

6.12 Whether it is development of livestock and pasture or crop husbandry, the link with ground water is inescapable. Systematic

ground water surveys have already been undertaken in the State. By the end of 1972-73 semi detailed surveys for 30 blocks out of 59 in these 8 districts had been completed. A United Nations Development Programme of Ground water survey undertaken in this region, revealed a spectacular source of potential ground water extending over 7500 sq. kms. in Jaisalmer District, called the Lathi series aquifer. The exploratory tubewells and test bores in this area, have indicated a potential for installing 50 to 60 tubewells, with an average discharge of 1.5 cusecs, suitable for irrigation and human consumption. But most of the arid region is characterised by vast stretches of saline water, and fresh water can only be exploited by tube wells 150 to 250 meters deep. Even in the Lathi series there is no recharge and exploitation of this source will be, in a sense, mining for water, it is estimated, that the quantity available is sufficient for over a 100 years.

6.13 Ground water surveys indicate a potential for installing 900 tubewells in the arid region with an average discharge ranging between 40,000 to 70,000 litres per hour.

6.14 With this potential an integrated strategy for the economic development of the desert region must be based on the following programmes:—

1. Ground water exploitation.
2. Sand dune stabilisation and afforestation.
3. Pasture development and fodder production.
4. Livestock development and animal husbandry.
5. Agricultural development related to land use capability, with improved techniques of dry land farming.

6.15 The object must be to improve the income of the farmer by a combination of dry land farming and animal husbandry with an assured market for milk, milk products and wool, so that the extreme dependence on the erratic rainfall is minimised to the extent possible.

6.16 While the economic development in past years has suffered due to the absence of a well defined strategy, which again has been the result of a gap in technology and lack of availability of scientific techniques suited to this region, this gap is being progressively overcome. The contribution of research within the country and outside is making its impact.

6.17 A beginning, in the approach to develop the Desert was made when the Gang Canal brought flow water to Ganganagar and when

the Rajasthan Canal Project was launched. But flow irrigation has very limited scope in this region and new strategies and techniques to overcome the natural handicaps of the desert, would have to be evolved.

6.18 The strategy for the Fifth Plan development of this region, for each of the programmes to be taken up, will be based on the result of research, surveys, availability of data and preparation of detailed projects, with an area planning approach.

6.19 Stabilisation of sand-dunes can be effective by two methods. Where the height of sand-dunes is too high, suitable grasses and trees would have to be grown starting from the periphery and going up. This will be possible only with the introduction of canal water or tubewell water. In the area where land levels are not too high, the sand-dunes can be levelled and ploughed and brought into cultivation with irrigation water. After a few years of continuous vegetation growth, the productivity of the land would increase. Brackish water or water of low saline content, can also support various types of good fodder grass which can stabilize sand-dunes.

6.20 Surface soil erosion and sand storms, leading to sand casting of the cultivable fields and homesteads, can be controlled by creating shelter-belts of suitable tree growth, to break the wind and form barriers for sand movement. This again will depend on the introduction of canal water and tubewell water, sufficiently low in salinity, to support the trees and shrub growth.

6.21 One of the reasons for denuding this soil of its vegetative cover is the local need for fuel wood, shrubs and trees are now being pulled out by the roots to meet the requirements of fuel in the area after the growth above ground has been destroyed. The need for employment is also responsible for this devastation. Although the employment is marginal, it gives a bare living to a man who has camel by providing a whole day's work when no other work is available. To meet the fuel demand wood lot plantations will have to be systematically developed.

6.22 One of the most treasured resources of the desert are the strain of hardy grasses and shrubs which are able to withstand arid conditions, and which are extremely nutritious for livestock. The most common grass is the Sewan (*Lasius Sindicus*). These desert grasses have deep-rooted systems and are valuable food material for animals. But with the increase in livestock and denudation due to overgrazing, the coverage of these grasses has been reduced. Rehabilitation of pasture is, therefore, a programme requiring immediate attention. The development of pasture will have to be taken up in dry lands to improve the

vegetation cover and to provide additional fodder, as well as in areas of assured irrigation to make available additional green fodder. For improved breeds of livestock and for cross-breeds which will be the main stay of the local population, and the base of the new improved economy, fodder banks will have to be provided to make available fodder during periods of drought. During the Fifth Plan it is proposed to develop one lakh hectares of land under pasture. Of this 10,000 hectares will be in Jaisalmer district under the Lathi Series Project, 10,000 hectares in Bikaner on the left bank of the Rajasthan Canal, and the remaining 80,000 hectares in the remaining districts as pasture plots of 20 hectares each.

6.23 A pilot project will be taken up for developing irrigated pasture and integrated animal husbandry development, in the last year of the Fourth Plan, around five tube-wells in the Lathi series aquifer. Under the programme each tubewell will produce irrigated as well as dry fodder in about 200 hectares, a part of which will be fed to Cattle and the remainder stored for bad years. The milk produced will be collected and chilled at a chilling plant to be set up in Pokaran and sent to the Jodhpur Dairy. In course of time, the tube-wells will become centres of cattle development activities, and will encourage breeders to settle around these areas, rather than roam about as nomads. In Bikaner, assured purchase of milk by the Delhi Milk Supply Scheme has already promoted a change in the animal husbandry practices in that area.

6.24 Animal husbandry development is the normal direction in which the desert economy must grow. In arid regions, livestock development has a natural advantage over crop cultivation, with the resources of hardy natural vegetation and indigenous breeds of livestock, to withstand the rigours of the desert climate. While in a drought year agricultural production falls to 10% of the normal, average livestock production yield falls to approximately 33%. Further a comparatively marginal improvement in fodder production and water availability is likely to add considerably to the yield and stability of livestock farming. The disadvantage of crop farming in arid regions is its basically subsistence character. The degree of improvement in farm incomes, possible in agricultural production in desert areas, is limited. There are neither the incentives nor the means to produce regular surpluses. In the case of animal husbandry, improvements in the economy are possible through a market orientation, and utilisation of surpluses. The yields from animal husbandry and livestock farming are comparatively much higher and the products are capable of being marketed, and are not meant solely for direct self consumption, as in the case of crop agriculture in desert areas. In fact the products like wool and ghee have traditionally been more or less export goods for this region.

6.25 It is, therefore, anticipated that with organised milk marketing, surplus milk will find an assured market, with relatively improved returns. At present the surplus milk is converted into Ghee which gives a return of not more than 40 to 50 paise per litre as against 70 to 80 paise available from the sale of fluid milk. After the setting up of dairies in this region, the marketable surplus, which will be further increased by higher yields due to extension and an active input programme as well as from the development of pasture and water resources, would be absorbed by the dairies. Organised marketing of milk will be the chief economic stimulus for the growth in the region.

6.26 The development of the dairy industry will have important linkages with the development of ancillary industries and other economic activities in the region. It will lead to the development of milk products factories and the installation of processing industries, within the region or near the procurement centres. In the Fifth Plan, therefore, an active input programme around the milk shed of dairies will be pursued, which will be linked with milk collection and the sale of surplus milk.

6.27 In the sphere of agricultural production crop farming would be given lower priority except in very high potential ground water zones. In the command area of tubewells having a discharge of 50,000 litres per hour and above, not more than 1.62 lakh additional hectares of land can be brought under irrigation in the foreseeable future. The remaining area would still depend on rainfall. The strategy for agricultural production must, therefore depend on dry land farming practices. In the desert areas of Jaisalmer, the local Paliwal settlers had developed a water harvesting technique known as "Khadin Cultivators". This consist of conserving moisture in areas where the surface terrain is hard and gravelly, and generally impervious to water percolation. The rainfall in these areas flows down into the sandy and loamy terrain where it seeps in. By constructing suitable embankments to regulate surface run-off over the impervious layers, the water is led into valleys which in course of time developes good sweet ground water and vegetation, and becomes suitable for agriculture. Khadin development will also form part of the strategy for improving the area for crop farming, wherever this is possible.

6.28 But the main shift in the Fifth Plan is to develop techniques of dry land farming which is a package of soil and water conservation measures, cultural practices, introduction of crop varieties and cropping systems, that permits high levels of crop production in extensive areas, which previously were considered to be too dry for economic development on a cash economy basis.

6.29 The strategy of dry land farming has really progressed in the highly developed arid regions of the world during the last 30 years. It

basis is moisture conservation and moisture utilisation in semi-arid regions which have near marginal soil moisture levels. Although the moisture conserving or moisture utilisation effect of a single cultural practice may be small a number of these inputs combined can increase, maintain and efficiently utilise soil moisture to the point where under years of average rainfall high levels of production can be achieved. With proper dry land farming techniques, even in drought years yields would be usually high enough to cover the cost of production and make an area self-sufficient. However, failure to include any single one of the cultural practice inputs in the dry land farming package can lower the level of moisture conservation or utilisation, to below the margin required to prevent crop failure.

6.30 The cultural practices essential as inputs of the dry land farming package are:—

1. Soil and water conservation and prevention of run-off. This is possible by creating a soil physical condition both at the surface and through the upper profile that permits rapid infiltration. It is necessary also to provide a surface condition that holds the water where it flows until it has had time to infiltrate. All these requirements can be achieved by mechanical and biological means. A combination of both these means is necessary for an effective and economical water utilisation.

2. To prevent surface run-off, construction of physical works in the form of contour bunds would be necessary. The immediate increase in crop yields due to contour bunding alone are significant. Apart from water conservation, this practice prevents soil erosion and causes silting of catchment basin and raising of the ground water table. It has been estimated that in the semi-arid regions in India, contour bunding alone can increase crop yields by at least 25%. The cost of contour bunding is low and the cost-benefit ratio is high. It can be economically and effectively done by hand labour alone, and is labour intensive. In the contour bunding programme the alignment of the bund is crucial. A strict adherence to the contour lines must be observed, otherwise the functioning of the system is seriously affected.

3. The provision of a mulch cover is another important input of dry land farming. Crop refuse should be left on the fields preferably standing. A trash mulch cover slows down air movement at the soil surface, and thus lowers loss of soil moisture by evaporation. It also protects the soil from the splash puddling and surface sealing effect of rain drops, thus improving the rate of infiltration. It also improves the physical structure of the surface

soil, making it more friable and easier to work, and improving the rate of moisture infiltration. The beneficial effects of the mulch cover type of farming are apparent after some years when the surface mulch cover builds up and becomes more effective. The provision of mulch cover does not permit the cutting of crop refuse for animal feeding nor does it permit stubble grazing by animals on the land, after the crop has been harvested. Thus dry farming practices cannot co-exist with maintenance of livestock on the same land. Further high producing dry land crop and varieties are basically poor fodder producers.

4. Another important input of dry land farming is the proper selection of crops which are fast maturing, deep rooted and have an ability to withstand and quickly recover from moisture stress conditions. Crops like Jowar, Bajra, Oil-seeds, fast maturing varieties of cotton and fast maturing pulses are suitable for being cultivated.

5. With dry land farming practices the judicious use of fertilizers which are suited to dry areas will have to be ensured. Farm Yard manure, which provides mainly nitrogen and potash is of little value on semi-arid tropical soils. Fertilizer use must be carefully related to water availability and dry land farming needs a some-what lower than normal use of fertilizers. The complete package of dry land farming practices need to be tested on a long-term basis in selected areas.

6.31 The work of contour bunding, Kana Bunding and Khadin development will be taken up in the Fifth Plan in wide areas of Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Nagaur and Pali Districts where the success of this programme is bound to be significant.

6.32 The potential of the desert areas in the field of mineral resources and industrial development has yet to be exploited. The area is reportedly rich in Bentonite, Fluoride, Granite, Gypsum, Lime Stone; Selenite, Silica Sand, Tungsten Ore, White Clay etc. In Jodhpur and Jaisalmer marble is found, and other building materials are available in Pali and Jodhpur districts. Practically all the minerals are exploited by open cast methods. The income from minerals is estimated at Rs. 4 crores per annum. The presence of natural gas in Jaisalmer has been shown from test works. This is being further explored to find out its commercial viability. Programmes in the Fifth Plan in the mineral sector will include intensive prospecting of minerals to improve the economy of the area.

6.33 Industrially the districts of the desert regions are the most backward in the State. Cottage and Village industries still predominate in the region and one-third of employment is provided by Khadi and Handloom industries. There is scope of developing wood-based and leather industries as well as oil crushing, soap making, black-smithy and wool-based industries. About 900 families of weavers are reported to be engaged in the making of carpets, cloth for tents, Namdas, ropes and strings from the hair of goats and camels in Barmer, Jaisalmer, Pali and Jalore districts. The present annual production of Jat Patties in Barmer District alone is order of Rs. 100 lakhs. The bulk of this production is exported outside India. Development of industrial potential must, however, depend on infra-structural facilities which include road communication, drinking water, electricity and marketing facilities.

6.34 The Rajasthan Argo-Industries Corporation will set up a Tractor Plant at Jodhpur and the Industrial Programme during the Fifth Plan period envisages development of Cottage and Village Industries and Small Scale Industries for which industrial potential surveys have been conducted and feasibility reports are being prepared.

6.35 While the potentiality for economic development in desert regions has been more or less indentified, the execution and implementation will only be possible by a project approach for which all details of an area plan will be necessary and the requirements of a project will have to be carefully worked out, quantified and provided for, in financial terms.

6.36 The State Government have already prepared preliminary project reports of core programmes for all the 8 districts. These programmes will be in the nature of drought proofing projects for the area which will improve the economic base and increase the incomes of 31% of the total population of these districts. The schemes and programmes that will be taken in the Fifth Five Year Plan in each of the 8 Districts have been indentified on the following basis:—

1. In Jaisalmer, Barmer and in the command area of Bikaner the programmes are based on animal husbandry. The surface water and the ground water in these districts is proposed to be judiciously used for taking up integrated programmes of fodder production and cattle and sheep development. A programme of pasture development supported by fodder banks has been taken up as an essential in-put for livestock development.

2. In Jodhpur, Nagaur, Churu, Pali and Jalore, the thrust of the programmes will be on dry land farming, based on soil and water conservation. The income from animal husbandry in this region

will be increased through the organisation of marketing of milk, wool and mutton.

3. Special projects for mineral development and industrial development where feasibility reports indicate economic viability will be taken up.

4. Village and Khadi industry and Handloom industry will be actively promoted by infrastructure to be developed to cater to the requirements of the different projects and programmes. An element of subsidy for the Rural electrification programme, in this region will be necessary.

6.37 Keeping these criteria in view the work plan will require preparation of detailed projects and programmes for each district according to activities that have already been identified for being taken up. The programme for each district will be as follows:

Bikaner:

- (a) The Ground Water Board has done preliminary survey of the district and semi-detailed survey of Nokha and Kolayat blocks. It is proposed to conduct semi-detailed survey of the remaining two blocks of Loonkaransar and Bikaner.
- (b) 100 Tubewells, 50 high duty irrigation and 50 light duty tubewells for water supply will be installed in the potent zones of Nokha and Kolayat blocks.
- (c) 25 tubewells with a discharge of more than 20,000 gallons per hour in Nokha and Bikaner tehsils will be developed as fodder tubewells to cultivate green fodder in 750 hectares and dry pasture in 5,000 hectares.
- (d) Pasture development will be taken up in 10,000 hectares on the left bank of Rajasthan Canal by using the surplus water of the Canal which will be available to the extent of 2000 cusecs for a few years, till the Canal is completed.
- (e) Fodder banks will be established in 100 villages covered under the milk producers' cooperative societies.
- (f) A feed pelleting machine with a 10 tonnes per hour capacity, will be installed in the canal command area to utilise bi-products of agriculture.
- (g) 150 shelter belts covering an area of 3000 hectares and 50 wood land lots covering an area of 3500 hectares will be developed,

- (h) A 1.0 lakh litre per day capacity Feeder-Balancing Dairy plant is being established at Bikaner. The milk will be collected from 200 milk producers' Cooperative societies. To collect milk from distant places 4 chilling plants will be installed in the district.
- (i) The cattle development programme will be taken up in the milk shed area of the dairy plant on the pattern of AMUL.
- (j) 3,000 sheep breeders will be improved through sheep development programmes.
- (k) 430 kilometres of roads will be constructed to connect the milk villages to the main roads and the dairy plant at Bikaner.
- (l) 94 localities will be electrified.
- (m) 383 problem villages will be provided a source of drinking water.

Jaisalmer:

- (a) A semi-detailed Ground Water survey will be conducted in the area other than Lathi basin to locate drinking water sources for problem villages.
- (b) In the Lathi series, 40 tubewells in addition to the existing 5 will be installed for fodder cultivation. Green fodder cultivation will be done on 1,350 hectares and dry fodder on 9,000 hectares. This will lead to development of 45 cattle colonies. The milk marketing will be organised in 100 villages including the cattle colonies. In the initial phase two chilling plants will be installed and later a Balancing Dairy is programmed to be established at Pokaran.
- (c) An area of 8,000 hectares will be developed into pasture enclosures for migratory sheep.
- (d) Fodder Banks will be established in 100 villages.
- (e) Wool and Mutton marketing will be organised through producers' co-operative societies. The shearing and breeding facilities will be provided through mobile shearing and mobile artificial insemination unit.
- (f) The soil and water conservation programme will include sand dune stabilisation in 1,000 hectares, construction of Khadins in 8,000 hectares, water harvesting in 4,000 hectares and wind strip cropping on 5,000 hectares.

- (g) The village industries will be developed by providing credit on easy terms, transport subsidy and subsidy on new industrial units.
- (h) 1.44 lakh population will be provided a drinking source of water through the construction of 18 regional pipe line schemes, 19 tubewells, and 5 pump and tank water supply schemes.

Barmer:

- (a) It is proposed to drill 50 irrigation tubewells, 30 drinking water tubewells and 50 tubewells for exploratory drilling. Semi-detailed survey on 21,000 sq. km. out of an area of 28,174 sq. km will be conducted.
- (b) Two chilling plants with a capacity of 10,000 litres per day, will be installed at Barmer and Balotra. The Barmer chilling plant will be converted into a 50,000 litre per day capacity Balancing Dairy in future. Milk collection will be organised in 200 village co-operatives.
- (c) Cattle Development programmes will be organised in 200 villages covered by milk collection programmes.
- (d) 25 tubewells will be developed into fodder colonies for the settlement of nomadic cattle and sheep breeders. Around these tubewells, 5,000 hectares of land will be put under pasture and 37,500 hectares of land under fodder banking. The 25 colonies will maintain 25,000 nomadic cattle and sheep.
- (e) Fodder Banking will be taken up at 100 places.
- (f) Wool and mutton marketing will be organised on co-operative lines and the sheep breeders will be provided facilities of shearing and breeding through mobile shearing units and artificial insemination units.
- (g) A 132 KV line will be extended from Jodhpur to Balotra at a distance of 100 kilometres at a cost of Rs. 2.38 crores out of which Rs. 1.88 crores is being requested as grant from the Government of India.

Jodhpur.

- (a) 300 irrigation tubewells will be installed, 250 for crop cultivation and 50 for fodder production. 250 tubewells will irrigate 7,500 hectares.

- (b) Renovation of 600 wells and installation of 600 pump-sets will be undertaken. ...
- (c) Irrigated fodder production will be taken up around 50 tube-wells on 1500 hectares. These tubewells will maintain 20,000 crossbred cows.
- (d) Milk collection will be organised through 200 milk producers' co-operative societies.
- (e) A Feeder-Balancing Dairy plant with capacity to handle 1.0 lakh litres per day is being set up at Jodhpur.
- (f) Cattle development programme will cover 62,500 breedable cattles in the area covered by 200 milk producers' co-operative societies and 50 fodder tubewell colonies.
- (g) Sheep development programme will cover 4.5 lakh sheep which will be provided with shearing and breeding facilities.
- (h) Moisture conservation programme will include contour bunding on 40,000 hectares, land levelling on 6,000 hectares, Khadins in 6,000 hectares, lining of channels in 1,700 hectares, reclamation of 1,800 hectares and Kana Bunding on 3, 200 hectares.
- (i) Drinking water will be provided to 353 villages.
- (j) 40,000 hectares will be placed under pasture, 3,000 hectares under shelter belts and 40 wood land lots will be developed.
- (k) 120 localities will be electrified.
- (l) 333 problem villages will be supplied with sources of drinking water.

Nagaur:

- (a) A semi-detailed survey of the district will be undertaken for assessing ground water potential.
- (b) 250 wells will be deepened and pumping sets installed. 50,000 metres of field channels will be constructed and 350 dug wells will be deepened.

- (c) Milk marketing will be organised in 101 villages. Two chilling plants will be installed at Nagaur and Merta. Livestock farmers will be provided credit facilities.
- (d) 2.0 lakh sheep will be improved through cross-breeding and provision of other inputs like health cover and marketing.
- (e) 50 plots, each of 200 hectares, will be developed into pasture. Fodder banking will be taken up in 101 villages covered under milk marketing.
- (f) Soil Survey and land classification programmes will include reconnaissance survey of 17.64 lakh hectares, semi-detailed survey of 1.0 lakh hectares and detailed survey of 10,000 hectares. The soil conservation programme will include contour bunding on 1.0 lakh hectares, and dune stabilisation on 1,000 hectares, and dry land farming on 1.0 lakh hectares.
- (g) It is proposed to provide sources of drinking water to 911 villages.
- (h) 312 localities will be electrified.

Churu

- (a) 25 irrigation tubewells for crop cultivation will be installed.
- (b) Milk marketing will be organised in 100 villages, through milk producers' cooperative societies. Two chilling plants will be installed.
- (c) Cattle development programme will be taken up in the 1100 villages covered under milk marketing.
- (d) 1.5 lakh sheep will be improved through opening of 15 artificial insemination centres and providing other inputs.
- (e) Pasture development will cover 5000 hectares. 100 Fodder banks will be established.
- (f) For rural electrification L. T. lines will be extended to 740 kms, and 11 KV sub-stations will be constructed.
- (g) To connect the villages with milk marketing centres, 120 km. of road will be built or improved.

Pali

Dry land farming will be the major strategy in the district :

- (a) 150 tubewells for irrigation will be constructed which will be sold to individual farmers or group of farmers at subsidised rates.
- (b) The soil conservation programme will include contour bunding of 1.5 lakh hectares.
- (c) Milk marketing will be organised in 50 villages and a chilling plant will be installed at Pali. Cattle development programmes will be extended to 25,000 breedable cattle.
- (d) Pasture development will be taken up on 10,000 hectares. Fodder banks will be established at 50 localities. Afforestation will be done on 5,000 hectares.
- (e) Rural water supply will cover 400 localities.
- (f) Milk roads will be extended by 100 kilometres.

Jalore. In Jalore district too, the major emphasis will be on soil and water conservation for dry land farming. Programme envisaged is:—

- (a) 25 tubewells for irrigation will be installed.
- (b) Soil conservation and dry land farming will be undertaken on 1.5 lakh hectares.
- (c) Pasture development will cover 10,000 hectares. Fodder banks will be established at 50 localities and afforestation taken up on 5,000 hectares.
- (d) Milk marketing will be organised in 50 villages and a chilling plant will be set up at Jalore, and cattle development organised in this area.
- (e) Rural water supply will cover 400 localities.
- (f) Milk roads will be extended by 80 kilometres.

6.38 The total investment on the programmes which are proposed to be taken up during the Fifth Five Year Plan will be of the order of Rs. 99.45 crores

6.39 It is apparent that for the implementation and execution of the desert development programmes special thought will have to be given to the executing agencies. In view of the fact that detailed ground surveys and preparation of projects, coordination of different sectors and providing funds from different sources, will be involved, and viable and effective executive agencies at the District level with adequate technical support and financial and administrative powers will have to be set up. The organisation at the District level for implementing the programme will be suitably strengthened and effectively trained, in order to not only pursue the implementation of the programme and ensure the technical supervision, but also to elicit co-operation and support from the local population. The success of the desert development programmes will depend on the effectiveness of the executing agencies and personnel.

6.40 The State Government is examining a proposal to set up agencies in the districts to implement the co-ordinated programme of desert development as identified in the individual project reports. The funding will have to be from different sources and this co-ordination will be from the State headquarters. But once funds are identified for programmes, these will be made available to the district co-ordinating agency which will be responsible for the utilisation of the funds on the specific programme that would be prepared. The preparation of the programmes will also require detailed survey at the local level. It will involve technical supervision from the Departments as well as from the State headquarters. A multi-level link-up will have to be established, so that while delegated financial and administrative authority is available, the technical quality of the programmes and adequate supervision is maintained from higher levels.

7. TRIBAL AREA DEVELOPMENT

7.1 Rajasthan is one of the States which has a high tribal population, concentrated mainly in the districts of Banswara, Dungarpur, Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Bhilwara, Sirohi, Pali and part of Kota District. There is some tribal population in part of Jaipur, Sawaimadhopur and Alwar districts also. The tribal population consists of 31 lakhs or 12% of the total population of the State. The districts of Dungarpur, Banswara and Pratapgarh tehsil of Chittorgarh have been demarcated as a scheduled area as specified in the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution, where the major tribal population, almost 23%, is concentrated. This area also has over 64% tribal population in relation to the total population of the area.

7.2 The development of the scheduled area in the past was effected by carving out tribal blocks and adopting an area approach. At the beginning of the Fourth Plan 18 tribal development blocks existed in Rajasthan. The strategy for development in the tribal development blocks was, however, not on an integrated basis. The programme depended on sectoral inflow of funds as well as from funds made available from the Government of India for the tribal development blocks. The total investment in the schedule area from 1963-64 to 1970-71 was approximately Rs. 9 crores. The level of development in the two main tribal districts of Rajasthan, namely Dungarpur and Banswara, has remained low in respect of some of the important indicators as compared to the State average as a whole. The table below will indicate the comparative position :—

Indicator	Unit	Dungarpur	Banswara	Rajasthan
1	2	3	4	5
1. Literacy (1971)				
(i) Persons	Percentage	14.31	12.42	19.07
(ii) Males	"	23.03	19.58	26.74
(iii) Females	"	6.72	5.11	8.46
2. Villages electrified (1972)	Per 100 villages	11.64	7.78	14.86
3. Irrigated area to total cropped area (70-71)	Percentage	8.43	4.60	14.60
4. In-patients beds (1969-70)	Per lakh population	43	30	56
5. Average Agricultural land holdings Per Khatedar	Acres	6.31	6.53	13.78
6. Cooperative Societies (69-70)	Per 10000 persons	6.81	5.81	7.20
7. Density	Per square kilo metre	1.39	1.28	75

7.3. In respect of certain other indicators the level is at par or higher than for the whole of Rajasthan. These are chiefly in respect of percentage of forest area to total area, educational institutions per 10,000 of population, and road length, as indicated in the table below:-

Indicator	Unit	Dungarpur	Banswara	Rajasthan
1	2	3	4	5
1. Educational Institutions (1969.70)	Per 10,000 persons	8.71	14.58	8.65
2. Forest area to total area	Percentage	17.80	16.46	4.08
3. Road length ('73)	Per 100 Sq. Km.	25.50	16.64	10.00

7.4. For the Fifth Plan an effort has to be made to prepare an area Plan with an integrated approach keeping in view the following factors:—

1. A viable area of planning in terms of integrated economic activities has to be demarcated.
2. An area Plan based on factor endowments, resource distribution, occupational structures, and income levels must be prepared.
3. Infra-structure has to be developed to generate economic activity.
4. The problem of indebtedness to be tackled.
5. An administrative organisation has to be set-up, structured to implement the programmes within the project area, with an integrated approach.

7.5 In order to do this, each sector must prepare a specially designed programme for the tribal areas keeping in view not only the financial outlay, but the nature of the programme and its inter-relationship with the other programmes of the sector. As the effort should be to raise the standard of living of the tribal people and their income levels, the programmes have to keep in view certain subsidy cushions, as well as measures for attracting bank loans and institutional finances for the creation of infra-structure.

7.6 It has to be recognised that a deliberate effort will have to be made in this region to create infra-structure to attract investment

and improved technology. Locations—specific programmes have to be drawn up for relating the infra-structure, with potential and social inputs.

7.7 The Minimum Needs Programme will have to be geared to raise the level within the tribal area by preparation of detailed sub-plans, which will present an integrated picture of the layout of the social inputs proposed.

7.8 As one of the main problems of tribal backwardness is the heavy indebtedness of the population, a credit cover needs to be provided, which can, to a certain extent at least, buy off the existing debts and recover the cost from the tribal population in suitable instalments. The credit cover must also meet the consumption needs of the population through co-operative marketing and distribution of consumer services.

7.9 In order to implement the programme and prepare the Project Plans and administer the integrated development programme, administrative organisation will have to be restructured on a project basis and time-bound programmes worked out for implementation. The Project staff has to be multi-disciplined and the Project Authority invested with suitable administrative and financial powers to implement the programme. In order to prepare the programmes and projects, Project staff will be put into position within the last year of the Fourth Plan itself.

7.10 The direction of development will depend naturally on the growth potential and natural endowments of the region. Most of tribal area has ragged hilly topography. The forest coverage is high and the climate ranges from semi-arid to sub-humid. The average annual rainfall although varying from 600 mm. to 900 mm. is uncertain and the area is drought prone. Land slopes, varying from 5% to 20%, result in heavy surface run-off causing problems of soil erosion. Moisture retentiveness of the soil is poor.

7.11 There is, however, potential of surface water in the tribal belt and also considerable potential of ground water. Hydrogeological reconnaissance studies of ground water in Banswara district indicate a water level from 1 to 13 metres, and annual water table fluctuations range from less than 1 metre to about 4 metres. In Durgapur district also the water table depth varies from 2 to 15 metres and the annual fluctuations of water table vary around 2 to 5

metres. The assumed average specific yield of water bearing formations has been taken at 2% in both Banswara and Dungarpur districts and 1.5% in Kherwara and Kotra blocks of Udaipur district. The annual drain rate for each region on the basis of discharge rate, and the work-time assumptions, in terms of hours per day for the number of days in a year, leads to an estimation of exploitable surplus of ground water of about 88 mcm, in this region.

7.12 The forest wealth is another exploitable commodity covering 17.8% and 16.5% of Dungarpur and Banswara districts, respectively. The forests contain mostly dry-deciduous species which can be regenerated by development of coppices. The forests in this region are capable of economic exploitation, including commercial forestry.

7.13 The occupation-wise classification of the working population indicates that 84% to 88% of the total workers are cultivators and agricultural labourers. This sphere, therefore, holds promise of improved incomes and economic development. Most of the cultivators own land, and the number of land-less agricultural workers is relatively low. In 90% the entire holding is held directly from the Government and 2% land is held on payment of rent to private persons. This is a favourable factor in comparison to other States, where land is held from private persons to a much larger extent. The holdings are on the whole very small, the majority being between 1 to 5 acres. The yield is also low due to poor soil quality, lack of efficiency in farming, and small holdings. Only 8% of the sown area is irrigated in Dungarpur and about 5% is irrigated in Banswara and multiple crops are raised on 18% of the sown area. Depending on the rains, an average unirrigated area yields an annual return of Rs. 250/- per acre. Thus a household owning 4 to 5 acres of unirrigated land, would have an income of approximately Rs. 1000/- to 1250/- per year which is extremely low.

7.14 The strategy of agricultural development will comprise of the exploitation of flow and ground water, to increase the area under irrigation and thereby raise the agricultural production and farm incomes. Techniques of dry land farming will also have to be evolved, and efforts made to improve agricultural practices. Rehabilitation and development of degraded forests, and commercial exploi-

tation of forests is another direction, for growth in this region. Additional employment opportunities can be provided through development of rural industries and through the development of infrastructure.

7.15 Specific programmes have been identified and the targets set for various sectors for the development of the tribal area, in accordance with the approach outlined above. The completion of the Mahi and Jakham irrigation projects in the Fifth Plan, provision for which has been kept in the Irrigation & Power Sectors, will increase the irrigated area within this region by 0.66 lakh hectares. The programme of ground water development envisages the installation of 1100 low-duty tubewells, 3500 pumping sets and 2250 persian wheels. Besides, 1500 wells will be deepened by blasting and lateral drilling. By this programme an area of about 10 thousand hectares will also come under irrigation. Soil conservation programmes will be taken up on 1.20 lakh hectares and land development on 8400 hectares. Cattle development is not a major potential of economic activity in this region. The quality of the cattle is poor and they lack animal health facilities. The programme of cattle development will be geared to the improvement of cattle health, hereby increasing the yield of milk. Of the total cattle population, 30% will be protected against diseases and in addition, 10,000 milch cattle will be covered under the breeding programme. Forest area of 60,000 hectares will be improved and forests rehabilitated, and some economic plantations exploited. On the Power side all villages of a population of 1000 and above are proposed to be electrified. This will mean electrification of 198 new villages as against 178 already electrified in the region. Approximately 2,000 Kms. of new roads would have to be constructed or improved. Six Primary Health Centres would be up-graded to 30 bedded hospitals, and all the remaining Primary Health Centres would be provided with improved facilities. For drinking water it is proposed to provide one hand pump for a population of 200, and there would be need to instal atleast 10,000 such hand pumps. The total quantification of resources needed for this programme has been estimated, approximately, at Rs. 98 crores. It is proposed to provide Rs. 2 crores out of the State Plan, ear-marked for accelerated tribal development, and Rs. 10 crores are expected from DPAP funds for the two Districts of Banswara and Dungarpur. Sectoral inflows, Institutional finances and funds from the Minimum Needs sector will account for Rs. 71 crores and these will be utilised mainly for Social Services and for agriculture, ground water, animal husbandry, co-operation and other programmes. It will still be necessary to obtain Rs. 15 crores of accelerated tribal development funds from the Government of India to achieve the targets set in Education, Agriculture, Roads and other sectors of development.

7.16 Unless a major effort is made for tribal development in the Fifth Plan, it will not be possible to make any impact on the incomes of the tribal population and their standard of living, and thus the objective of the State to reduce regional imbalances will not materialise. It is, therefore, essential that not only should an integrated strategy be evolved, as has been outlined, but that funds are actually earmarked, and attracted for the purpose to implement the programmes.

8. AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION

8.1 Agriculture accounts for the occupation of 73% of the total working force of the State and is a major contributor to the State Income. The rate of growth in this sector thus affects the rate of increase in the State Income. During the Fourth Plan Agriculture contributed about 40% of the State Income.

8.2 With efforts to increase foodgrain production, being the main strategy in the First Five Year Plan and a balanced growth attempted in the Second Plan, an additional production potential of 11.77 lakh tonnes of foodgrains was created by the end of the Third Five Year Plan. During the Third Plan period the concept of intensive agriculture was accepted and a package of practices approach adopted for selected areas and crops. The real agricultural break through, however, came with the "Wonder Seed" during the three Annual Plans which demanded improved techniques to be introduced by teams of subject matter specialists. The high yielding varieties combined with new techniques have brought about a transformation in production patterns. The high yielding varieties programme, which was initiated in 1966-67 in an area of about 0.17 lakh hectares is likely to cover an area of 12.29 lakh hectares, by the end of Fourth Plan. The farmers are increasingly adopting the scientific techniques of agriculture, and given the necessary facilities and supply of essential inputs, agricultural production in the State should increase at a faster rate. The actual agricultural production in the State however shows great variations due to erratic rainfall and uncertain irrigation.

8.3 A review of agricultural production in the State indicates that the index of agricultural production which was 110.43 in 1961-62 dropped to 84.83 in the last year of the Third Plan.* During the years Annual Plans the Index was 82.54, 118.59 and 72.52 respectively. In the Fourth Plan period there was a sudden rise to 164.59 in 1970-71 from 102.96 in 1969-70. In 1971-72 it again came down to 141.46. The year 1972-73 has been one of wide spread famine over 24 districts of the State, while floods occurred in parts of eastern Rajasthan. There has also been shortfall in the availability of fertilisers and credit and consequently the aggregate index is likely to decline considerably as compared to the Index of 1970-71.

* 1959-60 to 1961-62=100 as Base.

8.4 A short term analysis of production trends, indicating compound growth rates for production, area and productivity, over a period of two decades is given in the following table:—

ITEMS	COMPOUND GROWTH RATE					
	Foodgrains		Non-foodgrains		TOTAL	
	1952-53 to 1961-62	1962-63 to 1970-71	1952-53 to 1961-62	1962-63 to 1970-71	1952-53 to 1961-62	1962-63 to 1970-71
	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Production	2.39	5.00	3.78	(—)0.69	2.65	3.60
2. Area	3.42	1.00	3.56	(—)1.83	3.44	0.70
3. Productivity	(—)1.02	4.00	0.35	1.20	(—)0.99	2.80

8.5 From this table, it will be observed that while the growth rate of production for all crops was 2.65%, the growth rate for area was 3.44% for the period 1952-53 to 1961-62. On the other hand whereas the growth rate in respect of production during the period 1962-63 to 1970-71 increased to 3.60% the growth rate for area in this period declined to 0.70%. The growth in productivity in the period 1952-53 to 1961-62 was (—) 0.99% which increased to 2.8% during 1962-63 to 1970-71. During the first two plan periods extensive cultivation was predominant, while in the subsequent period intensive cultivation had a greater impact on agricultural production.

8.6 About 83% of agriculture, even today, is rain-fed and the requirements of other inputs too are always not available, as planned. The level of inputs likely to be available by the end of the Fourth Plan against the targets set can be seen from the table below:—

Inputs	Units	Targets	Likely achievements
1	2	3	4
1. H.V.P. (Coverage)	Lakh Hects.	15.70	12.29
2. Fertilisers	Lakh Tonnes		
N	„	1.10	0.58
P	„	0.30	0.11
K	„	0.09	0.05
3. Plant Protection measures	Lakh Hect.	50.00	45.00
4. Minor Irrigation	„	3.00	3.15
5. Soil conservation works	„	2.00	5.22*

*Including D.P.A.P. and C.S.R.E.

8.7 Due to scarcity and erratic spread and shortfalls in the optimum requirements of various inputs the production level anticipated for Fourth Plan is not likely to be achieved. The table below gives the targets and likely achievements in respect of Food crops and Commercial crops for the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(Lakh Tonnes)

Crops	Base level production	Fourth Plan Targets		Assumed production 1973-74
		Additional potential	Total production 1973-74	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Foodgrains	63.00	18.00	81.00	71.00
2. Oilseeds	2.90	1.60	4.50	4.00
3. Cotton*	2.00	3.50	5.50	3.00
4. Sugarcane	8.50	2.50	11.00	10.50

8.8 In the Approach to the Fifth Five Year Plan the Planning Commission have projected a growth rate of about 4.7 per cent per annum for Agriculture and allied sectors. The growth rate envisaged for foodgrains is 4.0 per cent and for other crops 4.9 per cent. These rates of growth are reported to have been derived from supply and demand projections and certain assumptions, regarding the base level.

8.9 From the point of view of agriculture the State can be divided in a dry and a wet zone. About 47% of the total cropped area of the State lies in the dry zone and only 6% of this area is served by irrigation. The comparatively wet area of the State, which comprises of the eastern and south-eastern region having a rainfall above 50 cms., covers about 53% of the total cropped area, and has 27% irrigation. Rainfed agriculture undoubtedly predominates in Rajasthan. There is only about one-tenth of the total irrigated area in the State potentially viable for intensive and multiple cropping. The intensity of irrigation by canals and tanks in Rajasthan ranges from 60 to 90 per cent. Even the available cultivated command area is not fully irrigated and in such areas the cultivators irrigate only the rabi crop and take a rain-fed Kharif. Keeping in view the lack of assured irrigation of the right intensity and the indication of other inputs like fertiliser and improved seeds, likely to be available for the Fifth Five Year Plan, the production targets of foodgrains and commercial

* In lakh bales.

crops proposed for the Fifth Five Year Plan in Rajasthan are as below:—

Crops	Unit	Base level production	Addl. production potential	Level of production anticipated 78-79
1	2	3	4	5
1. Foodgrains	Lakh tonnes	71.00	17.00	88.00
2. Oilseeds	„	4.00	0.90	4.90
3. Sugarcane	„	10.50	2.50	13.00
4. Cotton	Lakh bales	3.00	1.50	4.50

8.10 The above targets of additional production potential envisage a growth rate of about 4.3 per cent in respect of foodgrains. The per annum growth rate for oilseeds, sugarcane and cotton works out as 4.1 per cent, 4.3 per cent and 8.4 per cent respectively.

8.11 While laying down the targets of additional agricultural production in respect of foodgrains the overall requirements on the basis of demand projections of selected agricultural commodities has been kept in view. A study¹ for the period 1973-74 to 1978-79 on demand projections of selected agricultural commodities in Rajasthan indicates that the demand of foodgrains in the State will go up from 78 lakh tonnes at the end of 1973-74 to 84.5 lakh tonnes by end of Fifth Five Year Plan. In regard to commercial crops, particularly oilseeds and cotton, the overall objective for the country as a whole for self-reliance and for minimising imports of these commodities, has been kept in view. In working out targets of oilseeds, the demand projections which are likely to increase to 3.8 lakh tonnes by the end of Fifth Five Year Plan from 3.3 lakh tonnes at its beginning, have been kept in view. The higher targets for cotton have been fixed in view of the overall national strategy for substituting the import component of cotton by indigenous production.

8.12 A shift in cropping pattern has been envisaged in the field of agriculture by a proposed increase in area for wheat and paddy in canal command areas and regions of assured irrigation. Area under groundnut, rape and mustard and sunflower will also be increased. Besides this, a substantial increase in area under cotton is expected in the Rajasthan Canal Project area.

8.13 The priority programmes of development in agriculture fall broadly into two categories: one aims at maximising production in growth potential areas, and the other seeks to remedy imbalances. Special programmes will be taken up in the Fifth Plan for the irrigated

¹ Demand Projections of selected agricultural commodities in Raj. (1973-74 & 1978-79) Directorate of Economics & Statistics Rajasthan.

areas and a concentrated and coordinated use of inputs will be made to step up production in areas of assured irrigation. In rainfed areas dry farming techniques will be introduced. In the areas falling under the dry zone, techniques oriented to conserving moisture and placing fertilizers in a manner that will reduce moisture utilisation, will be introduced in large tracts of the cultivated area. Drought resistant varieties of crops like pulses, sesamum and bajra will be extensively grown in the cultivated areas of the semi-arid zone. The development of posture as a part of the overall cropping pattern, would be taken up to meet the requirements of fodder. In the irrigated areas improved practices like land levelling and construction of field channels will be taken up on a large scale for a better and fuller utilisation of the irrigation potential. Double and multiple cropping would be taken up on an extensive scale in the irrigated areas.

8.14 The strategy in agricultural planning will keep in view the following objectives in order to realise the targets of production set for the Fifth Five Year Plan:—

- (i) Extensive cultivation in the new areas to be brought under irrigation.
- (ii) Increase in productivity, by a coordinated use of inputs.
- (iii) Full exploitation of irrigation potential.
- (iv) Pasture development and cattle development in semi-arid areas tied with dairy development.
- (v) Self reliance in cotton and oilseeds.
- (vi) Increase in production of export promotion crops.
- (vii) Coordinated research in respect of all important crops, as well as research in dry farming.
- (viii) Improvement in the agricultural marketing system.
- (ix) Arrangements for making available to the cultivator adequate credit facilities.

8.15 The details of various inputs planned and targets set for the Fifth Five Year Plan period are given in the table below:—

Items	Units	Fourth Plan likely achievements	Fifth Plan Targets
1	2	3	4
a) Increase in irrigated Area (additional)			
(i) R. C. P.	Lakh Hect.	1.07	2.14

1	2	3	4
(ii) Medium and Minor Flow works	Lakh Hect.	0.54	0.56
(iii) Ground Water	"	2.88	1.30
TOTAL		4.49	4.00
(b) Area under improved seeds (Level)	"	20.29	38.10
(c) Seed production (Level) H. V. P.	Qtls.	39800	260000
Improved seeds	"	79900	144950
(d) Fertiliser consumption (Level) (Nutrients)			
N	'000 tonnes	58	120
P	"	11	27
K	"	5	11
(e) Pesticides (Level)	Lakh Hect.	45.00	85.00
(f) Cotton:			
(i) Area	"	3.20	3.60
(ii) Production	Lakh Bales	3.00	4.50
(g) Groundnut:			
(i) Area	Lakh Hect.	3.20	3.45
(ii) Production	Lakh tonnes	1.65	2.00
(h) Rape & Mustard:			
(i) Area	Lakh Hect.	3.40	3.90
(ii) Production	Lakh tonnes	1.45	1.90
(i) Sugarcane:			
(i) Area	Lakh Hect.	0.40	0.50
(ii) Production	Lakh tonnes	10.50	13.00
(j) Horticulture:			
(i) Fruits	Hect.	20000	24400
(ii) Vegetables	"	20400	26200
(k) Land Development			
(i) Command Area development	Lakh Hect.	0.11	2.50
(ii) Dry Land development	"	5.11	5.00
(iii) Pasture development	"	..	1.10
(l) Multiple cropping	"	2.75	1.50

8.14 For the execution of the various programmes envisaged under the Fifth Five Year Plan in agriculture sector, a provision of Rs. 7.29 crores has been kept under the State Plan. Rs. 32.48 crores are further expected to be made available from various centrally sponsored schemes, World Food Programme receipts and institutional financing. These outlays exclude separate provisions made for Minor

Irrigation programmes, Soil Conservation, Land Development, Pasture Development, Warehousing and Marketing.

8.15 *Agricultural Research.*—Continuing research in agricultural disciplines is of particular importance for improved practices. While fundamental research remains the domain of the Agricultural University at Udaipur, applied research is undertaken in the Department of Agriculture. During the Fifth Plan research in dry farming, cotton agronomy, and on pulses and oilseeds will be taken-up in the Department. For execution of these programmes new stations will be set up. A provision of Rs. 13.50 lakhs has been made for the purpose under the State Plan.

8.16 *Improved seeds laboratories and advisory service.*—Seed farms in the State which need additional facilities would be provided with these during the Fifth Plan period. At present 80% of the seed requirement in the State is arranged by government agencies, and only 20% is supplied by private trader. In the Fifth Plan it is proposed to increase production of hybrid varieties of Bajra, Jowar, Maize, Paddy and Mexican Wheat. It is estimated that during Fifth Plan about 40 thousand quintals of Kharif Seed and 2.30 lakh quintals of rabi seed would be required in the State. To meet the increased demand of improved seed 10 more government processing plants would be established. A separate seed certification agency and a common Inspectorate for quality control will be organised for certification, laboratory testing and quality inspection. Advisory services for prevention and control of crop diseases will be organised.

8.17 A provision of Rs. 76.30 lakhs has been made in the Fifth Five Year Plan for all these schemes.

8.18 It is estimated that in Rajasthan, double or multiple cropping would be possible on only 5 lakh hectares of cropped area. During the Fifth Plan, it is proposed to concentrate the multiple cropping in the Thirteen districts having a high potential. This will involve coverage of 1.50 lakh hectares. The crop sequences for each area will be worked out according to soil and local conditions. A provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been kept for this purpose.

8.19 *Fertilizers & Manures.*—The consumption of fertilisers is an important input closely related with the H.V.P. programme. Fertiliser consumption has been stepped up considerably in the State, over the

past decade through extension and demonstration. Per hectare consumption at the end of Third Plan was 0.78 kg. of cropped area and 5.69 kgs of irrigated area. This is likely to go up to 4.45 kg. per hectare in cropped area and 23.30 kg. in the irrigated areas by the end of 1973-74. Per hectare consumption would have been more but for the shortage of fertilisers and lack of credit facilities. This has proved to be a major bottleneck in the use of chemical fertilisers. During the Fifth Plan, however it is proposed to roughly double the per hectare consumption in irrigated as well as cropped areas through promotional efforts and a more assured and organised distribution.

8.20 During the Fourth Plan preparation of urban compost has been taken up in some of the municipal towns through financial assistance from banks. In the Fifth Plan similar projects are proposed to be taken up in 65 municipal towns, and a target of production of 75 thousand tonnes of compost annually is envisaged. It is also proposed to take up development of rural compost in 100 panchayats having a population of more than 5,000 persons. A provision of Rs. 5.80 lakhs has been made for this programme.

8.21 *Agriculture implements.*—Supply of agricultural implements and machinery is arranged through the State's Agro-Industries Corporation, which will take up a considerably expanded programme in the Fifth Plan. The State Department of Agriculture would continue to work for the popularisation and testing of agriculture implements and training of artisans. While a provision of Rs. 2.00 crores has been made under the State plan for share-capital of the Agro-Industries Corporation Rs. 10.00 lakhs have been provided for the programmes to be undertaken by the Agriculture Department.

8.22 *Plant Protection.*—It is estimated that the coverage under Plant Protection measures of Fourth Five Year Plan would be 45.00 lakh hectares. During the Fifth Plan, it is proposed, to cover 70 to 80% of areas under the high yielding varieties and 20% under other food crops. The whole area under cultivation of sugar cane will be covered by plant protection measures. Under other commercial crops, 65 % coverage is envisaged. In all 85 lakh hectares of cultivated area in the State would be provided with plant protection facilities. Rs. 88.00 lakhs are being proposed under the State Plan for these programmes.

8.23 *Commercial Crops.*—A new package programme for promoting yields and acreage under Groundnut, Rape & Mustard and Sunflower has been proposed. For the development of sugarcane, extension machinery will be organised in the factory zones of Keshoraipatan, Bhupalsagar and Ganganagar Sugar Mills. Horticulture will be promoted by increasing extension. In respect of cotton, intensive programmes, specially in the irrigated command areas would be taken up. Rs. 40.00 lakhs have been provided in the Fifth Plan for these purposes.

8.24 *Administrative Reorganisation and other Schemes.*—Suitable provision for strengthening the administrative set-up and for schemes relating to statistical compilation and analysis, agricultural information and demonstration have been kept in the State Plan. This involves an outlay of Rs. 41.40 lakhs.

8.25 *Agricultural Education.*—The University of Udaipur was conceived primarily as an Agriculture University set up to meet to the needs of agricultural education in the State. Although multi-faculty dimensions have been added to it, the University also runs a college of Technology and Agricultural Engineering, a college of Veterinary and Animal Science and also a college of Home Science. The University has a Directorate of Education Extension, oriented chiefly to agriculture, and is engaged in fundamental research on agriculture and animal husbandry. Considering the present intake capacity of existing institutions for agricultural graduates; agricultural engineering graduates and veterinary graduates and the likely requirements of personnel during the Fifth Plan, there appears to be no need for expansion in, terms, of either institutions or admissions in the Fifth Plan. The main stress will therefore be on qualitative improvement, which calls for development of adequate laboratory facilities, improvement of instructional, farm and library facilities.

8.26 The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been assisting the Agriculture University both in the improvement of agricultural education and in research. A provision of Rs. 80.00 lakhs has been made under the agriculture sector in the State Plan for administrative, educational and research programmes of the University, of Udaipur. Rs. 20 lakhs have been provided under the animal husbandry sector for research of the Veterinary Science, Besides, it is

anticipated that about Rs. 4.00 crores would be coming from the U.G.C./ICAR during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

8.27 The main activities proposed to be carried out under the State Plan would be under administration, education, research and extension.

8.28 While construction of college buildings, library, post graduate hostels and staff quarters and buildings to provide amenities like swimming pools and play grounds are undertaken with funds provided by the ICAR, provision for administrative buildings, campus development, furniture and fixtures has to be made out of the State Plan for which a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been kept:

8.29 ICAR also provides funds for post-graduate teaching but for development of under-graduate teaching State Plan funds are needed. A provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been made for qualitative improvement by providing facilities of libraries, laboratories and training farms, and for increasing intake on the veterinary side, which may be necessary considering the likely demand.

8.30 For conducting fundamental research in animal husbandry, fisheries and for developing research stations a provision of Rs. 35.00 lakhs has been made under the State Plan. In view of the fact that the agriculture in the State is mainly rain-fed, strategies and research in dry land farming need to be developed. Projects of research in dry land farming would be taken up by the University in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

8.31 The Directorate of Extension Education of the University is still in its infancy. Its development is necessary to carry the results of research to the farmers in the fields. While the farmers' training course would continue to be the concern of Department of Agriculture, the Directorate of Extension Education of the University would impart training in modern techniques to the officers and other functionaries of the State Department of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry to fulfil their extension role during the Fifth Five Year Plan. Besides strengthening of the Directorate of Education Extension in the University it is proposed to develop a farm advisory service, communication centres, and extension centres. It is also proposed to start correspondence courses. A provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been made for this purpose under the State Five Year Plan.

8.32 *Agro-Industries Corporation.*— The major activity of Agro-Industries Corporation since its establishment

In 1969, has been the supply of imported tractors and spare parts in the State. An integrated programme of custom hiring service, supplies of various agricultural inputs to the farmers, and rendering of repair facilities, was taken up by the Corporation through the establishment of a limited number of regional centres. An agriculture implements factory was set up at Jaipur. Sale of fertilisers was started by the Corporation in a small way during the latter part of the Fourth Plan period. Under a centrally sponsored scheme the Corporation is promoting Agro-Service Centres for the educated un-employed persons, in various parts of the State.

8.33 During the Fifth Plan, considerable expansion in the activities of the Corporation is envisaged. It will assume an expanding role in the retail distribution of various kinds of improved agricultural tools, fertilisers, seeds and pesticides. Its programmes would be directed towards:—

- (a) Modernising of agriculture, through increased mechanisation,
- (b) Establishment and running of industries that will produce inputs for progressive agriculture.
- (c) Promotion by direct establishment and participation, of agro-based industries.

8.34 Thus, the production and supply of tools and inputs to the farmer and the establishment of agro-based industries would be the main activities of the Corporation during the Fifth Plan.

8.35 The agriculture implements factory of the Corporation will be expanded during the Fifth Plan to take up manufacture of more sophisticated implements, components of tractors and also utilise its full existing capacity. The Corporation holds a letter of intent for manufacture of 45 horse-power tractors. Negotiations with M/s Steyr Indian Ltd. for collaboration have made considerable headway. The total capital expenditure on the venture, is estimated at Rs. 3 crores. The project would necessitate an increase in the Corporation's share capital from Rs. 3 to 5 crores, and the State Government will have to provide its share of Rs. 1.01 crore for this purpose. A plant for production of granular fertiliser—NPK is also proposed with an estimated cost of Rs. 25.50 lakhs and with an annual production turnover of nearly Rs. 3.75 crores.

8.36 In the absence of cold storage facilities in the State, substantial agricultural produce is wasted. It is, therefore, proposed to have 5 cold storages in the State under the aegis of the Corporation

during the Fifth Plan. A dehydration plant for vegetables, is also proposed to be established. It would require a capital investment of Rs. 29.50 lakhs and is expected to earn foreign exchange for the Corporation. With the frequency of famines in the State, there is considerable scope for a plant for manufacture of balanced ready-made feed for the cattle. The investment on this plant is expected to be of the order of Rs. 31.50 lakhs. In view of the surplus production in Rajasthan and the export potential of guar gum, a plant for the manufacture of guar gum is also proposed in the Fifth Plan, with an outlay of Rs. 32.50 lakhs. Cotton is a major cash crop in the State, particularly in areas where irrigation facilities are available. Some small ginning units have been set up in the co-operative and also in the private sectors. However, with the increased production of cotton envisaged during the Fifth Plan more cotton ginning plants would be required. The Corporation, therefore, proposes to establish ten ginning plants in a phased manner, during the Fifth Plan. The effort will be to encourage individual entrepreneurs to establish these plants in collaboration with the Corporation.

8.37 Land leveling as a requirement for improved agriculture, will be taken up in a big way by the Corporation, during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The Corporation would have to maintain a huge fleet of heavy earth moving machinery, like bulldozers, scrapers, graders, etc. for land leveling work on the following important projects:—

- (a) Rajasthan Canal area—project to be financed by World Bank.
- (b) Chambal Command area—project to be financed by World Bank.
- (c) Some other irrigated areas.

This programme may involve foreign exchange to the tune of 80% of the total value, i.e., Rs. 1720 lakhs,

8.38 With the implementation of land ceiling laws and the prohibitive costs of owning different varieties of equipments and tractors, the demand for machine hiring services of the Corporation is expected to go up considerably. This activity of the Corporation is, therefore, proposed to be expanded during the Fifth Plan. The Corporation, during the Fourth Plan period, had set up some regional and sub-regional centres, for custom hiring service, supplies of various agricultural inputs and for rendering repair facilities. Under this on-going programme, it is intended to establish some additional centres, to ensure coverage of every district in the State. It is expected that the tractors indigenously manufactured in the public sector would also be channelised for distribution through the

Agro-Industries Corporation. The programme of sale of tractors would therefore, be continued in the Fifth Plan. Nearly 8000 tractors are expected to be introduced in the State during the Fifth Five Year Plan period through the agency of the Corporation. The Corporation will also take up supply of pumping sets to the farmers against the loans advanced by the land development banks and other commercial banks to standardise the makes and to ensure adequate sale and after-sale service, and supply spare parts to the farmers.

8.39 During the Fifth Plan, the role of the Corporation in respect of distribution of fertilisers is proposed to be expanded. Both Kharif and Rabi seeds will be channelised through the Corporation in consultation with the Department of Agriculture.

8.40 Under the ongoing programme for the establishment of agro-service centres, the Corporation expects to establish, on an average, two centres in each Panchayat Samiti over the Fifth Plan period.

8.41 During the year 1973-74, the Corporation treated 85,000 hectares with aerial spray chiefly for cotton and mustard. It is estimated that by the year 1978-79, 2.5 lakh hectares will be covered in the State. It is proposed to establish an Agro-Aviation Division with the help of helicopters and fixed-wing planes. Apart from fully covering the requirements of the State, this unit will also be serving the neighbouring States of Gujarat, U.P., Haryana and Punjab on a commercial basis, where the existing and prospective needs are likely to yield good profits to the Corporation.

8.42 To enable the Corporation to undertake the programmes indicated above, an outlay of Rs. 2 crores as a share capital contribution by the State has been proposed.

8.43 *Land Reforms.*—Land reforms measures are an essential instrument of social change. If the benefits of economic development are to flow in the agriculture sector to the weaker sections of the population then some measures for redistribution of land, consolidation of holdings and establishing ownership rights of the weaker sections would have to be actively pursued. The State Government, since the formation of Rajasthan, has been alive to these necessities and had implemented important land reform measures like the abolition of intermediary tenures and had effected tenancy reforms ceiling have also been imposed on agricultural holding. Nevertheless enormous work has yet to be done in the matter of redistribution of land and establishing of ownership rights for individual holders. This has particular relevance in the field of agriculture because of the fact that

credit is an essential input for improved farm practices and higher agricultural production. Without ownership rights it is difficult for the cultivating tenant to enjoy the benefits of credit and to participate in the growth of the agricultural economy. The problems which stand in the way of confirmation of ownership rights are mainly the corrections needed in the record of rights and in bringing up-to-date the land reforms in different districts. Without this, it is difficult for the cultivating tenant to hypothecate his interest in the land for obtaining institutional credit and, therefore, land development through bank finances becomes difficult.

8.44 During the Fourth Plan period some programmes have been initiated for correction of land records in districts of Kota, Bharatpur, Chittorgarh and Bhilwara. It is expected that by the end of 1973-74 the record of right and village maps will be up dated in these districts. Work of surveys and correction of record operations had also been taken up in Ajmer district under a special programme which has also been completed.

8.45 During the Fifth Plan period it is now proposed to take up the land records correction work in the areas having agricultural production potential. Priority would be given to the SFDA/MFAL districts as well as the areas falling under the minor irrigation programmes of the ARC schemes. It is expected that this would greatly benefit the small farmers. Canal Command area of RCP/Bhakra/Gang/Chambal, where difficulties are reported to have been experienced, in obtaining credit facilities for lack of up-to-date records, would also get priority. In all 67 tehsils are proposed to be taken up for correction and up-dating the land records and village map, during the Fifth Plan period in a phased manner.

8.46 The land records operations, thus envisaged during the Fifth Five Year Plan in 67 tehsils would cover 11814 villages and an area of 88743 sq. kilometres as indicated below:—

Years	No. of Tehsils	No of Villages	Area in
			Sq. Kilometres
1	2	3	4
1974-75	12	2312	12038
1975-76	11	1484	26723
1976-77	12	1900	17801
1977-78	16	2473	16162
1978-79	16	3645	16019
TOTAL		67	11814
			88743

8.47 The scheme will be executed by the Board of Revenue and a provision of Rs. 1.00 crore has been made for the same during the Fifth Five Year Plan. This also includes provision for establishment of a special cell in the Board of Revenue to watch the progress of implementation of this programme, as well as to undertake statistical studies.

9. MINOR IRRIGATION

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9.1 Minor irrigation in Rajasthan is both from ground water sources and surface water schemes. During the Fourth Five Year Plan Rs. 14.05 crores were available for this sector of which Rs. 8 crores were for flow irrigation and Rs. 6.05 crores for the development of ground water resources. The actual expenditure incurred was Rs. 12.35 crores. The limitation of flow irrigation works is that they are capable of irrigation only during good years when there has been rainfall in the catchment area. With the drought cycle in Rajasthan being, on an average, once in 2.5 years, the utility of flow irrigation works is considerably reduced. On the other hand, surveys of potential, of ground water and their linkage with rural electrification has opened up possibilities, for irrigation through ground water sources, in certain well-defined basins of the State. During the Fifth Plan, the chief method of minor irrigation programmes will be through the development of ground water sources.

9.2 Out of a provision of Rs. 23.39 crores within the State Plan, Rs. 5 crores have been kept for flow water schemes of Irrigation Department and the remainder for the exploitation of ground water potential. Further funds will be available from DPAP, institutional financing agencies like ARC and the Land Development Banks and from commercial banks as well as private investments. Thus a total investment of Rs. 105.56 crores is expected under minor irrigation which will be mainly for ground water development.

Flow irrigation:

9.3 The schemes of flow irrigation are implemented by the Irrigation Department of the State and by the end of the Fourth Plan 50 schemes would remain in hand for completion. All the schemes are proposed to be completed during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The cost of going schemes is likely to be Rs. 4.70 crores. A sum of Rs. 30 lakhs is additionally being provided for extension and improvement or for taking up small projects of flow irrigation. By these programmes an area of 34,000 hectares will be additionally irrigated by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Land Development Banks.

9.4 During the Fifth Five Year Plan, a programme to provide long term loans of Rs. 25 crores through Land Development Banks for wells, pump sets, repair of wells, and tractors is envisaged. The purchase of debentures on behalf of the State Government would involve a provision of Rs. 3.50 crores. These loans will be utilised in areas where ARC Schemes cannot be prepared or where schemes to be financed by commercial banks would not be available.

Agricultural Refinance Corporation Schemes:

9.5 Schemes for minor irrigation were taken up in the State for the first time in the year 1968-69 in Panchayat Samitis. The schemes are based on projects prepared for improved agriculture, through minor irrigation. The projects depend largely on ground water potential and therefore, surveys for ground water are essential pre-requisite for the preparation of the schemes. At present 30 schemes are in operation in the State. The Ground Water Department has conducted semi-detailed surveys in 102 Panchayat Samitis and it is expected that by the end of the Fourth Plan, survey report, in respect of 48 more Panchayat Samitis would be available. Within the next few years all 232 Panchayat Samitis would have been covered by semi-detailed surveys of the ground water. The preparation of ARC Schemes are, however, possible only in 163 Panchayat Samitis which have been identified as having potential for agriculture. A provision of Rs. 8 crores has been kept in the State Plan, Rs. 4 crores as State's share for floating debentures and Rs. 3 crores for the cost of administration of the Projects. It is expected that in the first year of the Fifth Five Year Plan, the number of projects on the ground would be 84 which will increase to 108 in 1975-76 and 124 in 1976-77. Due to the completion of the projects, the numbers of schemes will be reduced in the last two years of the Fifth Plan, but 52 are likely to spill-over from the Fifth Plan. While the programme is on, the survey work will be intensified and project preparation in respect of the schemes will be carried on. It is expected that by the third year of the Fifth Plan all the agricultural potential areas will be covered by ARC schemes. With a provision of Rs. 4 crores for purchase of debentures, it is expected that Rs. 40 crores from the ARC would be available for these programmes during the Fifth Five Year Plan. Some schemes could also be financed by commercial banks for which no matching share of debentures would be needed.

9.6 The strategy for scheme preparation envisages coordination of the ARC schemes with the programme of rural electrification.

9.7 As a result of the programme of credit being distributed through the Land Development Banks and the operation of the ARC

schemes, it is expected that 53200 new wells will be constructed and 51950 renovated and installed with pump sets.

Ground Water Department:

9.8 In a State like Rajasthan where the surface water resources are extremely limited, and there is no perennial river except the Chambal, the only way to provide assured means of irrigation is by the exploitation of ground water. At present, 83% of agriculture is rain fed and dependent on the monsoons. It is in this situation that the State has developed its Ground Water Department to exploit the potential of ground water through construction of tubewells and dug cum bore wells, and for revitalising existing wells through drilling and blasting.

9.9 The survey and Research Wing of the Department has been strengthened considerably during the Fourth Plan. By the end of the Fourth Plan semi-detailed surveys of 158 blocks are likely to be completed and the remaining blocks would be covered within the first two years of the Fifth Five Year Plan. A large programme under the Natural Resources Survey of the Government of India, which has been initiated in the last year of the Fourth Plan, will continue, for detailed basin surveys, for which Rs. 2.55 crores is expected from the Government of India, outside the Plan ceiling. The Ground Water survey reports form the basis of ARC schemes for the exploitation of ground water resources for agricultural purposes, as well as for schemes of rural water supply and rural electrification which are connected with the development of agricultural potential.

9.10 The Engineering Wing of the Department is engaged in the construction and renovation of wells and installation of tubewells. By the end of the Fourth Plan, it is expected that 52.800 wells would have been constructed and deepened, 1050 dug cum bore holes completed and 1392 tubewells constructed including 75 tubewells under cluster tubewell programme.

9.11 The construction of tubewells and the boring and deepening of ordinary wells for irrigation purposes as well as for drinking water will be taken up in a massive programme of the Ground Water Department during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The Department will meet the requirements of water supply for programmes of pasture development, cattle development, minimum needs as well as minor irrigation. A provision of Rs. 6.64 crores has been kept within the State Plan for being used by the Ground Water Department for its construction and survey activities. This includes Rs. 4.14 crores allocated for the Department and Rs. 2.50 crores from the earmarked provision for Desert Development in

the State Plan. In addition, funds would be forthcoming from the Drought Prone Areas, Programme, the commercial banks and by private investment. In all, an outlay of about Rs. 29 crores would be available for ground water exploitation in the State during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

9.12 The Department will be fully equipped with machinery, particularly Rotary Drilling Rigs, Air Drilling Rigs, Percussion Rigs and Compressor Units. An amount of Rs. 3.92 crores will be available from the State Plan and DPAP provisions for the purchase of equipment and machinery.

9.13 The construction of tubewells will be taken up under the different programmes according to the requirements of the sector. During the next five years it is expected that 2800 low duty and 900 medium duty tubewells would be constructed in the non-DPAP areas and 850 medium duty and 1000 low duty tubewells would be constructed in the DPAP districts. A programme of 1000 dug-cum-bore wells would also be taken up in the DPAP districts. As these tubewells are to be mainly financed from institutional loans, it is proposed that these should be sold to individual cultivators or groups of cultivators at subsidised rates. The State Government would however, meet the cost of failure of tubewells as well as the part cost of providing electrification which would be necessary to make the medium duty tubewells economically viable for irrigation purposes. Subsidy for sale of tubewells mainly to the small and marginal farmers would be provided out of DPAP funds and some tubewells would be specially earmarked for being available to the small and marginal cultivators. The total liability on account of failures and the cost of electrification for the tubewells programme during the Fifth Plan has been estimated at Rs. 70 lacs.

9.14 In addition, 65,000 wells will be deepened by blasting and 35,000 wells revitalised by horizontal drilling. Under a programme for augmenting sources of water supply, 2,000 tubewells and 5,000 dug-cum-bore holes would be constructed for drinking water purposes.

9.15 The programme of ground water development in the Fifth Plan is indeed massive. For this, adequate strengthening of the administrative organisation would be needed. Provision has been kept for training of personnel and for strengthening the administration of the department.

9.16 The additional area to be irrigated through flow irrigation during the Fifth Plan will be 34,000 hectares and through ground water the area is likely to be 1.30 lakh hectares.

10. SOIL CONSERVATION, LAND AND PASTURE DEVELOPMENT

10.1 Soils in Rajasthan are subject to very heavy moisture loss by evaporation, and uncontrolled runoff not only results in loss of water and good top soil, but also the loss of valuable soil nutrients. Soil conservation measures are, therefore, essential for protection of the soil and for improving crop yields.

10.2 During the Fifth Five Year Plan, a large programme of soil conservation and land development is proposed to be taken up. The strategy will vary with different areas of the State. Land development in the canal command areas will involve primarily land levelling operations and lining of water channels. In the semi-arid regions, the programmes will be of soil and moisture conservation by the construction of physical works, mainly contour bunds, to hold water on the surface to give it more time to infiltrate. In hilly and ravine areas, where slopes are steep, graded contour bunds will be needed. A programme of shelter-belt plantation in the arid and semi-arid regions by the Forest Department will also be promoted during the Fifth Five Year Plan. In addition, an aggressive pasture development programme linked with dairy development and cross-breeding has also been envisaged.

10.3 The total outlay for all these programmes is likely to be Rs. 125.83 crores, out of which Rs. 14 crores will be provided in the State Plan. The remaining funds will be attracted from Centrally sponsored programmes like DPAP, CSRE and from institutional financing agencies and the World Bank projects for the command areas, which had already been submitted. The requirement for land development and soil conservation by the State Agriculture Department is Rs. 92.85 crores, the programmes of the Forest Department envisage an outlay of Rs. 16.03 crores and Rs. 16.95 crores have been earmarked for pasture development.

10.4 Soil conservation in the past has mainly been undertaken on rain-fed land, chiefly through funds provided for distress relief. The programme envisages a subsidy component and the land-owner is expected to meet part of the cost. So far, bank loans have not been attracted for the soil conservation programme. Therefore, the programme has had only a limited coverage. Lack of capability in the

district organisations to undertake topographical surveys, design a shelf of projects and undertake the physical works on a scientific basis has been experienced. It is now established that soil conservation is essential. In semi-arid regions, contour bunding alone is likely to increase the crop yield by at least 25%. The programme is a necessary pre-requisite of dry land farming, and has the advantage of having a low cost with a high cost-benefit ratio. It is also highly labour-intensive.

10.5 In the past, soil conservation works were mainly taken up under the CSRE, DPAP or as famine relief programmes. It is proposed during the Fifth Five Year Plan to improve and strengthen the capability of the departments to survey and design projects scientifically, as well as to attract bank funds for soil conservation works. During the Fourth Plan, soil conservation works of not more than Rs. 10 crores would have been taken up. Land development involves engineering skill and application of the techniques of scientific water management in order to utilise the irrigation potential to the maximum, by suitably shaping the land. During the Fifth Five Year Plan, land development programmes have been proposed in the command areas of major and medium irrigation projects as well as on dry land. The break-up of targets is as given below:—

Item	(In lakh hectares)
Rajasthan Canal Project	1.5
Chambal Project	0.5
Gang, Bhakra and Medium irrigation works and command area of tubewells	0.5
Dry Land	5.0
TOTAL	7.5

10.6 The work of project formulation of another 20 lakh hectares will also be taken up during the Fifth Five Year Plan. Research in soil conservation, land development and dry land farming will be undertaken on a major scale.

10.7 Pasture development, although recognised as a necessary technique for conservation of the soil as well as for fodder farming, could not be given the priority it deserves in the Fourth Plan due to constraint of funds, difficulties of implementation as well as due to an adequate technology not being available. In the Fourth Plan, the programme was confined to a limited area. Enclosures on Government land, mainly undertaken by the Forest Department were taken up, as well as development of pasture plots of 10 acres each, under the 'key village scheme' of the Animal Husbandry Department.

10.8 With the shift in emphasis to cattle development in the Fifth Five Year Plan, and to the setting up of dairies, and an organised market for milk, the importance of fodder and good pasture cannot be over-emphasised. Land use capability studies indicate that the scope for increase in acreage under crops is extremely limited and there are many regions of the State, where crop farming is an uneconomic proposition. The deterioration of the soil, due to over-grazing and denudation of the vegetative cover has to be arrested. Shifting sand dunes, the conversion of fertile low lying areas near seasonal streams into saline patches, and the gradual substitution of superior perennial grasses by inferior perennial and annuals are an indication of the damage that lack of protective vegetation can cause. The production of grass during an average year is estimated at 10.7 million tonnes against the requirement of 16.2 million tonnes by the existing livestock population alone. The production during a drought year falls below 30% of the normal resulting in large scale migration of livestock from the area.

10.9 The solution of the problem lies in reversing the process of resource depletion by re-establishing the soil-plant relationship. A large programme of pasture development is, therefore, essential. In the Fifth Five Year Plan, it is envisaged to increase the yield of fodder by the development of pastures. This will require fencing, increasing the basal cover to at least 60% by reseeding of the area, supplemented by application of fertilizers on soils with a poor fertility status.

10.10 The difficulties in implementation of a large pasture development programme are obvious. The pressure of cattle on the land and the tendency to cultivate every available area has to be curbed. The acceptance by the people, by education and extension of the importance of pasture development must be ensured. It would be necessary to make the rural population realise the significance of rotational grazing, harvesting of grass and enclosing common village lands.

10.11 At present, the major programme of pasture development is being undertaken by the Forest Department under the desert development project in Barmer district and in Jodhpur, Bikaner and Jaisalmer districts under DPAP.

10.12 A major programme of pasture development, integrated with cattle and dairy development, is to be taken up in the last year of the Fourth Plan under the Lathi Series Project in Jaisalmer where 1,000 hectares of land would be put under pasture and 300 hectares would be developed for raising irrigated fodder. The total cost of

the project, which also includes cattle development and milk marketing, is Rs. 576 lakhs, of which Rs. 44 lakhs will be spent by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan. In all 10 lakh hectares of land would be put under pasture under this programme.

10.13 In the Fifth Five Year Plan, work on the Lathi Series Project will continue under the DPAP and pasture development will also be taken up as a project on the left bank of the Rajasthan Canal where surplus water to the extent of 2,000 cusecs will be available for a few years until the second phase of the canal construction is completed and the water utilised in the command area. Development of pasture plots on Government land and on private lands would also be taken up and seed multiplication farms and fodder banks established, pilot and research studies will also be taken up. As it will be difficult to find large areas, like the left bank of the Rajasthan Canal, to develop big pastures, the culturable waste land in the arid and semi-arid districts of Jodhpur, Barmer, Nagaur, Churu, Pali, Jaisalmer and Jhunjhunu would be demarcated into plots and developed as pasture. Selected plots will be demarcated and enclosed by barbed wire fencing, and the fields ploughed and seeded with perennials and legumes. Four hundred such plots will be developed during the first three years of the Fifth Plan. A concentration of pasture development will be in the milk-shed areas of dairies.

10.14 Field studies, use of research data and pilot projects for adopting suitable strains of grasses and developing techniques of fertilizer application and fodder conservation, would be taken up during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

10.15 The machinery for pasture development will be suitably strengthened and adequate provision has been kept in the Fifth Five Year Plan. An allocation of Rs. 5.50 crores for pasture development has been made under the State Plan and an amount of Rs. 11.45 crores is expected to be made available from DPAP, CSRE and other Centrally-sponsored schemes.

10.16 Soil conservation has been carried out by the State Forest Department in the desert, hilly and ravine areas, during the Fourth Plan under State Plan and Centrally-sponsored schemes.

10.17 By the end of the Fourth Plan, it is expected that 45,000 hectares of land in hilly areas, would have been covered by soil conservation measures. The operations consist mainly of fencing, cutting back of bushes and mal-formed trees and construction of small structures. In the Fifth Plan, the programme is to cover 14800 hectares under schemes of the Forest Department. Large tracts of fertile land have been rendered useless in Kota, Bundi, Bharatpur and

Sawai-madhpur districts due to the formation of gullies and their subsequent extension into ravines. It is estimated that 3.2 lakh hectares of ravine land exist along the banks of Chambal, the Kalisind, the Mahi and the Sabi rivers, and their tributories. With the limited effort that could be made to reclaim the ravines, only 4,900 hectares are expected to have been planted with trees and vegetation by the end of the Fourth Plan. During the Fifth Five Year Plan, 6000 hectares of land are proposed to be covered by plantations. A provision of Rs. one crore has been made under the State Plan for these programmes.

10.18 The soil conservation measures which have been taken up during the Fourth Plan in the Chambal River Valley Project, the Dantiwada River Valley Project and the Kadana River Valley Project under centrally sponsored schemes, are proposed to be continued during the Fifth Plan. Further, soil conservation measures will be taken up in the Bajaj Sagar River Valley Project. A Crocodile Caviar Farm is proposed to be developed at Abhera Tank at Kota which will also lead to the development of about 5,000 hectares of the surrounding areas. A sum of Rs. 15.63 crores is expected to be made available under the Centrally sponsored schemes for carrying out these programmes.

11. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

11.1 The potentiality of Animal Husbandry in the economy of Rajasthan is yet to be fully developed. The sector at present makes a contribution of about 12% to State income and its benefits are capable of being spread to the weaker sections of society—the Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers. It also the main source of livelihood to a large number of rural families in the drought affected western districts of the State.

11.2 The State has got a livestock population of 388.78 lakhs, according to the livestock census of 1972. Of this the population of cattle was 124.70 lakhs, buffaloes 45.93 lakhs, sheep 85.56 lakhs, goats 121.62 lakhs, camels 7.45 lakhs and pigs 1.17 lakhs. The number of bovines above 3 years which constitutes the breeding stock, consists of 46.09 lakhs cattle and 24.98 lakhs buffaloes.

11.3 The total allocation during the Fourth Plan for Animal Husbandry was Rs. 242 lakhs, against which the actual expenditure is expected to be Rs. 247 lakhs.

11.4 Under the Cattle Development Programme, during Fourth Plan, 6 Key Village Schemes have been set up and one Cattle Breeding Farm for Rathi Cattle was opened at Raghunathpura in District Ganganagar. By the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, the State will have 25 Key Village Schemes and 7 Cattle Breeding Farms. The Cattle Breeding Farm at Bassi for the Haryana breed was converted into a Jersey farm. Centrally Sponsored progehy testing scheme has been taken up at Kumher (District Bharatpur). An Intensive Cattle Development Project was in operation in Bikaner as a Central Scheme, and a project to provide inputs for enhanced milk production in the milk-shed area of Alwar Dairy Project was started under 'Operation Flood', through the Alwar District Milk Producers' Union Ltd., Alwar. Cross breeding programme to improve cattle breeds was taken up primarily in Jaipur, Ajmer and Udaipur districts and on a pilot basis at Jodhpur, Alwar and Bharatpur. The breeding programmes in Jaipur and Ajmer districts were organised by linking the Key Village Schemes in the district to the Semen Banks and District Semen Collection Centres for artificial insemination in Veterinary institutions. The principal breed used was the Jersey, although the Red Dane and Holstein were also used

for the purpose. With these measures, the milk production has been raised from 22.70 lakh tonnes to 23.70 lakh tonnes per annum during the Fourth Plan. The emphasis in the Fourth Plan has been to make a beginning in cross-breeding and increase of milk yields and to provide adequate veterinary and animal health facilities in the milk-sheds of proposed dairies. The need for organised marketing channels to draw out surplus milk at remunerative prices for the producers has been well recognised, and the setting up of dairies in the Fourth Plan is the nucleus of this programme.

11.5 Under the Poultry Development Programmes, one Poultry Farm was opened at Bharatpur. Out of the existing 7 Poultry Farms, the two farms at Jaipur and Ajmer were expanded. At Jaipur a co-ordinated poultry breeding programme is in operation for the last 3 years, for improvement in egg production. Two Intensive Poultry Development blocks were opened at Bhilwara and Kota and the existing 5 Intensive Poultry Development Blocks were strengthened with better supervisory and project staff. The egg production which was 650 lakhs per annum, during 1968-69 is anticipated to be raised to 1,030 lakhs by the end of the Fourth Plan. The Bacon factory at Alwar is scheduled to be commissioned as a composite Meat plant during the year 1973-74.

11.6 Animal Health and Disease Control received adequate attention during Fourth Plan. 21 new Veterinary Hospitals were opened and 54 Veterinary Dispensaries were upgraded to Hospitals, under qualified Veterinary Graduates. The total number of Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries at the end of Fourth Plan will be 353 thereby providing one institution per 48,000 heads of cattle.

11.7 The Livestock Field Investigation Station, Bassi (Jaipur) was expanded by opening two new sections on Animal Nutrition and Animal Pathology. A Sire Evaluation Cell and a Deep Frozen Semen Laboratory were added to the existing Animal Genetics Section. The Inservice Training Centre, Jaipur was strengthened by providing additional staff and laboratory facilities.

11.8 Cattle wealth in Rajasthan, though a well recognised and important potential for economic development, had a tendency to be taken for granted in the past, or to be left to be cared for by private effort. Constraint of resources and demands of priority sectors like Irrigation, Power, Communication and Agriculture had left little funds for investment for the scientific development of livestock in the past Plans. An examination of the figures of outlay on Animal Husbandry during the four Five Year Plans and three Annual Plans shows that the

allocation for Animal Husbandry was of the order of 1.3 per cent of the total State Plan as against 14.1 per cent of outlay on Agriculture Sector as a whole.

11.9 On the basis of agro-climate and animal husbandry, the State can be divided into three regions. The eastern region comprising districts of Alwar, Bharatpur, Jaipur, Ajmer and parts of Sawai Madhopur and Tonk is agriculturally well developed. In this area, the holdings are small and 70% of farmers are small and marginal farmers and landless labourers, most of whom keep cattle as a source subsidiary income. The National Commission on Agriculture have emphasised increasing milk production in this area by providing this weaker section with an assured market for milk as well inputs like feed, fodder and animal health cover linked with credit or in some cases subsidy. To improve the breed as well as milk yield, a large scale cross-breeding programme will be taken up in the milk-shed areas of dairy plants.

11.10 The western region covering over half of the State is arid or semi-arid where soil and climatic conditions are unfavourable for crop farming. In the arid regions the livestock farming has a built-in superiority over crop farming in respect of growth, stability and resource conservation. This is primarily due to the natural vegetation of perennial grasses which sustain the livestock. The area has suffered successive droughts during the last many years, which has led to the considerable depletion of natural resources; consequently for a large part of the year the animals have to migrate in search of water and fodder. In selected areas, sources of ground water have been discovered which are proposed to be exploited for taking up integrated programmes of fodder production and livestock development.

11.11 In other areas the strategy of animal husbandry would be pasture development and fodder banking linked with milk marketing, to stabilise the cattle. The southern districts of Rajasthan have poor quality cattle. The communication is also not well developed. In these areas it is proposed to take up programme of cross-breeding using cross-breed bulls.

11.12 The table below indicates the targets and achievement in respect of milk and egg production during the Fourth Plan:

S. No.	Item	Unit	FOURTH PLAN		
			Base level (assumed 1968-69)	Target (Level at the end of 1973-74)	Achievement
1.	Milk	'000 Tonnes	2270	2350	2370
2.	Eggs	Lakh Nos.	650	1130	1030

11.13 The milk production is envisaged to be increased to 28.0 lakh tonnes during the Fifth Five Year Plan. This will be achieved through production of 1.5 lakh half-breds and 1.0 lakh quarter-bred cross-breed cattle, improving 1 lakh cattle of indigeneous dairy breeds and 1 lakh buffaloes. The cattle development programme will be supported by production of feed and fodder in adequate quantities.

11.14 In poultry development during the Fifth Plan the production of eggs would be raised from 1030 lakh per annum to 1500 lakh per annum. The infra-structure for marketing of poultry produce will be built up. An Apex Level Poultry Product Federation will be organised which will be linked with the National Federation. Service facilities for the diagnosis of diseases and analysis of feed, will be created in leading poultry producing areas of the State.

11.15 The State provides little scope for Piggery development; therefore, this programme will be restricted to Alwar and Bharatpur districts, where the farmers can be assisted under the SFDA and MFAL and market is provided by Bacon Factory at Alwar.

11.16 To sustain the level of growth envisaged in livestock production, provision for Animal Health Cover is essential. In the milk-shed areas the health cover will be provided in the farmers' premises on the pattern of AMUL. The facilities for disease investigation will be created at district level hospitals. A Biological Products Centre with modern facilities will be established to meet requirement of vaccines.

11.17 During Fifth Plan the total investment on Animal Husbandry is envisaged to be of the order of Rs. 39.29 crores, out of which Rs. 11.25 crores are proposed under State Plan.

(Rs. in crores)

(1) State Plan	11.25
(2) Drought Prone Areas Programme	5.00
(3) Central Schemes	7.14
(4) Institutional Finances including World Bank	14.50
(5) World Food Programme	1.40

11.18 The targets assumed for production of different commodities are indicated in the table given below:—

Item	Unit	Base level (1973-74)	Targets (1978-79)
1. Milk	'000 Tonnes	2,370	2,800
2. Wool	'000 Kgs.	10,850	11,900
3. Eggs	Lakh Nos.	1,030	1,500
4. Meat	'000 Kgs.	12,000	13,200

11.19 *Cattle development*.—During Fifth Five Year Plan 3 ICDP will be opened at Bharatpur, Jaipur and Ajmer which will lead to the enhancing of milk production through organised milk collection. This will cover 3.0 lakh cattle of breedable age. In addition 62.5 thousand cattle will be covered under the 'Operation Flood' programme at Alwar. The cattle development in the western districts will be taken up under Desert Development Programme. The State has prepared a project covering 8.0 lakh cattle which is being appraised by the World Bank of which the three proposed ICDP form a part.

11.20 Under existing programme a Key Village Scheme covers six to ten thousand cattle of breedable age. There is no tie-up with milk marketing. It is proposed to expand and re-organise 8 Key Village Schemes to cover 20,000 breedable cattle in the milk-shed areas of dairies, so that milk collection is linked with the chilling plants and collecting centres of the dairies. It is envisaged that one plant will cater for milk supplies of 50 Village Milk Producers Cooperative Societies. In addition 10 new Key Village Schemes will be opened.

11.21 No new farm is envisaged, but four farms at Kumher, Ramsar, Chandan and Raghunathpura will be expanded. Cross-breeding will be taken up at Kumher, Ramsar and Chandan and Progeny testing of the Rathi breed at Raghunathpura.

11.22 One thousand half-bred bulls produced at State farms and from elite registered herds, will be reared and distributed in the districts of Bhilwara, Udaipur, Kota, Jhalawar, Banswara, Dungarpur and Chittorgarh for natural service to produce cross-bred cattle with 25% exotic inheritance.

11.23 Ten Gaushalas will be selected for development through institutional financing. They will be assisted by providing subsidies for production of fodder and creating facilities for taking up cross breeding.

11.24 *Fodder development*.—The Fodder production programme will be taken up under ICDP, it is proposed to provide inputs for 60,000 hectares of fodder cultivation, by farmers. This will comprise of supply of seeds at subsidised rates, credit facilities for minor irrigation, fodder demonstration and conservation and fodder extension. One Fodder Seed Production Farm will be opened. In addition, two feed mixing plants will be established at Bharatpur and Ajmer to supply balanced cattle feed to 2.0 lakh cattle in the milk-shed area.

11.25 Under Pasture Development Programme it has been proposed to put 1.0 lakh hectare under pasture in Arid and Semi-arid

districts. In Lathi Series project 1,500 hectares will also be placed under irrigation fodder production.

11.26 *Poultry development.*—The capacity of Poultry Farms at Jaipur, on conversion into a Breeding Farm, will be raised from 6,000 to 10,000 layers. The rearing capacity will be expanded at Alwar and Bharatpur farms. A Poultry Products' Marketing Federation will be set up at State level. At district level Poultry Producers' Cooperative Societies will be organised. The State Federation will become a part of the National Federation. Two Poultry Producers' Cooperative Estates will be set up at Jaipur and Kota and assisted with pre-operative expenses and share capital contribution. Five Poultry Disease Diagnostic-cum-feed Analysis laboratories will be established at Ajmer, Udaipur, Kota, Alwar and Jodhpur.

11.27 The Bacon factory, Alwar will be put into operation as a Composite Meat Plant. This will require some alteration in the plan and expansion of storage facilities. Under SFDA/MFAL projects 10 Piggery Development Blocks will be opened in Alwar and Bharatpur districts.

11.28 A Goat Breeding Farm will be opened for supply of pedigreed bucks to goat breeders.

11.29 A Slaughter House Development Corporation will be set up in the State. Under advance action for the Fifth Plan, a techno-economic study of mutton marketing has been proposed, on the basis of which the decision regarding the location of the proposed modern slaughter house will be taken.

Animal Health Cover:

11.30 In the Intensive Cattle Development Project area the Animal Health cover will be organised through mobile units. In areas of Chilling Plants under expanded Key Village Schemes one mobile dispensary will be provided for 50 villages. Five such new mobile units will be opened. In the areas not covered by the above programmes 10 new Veterinary Hospitals will be opened and 30 dispensaries upgraded to the status of Hospital. Facilities for disease investigation will be created in 5 district level hospitals

11.31 A new Biological Production Centre will be opened at Jaipur to manufacture the requisite vaccines according to Drug Control Act which will be supplied to breeders at subsidised rates.

Training Research and Statistics and Supervision:

11.32 75 officers would be sent for short term and

refresher courses. In order to conduct applied research, it is proposed to give a grant of Rs. 20 lakhs to the University of Udaipur. The Livestock Field Statistics section in the Directorate will be strengthened and Marketing Cell created. The Supervisory staff at the headquarter and in the field will also be suitably strengthened.

Sheep & Wool

11.33 Rajasthan has got a sheep population of 85.56 lakhs. During Fourth Five Year Plan, 13 A. I. Centres were opened for improving the sheep through cross-breeding. The Russian Marino has been mainly used, although limited use of Corriedale and Hambouillet has also been made. The State has got 127 sheep and wool extension and 3 Wool Grading Centres. However, only 10 per cent of the total wool produced is handled by the Grading Centres. Four lakh sheep are provided the facility of machine shearing every year.

11.34 Rajasthan provides excellent opportunity for development of sheep to produce wool of fine quality for import substitution. During Fifth Plan it is proposed to increase the wool production from 108.5 lakh Kgs. to 119 lakh Kgs., out of which the quantity of fine wool is envisaged to be 12 lakh Kgs. This will require establishment of 12 Intensive Sheep Development Projects (5 under the Animal Husbandry schemes and 7 under Desert Development) covering a population of 6 lakh adult sheep, 300 rams will be required to be imported or purchased from outside the State. A large Sheep Breeding Farm will be opened at Fatehpur which will meet the replacement requirement of 50 rams. It is also proposed to train flock masters in the technique of Artificial Insemination and provided them incentives for the production of cross-breed lambs. A system of sister studs will be introduced for rearing of cross-bred rams.

11.35 It is further proposed that wool marketing and grading would be concentrated mainly in intensive development areas to achieve a higher proportion of coverage. This will enable the enterprise to become a commercial proposition. Over three-fourth of the Sheep in Rajasthan is migratory. The migrating animals face a lot of hardship as the areas to which they migrate are generally hostile. It is proposed that the migrating flocks will be provided assistance through purchase of wool, vaccination and disease control and will also be provided breeding facilities.

11.36 The total outlay proposed for sheep and wool under Animal Husbandry Sector during Fifth Plan is Rs. 14.35 crores of which provision

under State Plan is Rs. 2.15 crores (Rs. 1.65 crores under Animal Husbandry and Rs. 0.50 crore under Desert Development). The remaining funds will be made available from Central Sector Schemes, institutional financing and World Bank.

11.37 Five ISDP will be started, each covering a population of 50,000 breedable ewes. Out of these projects, three will be started in the fine wool producing areas of Sikar and Jhunjhunu and two in the mutton areas of Bhilwara and Udaipur. Under Desert Development Programme 7 projects will be taken up in Nagaur, Churu, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Barmer, Palli and Jalore districts. The requirement of exotic and cross-bred sheep and rams is estimated as 350 and 5,000 respectively. The exotic rams will be imported or purchased from a Central Farm within the country. The breeders will be encouraged to run sister stud farms, to rear cross-bred rams for which they would be provided feed and purchase subsidy. Two sheep farms will be expanded to take up fodder production/pasture development.

11.38 Sheep breeders will be trained in Artificial Insemination and given the requisite equipment for insemination. They will be provided semen from the A. I. Centres and in addition, a monetary incentive at the rate of Rs. 3 to 5 for each cross-bred lamb produced. This incentive will be extended to 1.0 lakh lambs produced. The Sheep and Wool Training Centre, Jaipur will be strengthened to train personnel required for the programme.

11.39 The wool grading Centres at Jaipur, Bikaner and Jodhpur will be provided with additional facilities to handle an additional 10.0 lakh Kgs. of wool per year. Mobile Shearing Units will be opened to provide the facilities in ISDP areas. Provision of opening similar units in the western districts has been provided under Desert Development.

11.40 The migratory sheep will be provided marketing breeding and health cover facilities. They will also be assisted in migration by establishing liaison with neighbouring States. The Sheep Disease Investigation Laboratory, will be strengthened and prophylaxis vaccination carried out in the development area. The Directorate of Sheep and Wool as well as the District level organisation will be strengthened.

12. DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

12.1 At the beginning of the Fourth Plan, there were two milk supply schemes operating in the State at Jaipur and Udaipur handling 3,245 and 3,000 litres of milk per day respectively. In Fourth Plan eight dairy projects have been planned. These include two feeder balancing dairies at Bikaner and Jodhpur, two feeder dairies at Alwar and Bharatpur, two City Milk Supply Schemes at Ajmer and Kota and a balancing dairy at Bhilwara. Most of these projects will be completed only during Fifth Five Year Plan but Pilot Milk Supply Schemes will be in operation at Ajmer, Kota, Bikaner and Alwar and a pasteurisation Plant at Jaipur, during Fourth Plan itself. Out of total investment of Rs. 5.48 crores during Fourth Plan the contribution by State plan will be of the order of Rs. 0.92 crore. The table below gives the progress of utilisation of capacity of the milk plants in the State during the Fourth Five Year Plan:

S. No.	Plant	Year of commence- ment (Pilot Scheme)	Instal- led ca- pacity in litres per day in 1968-69	Utili- sation level 1968-69	Actual utilisa- tion level 1971-72	Anti- cipated level 1972-73	Likely level 1973-74
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Jaipur Milk Supply Scheme	1960-61	20,000	3,245	12,070	16,000	22,000
2.	Udaipur Milk Supply Scheme	1963-64	5,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	5,000
3.	Jodhpur Feeder Balancing Dairy	1972-73	..	..	..	3,000	10,000
4.	Bikaner Feeder Balancing Dairy	1973-74	..	..	..	..	20,000
5.	Ajmer Milk Supply Scheme	1973-74	..	..	..	..	5,000
6.	Alwar Feeder Dairy	1973-74	..	..	..	..	8,000
7.	Kota Milk Supply Scheme	1973-74	..	..	..	..	5,000
			25,000	6,245	16,070	23,000	75,000

12.2 Although milk production in the State is 65 lakh litres per day, of which 23 lakh litres is marketable surplus, the quantity of milk marketed through organised dairies at the end of Fourth Plan is anticipated to be only 75,000 litres per day. The unorganised channels through which the rest of the milk is sold are not capable of marketing large quantity. The result is the conversion of the surplus milk into milk products viz. Ghee and Khoa, which is not an economic proposition. Hence, establishment of organised channels for marketing of surplus milk will be one of the main objectives in the Fifth Plan.

12.3 During the Fifth Five Year Plan, 8 dairy projects initiated during the Fourth Plan will be completed. The Jaipur Milk Supply Scheme which has already crossed its targeted capacity does not offer scope for further expansion. A new Dairy Plant having installed handling capacity of 1.0 lakh litres per day with balancing facilities, will be established. In arid and semi-arid areas, which constitute over half of the State, milk production forms an important source of rural income. In this area, dairy plants have to be milk product factories because of their distant location from any major fluid milk consuming cities. During the Fifth Plan, therefore, besides expanding the Bikaner and Jodhpur balancing plants, two milk product factories are proposed at Pokaran and Barmer under Desert Development Programme. The milk products from these factories will go into the National Milk Grid. It is envisaged that dairy development will introduce a major economic change in this region and will increase farm incomes.

12.4 The dairy development programme in Rajasthan is being organised on cooperative lines. The primary unit of milk collection is the village milk producers cooperative society. The cooperative societies in a district will organise themselves into a union. So far 8 Cooperative Milk Producers Unions have already been formed, and 3 more unions will be formed during the Fifth Plan. The cooperative milk procurement organisation will also be used as a vehicle for providing inputs for enhancing milk production in the milkshed areas. Both the dairy plants and the input programmes will be owned and operated by the unions. At the State level, department of dairy development is being set up which will provide technical know-how, plan man-power requirements, and mobilise the resources for the unions to implement the dairy projects.

12.5 The investment during the Fifth Plan will be of the order of Rs. 25.25 crores out of which Rs. 5.25 crores are provided under State Plan including Rs. 1.00 crore for Desert development. The

remaining funds will be found under DPAP and Institutional financing. The breakup of total investment of Rs. 25.25 crores would be as follows:—

		<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>
Item		
1.	State Plan including Desert development	5.25
2.	Drought Prone Areas Programme	2.00
3.	Cooperative finances	1.00
4.	World Bank	15.00
5.	Institutional financing (N. D. C.)	2.00
TOTAL		25.25

12.6 The effect of these programmes will be reflected in enhanced achievements according to the targets given below:—

S. No.	Item	Base level 1973-74	Targeted level 1978-79
1	2	3	4
1.	Milk Plants (including composite milk plants) in operation		
	(a) Number	3	10
	(b) Capacity in litres per day	75,000	7,20,000
2.	Milk product factories in operation		
	(a) Number	..	3
	(b) Capacity in litres per day	..	1,50,000
3.	Dairy Cooperatives		
	(a) Primary societies		
	(i) Number	600	2,400
	(ii) Total membership	25,000	1,50,000
	(b) Unions (Number)	8	11
	(c) Quantity of milk handled (litres)	40,000	8,60,000

13. FISHERIES

13.1 Reservoirs, tanks and rivers are major inland fisheries resources in the State which are mostly owned by the Government. There are 40 reservoirs covering an area of about 70,000 hectares which offer scope for development. Besides, there are 700 small tanks where this work can be taken up in a coordinated manner.

13.2 The Fourth Plan provision for inland fisheries development was Rs. 52 lakhs against which an expenditure of Rs. 44 lakhs is expected. The inland fish production in the State is expected to be 8500 tonnes in 1973-74.

13.3 The objective during the Fifth Plan will be to raise the fish production and improve the socio-economic conditions of the fisherman. The fish production will be raised through intensive fish culture in medium and small tanks, development of fisheries in large reservoirs and in running water. A provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been provided for Fisheries development in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

13.4 During Fifth Five Year Plan, five additional reservoir projects covering an area of about 10,000 hectares will be taken up for scientific management and rotational exploitation. Development of small water areas has so far not received adequate attention. It is envisaged to develop 50 such areas in view of comparatively smaller investment, easy management and better production per unit area. The requirement of fish seed is anticipated as 80 million fingerlings which will be produced through establishment of 4 Fish Seed Production Projects, each having a composite fish seed farm of 10 hectares, with the capacity of producing 8 million spawn and 2 million fingerlings. Spawn/Fry collected or produced at other places will also be reared here. It is also proposed to create 4 more Induced Breeding Units at sites where this work has been successfully attempted. Each unit will produce 1.5 million spawn in a year. In addition 8 Dry Bund Units each producing 3.0 million spawn in a season and a nursery having rearing space of 200 hectare area will be created. These measures will raise the fish production to 12,500 tonnes at the end of Fifth Plan.

13.5 Under Applied Nutrition Programme it is proposed to cover 5 more blocks, especially in tribal areas so as to contribute towards the diet of pregnant ladies and children.

13.6 In order to train the manpower, it is proposed to depute nine officers every year for inservice training. The Fisheries Training School at Udaipur will also be strengthened. The Survey and Investigation unit will be expanded by creation of 2 sub-units. For efficient implementation of the above programme, supervisory staff at the headquarters and at project level will be provided.

13.7 The targets for different physical items in the Fifth Plan are shown below:—

Item	Unit	Base level 1973-74	Fifth Plan Target
1. Fish Seed production			
(a) Spawn	Million No.	29	1150
(b) Fry/Fingerlings	Million No.	7	40
2. Fish seed farms			
(a) Number	No.	3	4
(b) Area	Hectares	5	40
3. Nursery area	„	45	200
4. Development of reservoirs	„	25000	50000
5. Inland Fish Production	Tonnes	8500	12500

14. FORESTRY

14.1 Forests have an important bearing on the economy of the State, and the scientific development of forest resources is an essential ingredient of a judicious land utilisation policy. In order to meet the requirements of fuel and industrial wood, the area under forest should be about 33% of total land area. As against this the total recorded forest area in the State is 37638 Square Kilometres only, constituting about 11% of the total geographical area. The long term objective in forestry sector has therefore been to increase forest area in Rajasthan to the level of 33%.

14.2 Prior to the formation of Rajasthan scientific management of forest was almost non-existent in most of the covenanting States. The forests were badly denuded which resulted in degradation of forest areas. Attempt has been made during the previous plans to save the forests from further deforestation. The National objectives for Fourth Plan were oriented towards the rapid expansion of production of industrial wood, fuel wood and other forest products in order to attain self-sufficiency in this sector. But on account of a variety of reasons the foremost being the frequent droughts, the unfavourable climate and limited financial outlays, the State had to be content with the continuance of the schemes initiated under the earlier plans.

14.3 The Major schemes undertaken during the Fourth Five Year Plan period have been the rehabilitation of degraded forests, and pasture development, farm forestry, wild life management, forest protection including communications and buildings, demarcation and settlement and preparing working plans. The significant likely achievements of the Fourth Plan are the rehabilitation of degraded forests over 23534 hectares, pasture development over 10800 hectares, creation of one new wild life sanctuary at Kumbalgarh and beautification of the Abu-hill over 100 hectares. Revision of four working plans would also be completed by the end of 1973-74.

14.4 Schemes for development of forests have also been executed under the world food programme, desert development programme, drought prone areas programme and forest resources survey. It is expected that by the end of the Fourth Plan 91900 hectares of area under degraded forest would have been treated. The area under plantation of quick growing schemes would be of the order of 464 hectares. Economic plantation for industrial and commercial use would extend to 18310

hectares, and farm-forestry-cum-fuel-wood plantation, to about 1.4 thousand hectares. The road communication in the forest areas would also increase to 1.82 thousand kilometres.

14.5 A noteworthy feature of the post-Third Plan period has been the switching over from the contract system to departmental working of forest coupes for timber, fire wood, charcoal, bamboos and katha. This resulted into more revenue to the State exchequer for per acre area worked. Lately it has been decided to introduce State trading in tendu leaves also. The State Government is also contemplating establishment of a Forest Corporation.

14.6 The strategy of forest planning in Rajasthan during the Fifth Five Year Plan would be concentrated on management and preservation of the natural environment and proper and full utilisation of existing forest resources along with their adequate development, to meet the social obligation of the State. The scheme of re-habilitation of degraded forests will thus continue to be given top priority during the Fifth Plan. The areas of high productivity will have to be indentified and planted with suitable species so as to reduce the margin of supply and demand for forest products. The fuel wood plantations will have to be raised in the marginal land and the barren land on the fringes of forests available for development. The stabilisation of moving sand dunes and raising of the barrier of trees to protect the land from wind desiltation would be another programme in the Fifth Five Year Plan of the State.

14.7 A total provision of Rs. 2.55 crores has been made under the State Plan to carry out various programmes to attain above objectives. Out of the provision of Rs. 2.55 crores, a provision of Rs. 2.15 crores has been earmarked for continuation and expansion of the schemes under operation during the Fourth Five Year Plan. These schemes include rehabilitation of degraded forests, forest protection, communications, construction buildings, wild life preservation and improvement of zoos, demarcation & settlement of forest areas, timber operations & forest utilisation, training & research, publicity and revision of plans.

14.8 Timely availability of duly trained staff is one of the pre-requisites of the success of forest programmes. Provision is therefore being made for the training of officers and rangers at the Forest Research Institute at Dehradun and for the subordinate field staff by suitably strengthening the Forest School at Alwar. There is lack of awareness in the public of the need to preserve the forest wealth, and, the extent to which the forests can enrich life. It is, therefore, proposed to create a Forest Public Relations unit in the State Forest Department during

the Fifth Five Year Plan. It is also proposed to establish a Forest Research Station in the State during the Fifth Five Year Plan to work on local problems, and to carry out surveys for various forest diseases and find ways and means for their prevention and control.

14.9 Apart from the continuance of the above schemes as envisaged, a provision of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been made for taking up of new schemes during the Fifth Five Year Plan. These include improvement of minor forest products, labour welfare and evaluation and project formulation.

14.10 Besides the above funds from State Plan, Rs. 24.66 crores are expected to be received for development of Forestry sector in Rajasthan in the following manner:—

Item	(Rs. in crores)
1. Rajasthan Canal area— World Food Programme and additional contribution from Govt. of India	4.00
2. Chambal Command Area-World bank	13.38
3. Desert Development & DPAP	4.00
4. Central Sector Scheme	3.28
	24.66

14.11 A massive programme of afforestation in Rajasthan Canal area deserves top priority. With a provision of Rs. 400 lakhs anticipated under the W.F.P. and other programmes, shelter belt plantation along canals and roads, sand dune stabilisation, plantation on irrigated blocks and establishment of nurseries are proposed to be taken up during the Fifth Five Year Plan. Like-wise, afforestation programmes for ravines, canal banks and roads in the Chambal Project area have also been envisaged during the Fifth Plan period.

14.12 Besides fuel wood plantation in 15000 hectares, forest research & survey and desert development would be carried out of the funds expected from the Govt. of India, to the tune of Rs. 3.28 crores. It is also proposed to undertake road side plantations along all the National Highways for which an amount of Rs. 106 lakhs is expected to be received under the Central sector scheme for development of National Highways, provision for which has been made under the Roads sector. These plantations along the roads will act as wind breaks, and will protect the roads from being blocked by shifting sands, improve the landscape, and provide shelter against scorching sun and wind to human beings and live-stock.

14.13 For the economic development of the backward and tribal areas in Rajasthan, it is proposed to undertake commercial plantations of teak and bamboo in Banswara, Dungarpur, Udaipur, Chittorgarh and Sirohi districts. The scheme for afforestation of barren and semi-barren areas in Udaipur district is also proposed to be taken up. Funds for implementing these schemes in the tribal areas are expected from Government of India.

15. WAREHOUSING AND MARKETING

15.1 Marketing and storage facilities are an essential part of the infrastructure needed for increasing agricultural production. During the Fourth Five Year Plan a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs was provided under the State Plan for the development of warehousing and marketing. Considering the increasing needs for these facilities, this amount was inadequate and during the Fifth Plan, expenditure for both warehousing and marketing will have to be stepped up to provide additional facilities.

15.2 *Marketing.*—Presently there are 96 regulated markets in the State. 26 major commodities have been regulated which are handled in different market yards of the State. The State Government is proposing to set up a Marketing Board which will be in a position to attract institutional finances for development of market yards. This Board is expected to serve as a powerful instrument for development of marketing facilities.

15.3 During the Fifth Plan a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs is being kept for improving the marketing facilities. It is proposed to set up 17 new regulated market yards. It is now possible to attract institutional finances for projects relating to development for market yards. It would, therefore, be necessary to organise a machinery capable of designing projects to attract bank finances. The State Marketing Organisation is proposed to be reorganised suitably for this purpose.

15.4 *Warehousing.*—The Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation has been engaged primarily in the task of providing modern and scientific storage facilities for food-grains, agricultural produce and other notified commodities, like cement and fertilisers. The Corporation has also been authorised to act as an agent of the Government for purchase, sale, storage and transport of food grains, agricultural produce and fertilisers. The progress made by the Corporation since the year 1968-69 will be appreciated from the

following table:—

Items	1968-68	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
1. No. of Centres	51	64	76	76
2. Storage Capacity				
(i) Owned (lakh tonnes)	0.25	0.25	0.59	0.73
(ii) Hired (lakh tonnes)	0.36	2.85	2.47	2.30
TOTAL (2)	0.61	3.10	3.06	3.03
3. Actual Storage on 31st March (Lakh Tonnes)	0.34	2.60	2.57	2.18
4. Total business handled (lakh tonnes)	2.31	3.48	4.53	4.58
5. Profit (Before Taxation) (Rs. in lakhs)	3.13	17.13	45.61	40.81

15.5 The capacity of constructed godowns of the Corporation at the end of the year 1972-73, was 92,000 tonnes. The State Government has already taken a decision to transfer to the Corporation the State/Public Works Department godowns and to treat their value as share capital contribution. This would be over and above the plan provision. This step would entitle the Corporation to get an additional matching share capital contribution, enabling it to take up additional construction programmes in the year 1973-74.

15.6 The position of construction of warehouses controlled by RSWC by the end of the Fourth Plan, would be as follows:—

1. Constructed capacity at the end of 1972-73	(Tonnes) 92,000
2. Godowns under construction and to be taken up in 1973-74	26,000
3. Transfer of State Godowns	32,000
4. Total capacity of owned godowns at the end of 1973-74	1,50,000

15.7 During the Fifth Five Year Plan period, an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs has been provided, as a share capital contribution to the RSWC. The resource position of the Corporation for its development programmes would thus be, as follows:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(i) State's contribution to share capital	25
(ii) Matching contribution by CWC	25
(iii) Own resources of the Corporation	25
(iv) Institutional finance	50
TOTAL	125

,15.8 This would enable the Corporation to add 1 lakh tonnes of constructed capacity, bringing the total capacity at the end of the Fifth Plan to 2.50 lakhs tonnes. In addition, the Corporation would be in a position to arrange 2 to 2.5 lakhs tonnes of hired capacity. The major programmes of construction would be taken up in the agriculturally potential areas of the Chambal and the Rajasthan Canal commands. Thus in the Chambal command area 40,000 tonnes capacity is to be built up with an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs. In Rajasthan Canal command area 30,000 tonnes capacity would be built up at an outlay of Rs. 37.5 lakhs. The balance capacity of 30,000 tonnes at an outlay of Rs. 37.5 lakhs would be distributed over the remaining areas of the State.

16. CO-OPERATION

16.1 *Background:*—The programmes initiated in the Fourth Plan, aimed mainly at the consolidation of the Co-operative movement, elimination of the existing weaknesses and the creation of a viable co-operative structure. As a result of these efforts, the movement has expanded considerably and registered significant progress during the Fourth Plan. Thus, by the end of the Fourth Plan, against the target of 100% coverage of villages and 50% families, 90% villages and 40% families would be covered in the co-operative fold. A target of disbursement of Rs. 25 crores as short term and medium term credit had been fixed for the Fourth Plan. However, owing to acute famine conditions this target was lowered to Rs. 22 crores. The indications are that this target will be achieved. For long term credit, a target for disbursement of Rs. 26 crores had been fixed, which is likely to be achieved by the end of the Fourth Plan. The task of re-organisation of the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies, will have been accomplished by the end of the Fourth Plan. Already, by June, 1972 the number of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies had been reduced from 12457 (in June, 1965) to 7727. The target of raising Rs. 6 crores as share capital contribution from the members of the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies, by the end of the Fourth Plan is likely to be achieved. 10 weak Central Co-operative Banks will have been assisted by the end of the terminal year of the current Plan. Twenty branches of the Primary Land Development Banks have already been opened and 15 additional branches will have been opened by the end of the year, 1973-74, to cover areas of special minor irrigation schemes. The programme for increasing storage capacity was given considerable attention during the current Plan, by the end of which, there will be 135 marketing godowns and 864 rural godowns. The generated capacity of these godowns would be 1.38 lakh Tonnes.

16.2 Despite these achievements during the Fourth Plan the co-operative movement in the State remains weak and needs to be strengthened substantially. In view of this position, special efforts will have to be made to accelerate the tempo of co-operative movement in the State. Apart from initiating measures for strengthening the co-operative structure the strategy in the Fifth Plan will be to reduce inter-regional disparities within the State. In the field of agriculture the aim will be the maximum possible institutionisation of credit. Special emphasis will be laid on catering to the needs of small and marginal farmers, tenants, share croppers and generally the weaker sections of the society. While

aiming at making the cooperative institutions self-reliant, increased governmental support will have to be given for strengthening the share capital base of weak and deserving institutions. Attempts will be made for creation of a psychology and climate for prompt repayments. Consumer co-operatives will have to be promoted to stabilise prices of consumer articles like food stuffs, clothing, fuel and other essential household goods.

16.3 *Credit*:—In respect of short and medium term credit the target for the Fifth Five Year Plan will be to cover 100% villages and 60% rural families. Thus, the existing level of membership estimated at 16 lakh persons, will be raised to 25 lakh persons by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan. Intensive agricultural development programmes are proposed to be initiated in the 13 agriculturally potential districts of the State. It is estimated that the requirement of short term credit for these selected growth areas, at the rate of Rs. 250 per hectare of irrigated land and at the rate of Rs. 125 per hectare of dry land, would be Rs. 142 crores. The total requirement of short term credit in the State, however, will be much larger. With the progress of agriculture in the State, the requirement of medium term credit will also increase considerably. Keeping in view the overall position of the co-operative movement in the State, targets of disbursing Rs. 323 crores as short term credit and Rs. 50 crores as medium term credit in Fifth Plan period, have been fixed. The phasing would be as follows:—

Year	(Rs. in Crores)	
	Short term	Medium term
1974-75	34.00	5.00
1975-76	45.00	8.00
1976-77	64.00	12.00
1977-78	80.00	12.00
1978-79	100.00	13.00
TOTAL :	323.00	50.00

16.4 The programme for rehabilitation of the weak banks, a centrally sponsored scheme, will continue during the Fifth Plan. The total amount proposed for this purpose is Rs. 50 lakhs, of which the share of the State would be Rs. 25 lakhs. With a view to expanding coverage, 50 branches of Central Co-operative Banks are proposed to be opened.

16.5 With the introduction of improved agricultural practices, the requirements of long term credit have also grown. During the Fifth Plan,

the requirements are estimated at Rs. 300 crores. These have been worked out keeping in view the size of the programme of construction of new wells-2,50,000 are likely to be constructed during the Fifth Plan period the growing tendency for use of improved agricultural implements including tractors, the expected requirements for meeting capital expenditure on reclamation of land, construction of buildings, and land levelling. The position of long term credit in the State, however, is quite unsatisfactory. In view of the existing capacity of the institutions it is estimated that long term credit of the order of Rs. 65 crores will be extended through the Land Development Banks. The yearwise phasing would be as follows:--

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Amount
1974-75	11.00
1975-76	13.00
1976-77	13.00
1977-78	14.00
1978-79	14.00
TOTAL ..	65.00

16.6 To enable the Rajasthan State Co-operative Land Development Bank, to meet its credit requirements, it would be necessary to provide Rs. 7.5 crores as State contribution towards debentures. A provision of this amount has accordingly been made under the Minor Irrigation Programme of the Agriculture sector. Additional branches of the Central Land Development Bank and Primary Land Development Banks are envisaged with a view to expanding the coverage of long term credit. The share capital base of the credit institutions will have to be strengthened for enhancing their borrowing capacity. Funds of the order of Rs. 10 crores are provided in the Plan for this purpose which would be obtained from the long term operations of the Reserve Bank of India.

16.7 It is quite obvious that the targets of the order indicated above, particularly in the field of short and medium term credit, cannot be attained unless the position of over-dues with co-operative institution in the State is substantially improved. Thus concerted efforts are required for liquidation of over-dues. During the current year an over due analysis of each central co-operative bank and of each primary co-operative society was attempted. A well-planned campaign was organised for effecting recoveries at all levels. An assurance was given to the cultivator-members that on re-payment of over-dues fresh loans will be advanced for raising 1973 Kharif crops. As a result of determined efforts made for recoveries, the

central cooperative banks have already succeeded in recovering more than Rs. 12 crores by June, 1973 against a total demand of Rs. 24.5 crores for the year 1972-73. In the context of the wide spread drought conditions prevailing in the State, this is a remarkable achievement. Such recovery-drives will be organised systematically and intensified during the Fifth Plan period so that the position of over-dues with credit institutions in the State continues to improve progressively and the targets set out for short and medium term loans are achieved.

16.8 By the end of the Fourth Plan, 140 Primary Marketing Societies, besides the State level co-operative society will have been established. During the Fifth Plan, 20 marketing societies are proposed to be established. Some of these will be in the Rajasthan Canal Project area. Financial assistance to these societies will be provided.

16.9 Keeping in view the increasing demand for fertiliser and other agriculture inputs, the existing storage capacity will have to be substantially increased. It is, therefore, proposed to construct 75 marketing godowns and 3000 rural godowns during the Fifth Plan. This would result in additional storage capacity of 2.61 lakh tonnes, raising the total storage capacity in the State to 3.96 lakh tonnes by the year 1978-79.

16.10 As a result of change in the cropping patterns an augmentation of irrigation facilities, there would be substantial increase in the production of commercial crops. This would open up opportunities for developing agro-based industries. On the basis of estimated production in the various regions of the State, the required capacities of various types of processing industries have been tentatively worked out. It is estimated that the industries proposed for Chambal Project Area, Rajasthan Canal Area and other areas of the State would require capital investment of Rs. 11.15 crores, Rs. 10.08 crores and Rs. 2.85 crores respectively. This would make a total investment of Rs. 25 crores, of which State support must be Rs. 2.50 crores at 10% share. It is however not possible to provide more than Rs. 2 crores out of the State Plan. In order to ensure the targets set for expanding processing industries in the command areas, the balance requirement of State support has been asked for as additional contribution of the Government of India, specially for the Rajasthan Canal Project and the Chambal Command Area.

16.11 Most of the primary and whole-sale consumer co-operative stores in the State have sustained heavy losses and consumed a substantial part of their working capital in the past. With a view to rendering efficient service to consumers and facilitating equitable distribution of controlled and scarce goods, it is necessary to revitalise these stores. The programme would require strengthening of their share capital base, for which a suitable provision has been kept in the Plan.

16.12 *Administraton*.—In order to achieve the tasks set out in the Fifth Plan programmes of the co-operative sector, it would be necessary to enhance the implementation capability of the co-operative machinery in the State. The management of the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies, Central Co-operative Banks, Co-operative Land Development Banks and Apex banks will have to be considerably improved. The Primary Agricultural Credit Societies would need subsidies for keeping whole-time managers. Necessary provision for this has been kept in the Plan.

16.13 The departmental machinery, both at the headquarters and in the field, will also require strengthening. In 13 districts of the State selected for intensive agricultural efforts, it would be necessary to improve the status as well as capability of the district level officer, who is at present of the level of an Assistant Registrar. Depending on performance in the initial year of the Fifth Plan, a higher level officer to control and coordinate the programmes of development in the field would be provided who would also be expected to assume special responsibilities as a nominated Director in the Co-operative Banks. Suitable strengthening at the sub-divisional level may also be necessary. For supervision, guidance and control of primary agricultural credit societies some inspectorial staff would be required. The administrative organisation at the regional and the State levels also, may have to be strengthened. However, these measure for the strengthening of the co-operative machinery, would have to be linked with actual performance, and needs of various areas.

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17. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ

17.1 The Fourteen years of Panchayati Raj, have helped to involve the people in a closer participation with governmental programmes. An infrastructure for rural development has also been provided. In certain sectors, like education, the role of Community Development and Panchayati Raj institutions has been significant. Yet, it must be admitted that on account of a number of varied and complex factors, it has not been possible to achieve the goal of significant socio-economic changes, which was sought to be brought about through these institutions.

17.2 The State Government constituted in November, 1971 a High Powered Committee, to review the functioning of the Panchayati Raj system and suggest measures for its revitalisation. The final report of the Committee has been submitted to the Government in June 1973. The major recommendation of the Committee relates to the strengthening of the district tier i. e. the Zila Parishad. A positive role has been suggested for the Zila Parishads in planning for development and for the welfare programmes of the districts. In the suggested scheme of re-organisation, the district level officers concerned with development departments like Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Education, Health, Irrigation, Industries etc. will be made directly responsible to the Zila Parishad, the administrative wing of which, shall be headed by a senior officer, designated as Chief Executive Officer. While the specific recommendations of this Committee are being examined by the Government for implementation, there is no doubt that important changes will have to be brought about in the existing structure of the Panchayati Raj, if it is to play an effective role in the formulation and implementation of development programmes. A token provision of Rs. 1.50 crores is being kept for the reorganisation of the Panchayati Raj structure, which may have to be effected as a result of the recommendations of the High Powered Committee.

17.3 In the Fifth Plan, the agency of Community Development and Panchayati Raj shall have to play a more effective role in the implementation of the expanded programme of Agriculture Production, Health and Rural Sanitation, Primary Education, Family Planning and Rural Water Supply. The departmental efforts for providing drinking water supply in the rural areas, shall be supplemented by the well constru-

ction programme, to be executed through the Panchayati Raj institutions. During the Fourth Plan, a target of constructing 2000 wells had been fixed. However, by the end of the year 1973-74. Only 1637 wells are expected to be completed. During the Fifth Plan, construction of 2000 wells is envisaged, for which a provision of Rs. 4 crores has been kept. The programme for providing house-sites to the rural homeless, will also be implemented through the Panchayati Raj institutions. A sum of Rs. 1.75 crores is expected from the Government of India for the development of rural house-sites. For proper supervision and implementation of the programme, it would be necessary to provide technical assistance at the State and the Panchayat Samiti levels. A special cell for the programme, consisting of town and village planning, and civil engineering specialists, will be created in the Development Department. Marginal strengthening of field technical staff is also envisaged.

17.4 In the absence of adequate panchayat extension staff, suitable supervision and guidance is not available at the lowest tier of the Panchayati Raj institutions. Presently, there are only 82 Panchayat Extension Officers. In a phased programme, it is proposed to provide 150 additional Panchayat Extension Officers, so that at least one PEO is available to each of the 232 Panchayat Samitis. The composite programme for pre-school children and women shall be continued in the Fifth Plan, in 70 selected Panchayat Samitis. Efforts for eliciting public participation for development activities and for giving further impetus to the small savings programme will be continued. The present scheme of holding competitions and providing incentives to Panchayat Samities for good performance, will also continue in the Fifth Plan. A sum of Rs. 40 lakhs has been provided as free fund for the Panchayat Samitis to finance the various developmental and promotional activities.

17.5 Thus, broad outlays for the community development and Panchayati Raj programmes from the State Plan resources will be as follows:—

Head/Sub-Head	Proposed Fifth Plan Outlay (Rs. in crores)
(1) Community Development programme	2.00
(2) Panchayat free fund	0.40
(3) Wells programme	4.00
(4) Village Housing	0.20

17.6 The crash programme for rural employment was initiated in the State, in the year 1971-72, through the Panchayat Samities. The State has been receiving assistance from Government of India under this

programme at the rate of Rs. 3.25 crores per year. It is expected that assistance at the same level will continue to be available during the Fifth Plan period also. Thus, in the Fifth Five Year Plan period, a total amount of Rs. 16.25 crores is expected. This amount is proposed to be spent as follows:—

	<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>
(1) Pasture Development Programme in Desert Areas	3.50
(2) Land Development	5.00
(3) Rural Roads	7.75

17.7 Continued assistance for the Applied Nutrition Programme is also assumed. Under this programme two additional blocks will be covered each year. Other important ongoing programmes during the 5th Plan for which continued central assistance is expected, are Pilot Research Project in Growth Centres at Bhilwara, Demonstration Feeding, including training of Balsevikas, Incentive Awards to Mahila Mandals, Incentive awards to Yuvak Mandals, Training of Associated Women Workers. Training of Youth Workers and Sammelans for Non-officials and Pilot Intensive Rural Employment Programme. Thus the outlays under the centrally Sponsored schemes would be as follows:—

Programme/Schemes	Fifth Plan Outlay <i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
(1) Crash Scheme for rural employment	1625.00
(2) Pilot intensive rural employment	75.00
(3) Applied nutrition programme	17.80
(4) Pilot Research Project in growth centre	3.90
(5) Demonstration feeding including Training of Balsevika	15.39
(6) Incentive awards to Mahila Mandals	5.75
(7) Incentive awards to Yuvak Mandals	2.50
(8) Training of associated women workers	0.55
(9) Training of Youth workers	0.50
(10) Sammelans for non-officials	1.00
(11) House sites	175.00

17.8 The agency of Panchayati Raj institutions will continue to be utilised for the implementation of the other important programmes, like Primary Education and Family Planning, for which necessary provisions in the respective sectors have been made.

18. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL

18.1 Rajasthan is deficient in water resources. Based on rainfall records and rainfall run-off data it has been estimated that the total surface water available in Rajasthan is about 648 TMC. According to preliminary appraisals, the use of about 288 TMC does not appear possible, in view of the exorbitant cost involved. By the end of 1968-69, 268.4 TMC was put under utilisation, through 2733 schemes, and 8.5 TMC of surface water is expected to be utilised by the end of 1973-74. The balance of 83.1 TMC of surface water is hardly sufficient for providing irrigation facilities to about 2.69 lakh hectares of land. The State, therefore, has to depend largely upon the surplus water resources available from neighbouring States.

18.2 In Western Rajasthan, seepage of water is heavy, which reduces the intensity of flow irrigation considerably with the result that the area irrigated is much less than the potential created. In Chambal area, where the water table is already high, water seepage from channels leads to water logging and salinity. Lining of channels has, therefore, to be taken up which further increases the cost of projects.

18.3 In the year 1951-52, the area irrigated by canals and tanks in the State, was only 3.06 lakh hectares. As a result of development activities carried out in the First Plan 1.56 lakh hectares of additional land was brought under irrigation by these sources. The gross irrigated area as percentage of total cropped area has increased from 12.7 percent in 1955-56 to 13.8 percent in 1965-66 and to 14.7 percent in 1970-71. It was planned to create an irrigation potential (gross) of 11.64 lakh hectares by the end of the Fourth Plan from the various major and medium irrigation projects continued from previous years or taken up during the Fourth Plan. However as against this target of irrigation potential, only about 8.40 lakh hectares is likely to be created by the end of 1973-74. Utilisation is expected to be not more than 7.48 lakh hectares because, irrigation intensity is reduced due to seepage. In spite of heavy investments in the Irrigation sector, the major Projects have not been completed. Increased costs have added to the investment liability, and necessitated certain phasings in the completion of these works. Construction of the Rajasthan Canal has no doubt been accelerated to a large extent, but as the perennial water supply from the Pong Dam would only be available in 1974-75 the irrigation intensity will take some time to reach the optimum level.

18.4 Apart from Rajasthan Canal Project and the Beas project, there are four major and six medium irrigation projects under execution in the Fourth Plan period. It is proposed to continue and complete these twelve spill-over works as early as possible, during the Fifth Plan period, so that full benefits of the heavy investments made during all these years begin to accrue at the earliest. Further delay in the completion of on-going works is also likely to offset the benefits by the rise in prices. The emphasis has therefore to be on completion of the continuing works in preference to taking up of new works. The available resources in the State do not permit taking up many new schemes. A base however, has to be made for the Sixth Plan and it is proposed to earmark Rs. 12.34 crores for new Schemes to be started in the Fifth Plan period. A total outlay of Rs. 133.95 crores is thus envisaged under the State Plan for Major and Medium Irrigation Projects with following considerations in view:—

- (i) Expeditious completion of the on-going Projects is essential, for getting the maximum and earliest return from the investments made.
- (ii) Accelerating construction of Rajasthan Canal would result in substantial increase in irrigation and agricultural production. It would also expedite development of the desert region and thus help in removing regional imbalance.
- (iii) Efforts to utilise the full potential and obtain the maximum production per unit of water would be made. Thus it would be necessary to conserve the available waters to the maximum possible extent by lining of channels, saving conveyance losses, and by coordinated use of surface and ground waters. Rapid utilisation of the irrigation potential of new irrigation projects would be ensured. This would entail coordinated development of the commanded areas, and taking up programmes of soil survey, consolidation of holdings, levelling and shaping of farmer's fields, and streamlining of supplies of inputs. Development of other infrastructure like roads, markets and storages would also be necessary.

With the above objectives in view the following projects are proposed to be completed or initiated during the Fifth Five Year Plan:—

Rajasthan Canal Project.

18.5 The Rajasthan Canal on completion will be one of the world's largest Irrigation Projects. Designed to irrigate 12.62 lakh hectares of arid land in the districts of Ganganagar, Bikaner and Jai-

salmer, it is a vital project for augmenting the country's agricultural production. The construction programme of the project has been divided into two stages. The first stage covers construction of 204 kilometres of the Rajasthan Feeder, the Rajasthan main canal upto its initial 188 kilometres, with all the channels off-taking in this reach, and the Lift-Canal taking off at 74 Kms. point of the Main Canal to irrigate Loonkaranser-Bikaner areas and to supply drinking water to about 150 villages lying in and around its command. Under second stage, it is proposed to extend the canal further down from 188 kms. to 444 kms., with the entire system of off-taking channels in that reach.

18.6. The revised cost of the Rajasthan Canal Project as estimated in 1970 comes to Rs. 208 crores, Rs. 119 crores for the first stage, and Rs. 89 crores for the second stage. By the end of Fourth Plan, an amount of Rs. 106.76 crores is likely to be spent, leaving the requirement of about Rs. 102 crores for the remaining portion of the canal. The likely expenditure of Rs. 106.00 crores includes the sum of Rs. 14.20 crores to be provided as special non-plan assistance by Government of India. The rest of the expenditure is to be met from the State Plan. It is estimated that price escalation raise the cost of the remaining portion of the Canal to Rs. 131 crores by the end of the Fifth Plan. The likely investment of Rs. 106.00 crores by the end of Fourth Plan would create Irrigation potential of of 2.9 lakh hectares. In case the balance amount of Rs. 131 crores is made available for completion of the canal, during during the Fifth Plan period, it would create additional irrigation potential of 8.4 lakh hectares, However, only a provision of Rs. 70 crores, nearly 12 per cent of total State's Fifth Plan outlay, is possible under the State Plan, which is substantially higher than the expenditure incurred in the past 13 years, on the construction of the Canal. In view of the importance of the Project, it is expected that Government of India would provide funds to the extent of Rs. 61 crores, so that the construction of the canal is completed by the end of Fifth Five Year Plan. Failure to make available funds in excess of Rs. 70 crores would take the Canal with its distribution system, upto Birsalpur Branch only, This will crate additional irrigation potential of 3.39 lakh hectares over the level attained at the end of Fourth Plan.

Beas Project

18.7 The Beas Project is a multipurpose scheme, taken up to harness the irrigation and power potential of the river Beas.

18.8 On completion, it will make available perennial supply of water to Rajasthan Canal for irrigation. In addition, it will provide Rajasthan with 150 M.W. of firm hydel power. The work envisaged under this Project comprises two main units:—

Unit—I

Beas Sutlaj link.

Unit—II

Beas Dam at Pong

18.9 While the initial estimated cost for unit-I was Rs. 96.67 crores, (September, 1961) and that of unit II Rs. 75.34 crores, (May 1959), the latest estimates show the cost as 219.64 crores for unit I and II Rs. 219.79 crores for unit II. Thus the revised total cost of units I & II is now Rs. 439.43 crores.

18.10. Rajasthan's share in the cost and benefits of this Project is as under:—

	<i>Irrigation</i>	<i>Power</i>
Beas Unit—I	6%	94%
Rajasthan's share	15%	20%
Beas Unit—II	76.5%	23.5%
Rajasthan's share	58.5%	58.5%

18.11 On the basis of the above ratios, Rajasthan's total share in the cost of the works would be about Rs. 171.85 crores (Rs. 43.27 crores on Unit-I and Rs. 128.58 crores on Unit-II) as shown below:—

<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>				
	Total Cost		Rajasthan's share	
(A) Unit-I.	(6%)	13.18	(15%)	1.98
	(94%)	206.46	(20%)	41.29
	Total (A)	219.64		43.27
(B) Unit-II.	(76.5%)	168.14	(58.5%)	96.36
	(23.5%)	51.65	(58.5%)	30.22
	Total (B)	219.79		128.58
Total: (A)+(B)		439.43		171.85

18.12 The position of total expenditure expected to be incurred up to the end of 1973-74 and the spill-over for Fifth Plan are estimated as shown below:—

<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>			
	Unit-I	Unit-II	Total
Total estimated cost	219.64	219.79	439.43
Total likely expenditure up to end of 1973-74	175.16	190.33	365.49
Rajasthan's share of likely expenditure up to 1973-74	34.51	111.34	145.85
Balance as spillover for the Fifth Plan	44.48	29.46	73.94
Rajasthan's share in spill-over for the Fifth Plan	8.76	17.24	26.00

18.13 Out of this spill-over of Rs. 26 crores as Rajasthan's share in Beas Project, the requirement of Rs. 10.33 crores would be under Power sector and the balance of Rs. 15.67 crores has to be provided under the Irrigation Sector. Necessary provision for the same has accordingly been made in the State Plan.

Chambal Project,

18.14 This project has been designed to provide water for irrigation in 284 thousand hectares each in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. The Command area in Rajasthan is located in districts of Kota and Bundi where irrigation has made fairly satisfactory progress. In 1971-72, about 139.2 thousand hectares or 50% of the Chambal commanded area was irrigated in Rajasthan. Serious problems of water logging and salinity are however being faced in the Project area. Water leaking and seeping from the Canal system and field water sources, lack of satisfactory land water management by the farmers, along with lack of adequate facilities for drainage of surplus water have combined to give rise to these problems.

18.15 The problems of water logging and salinity were examined in detail by a team of experts from the U. N. D. P., and it has been recommended that rock-cut parts of the main canal, alongwith the distributories and minors should be lined, besides providing a drainage programme. The total length of main canal and distribution system thus proposed to be lined is 220 kilometres, at a cost of Rs. 12.62 crores.

18.16 Adequate provision for drainage was not made under the original Chambal project, with the result that the area has been faced with serious problem of water logging. The drainage project which is now considered a necessity, is estimated to cost Rs. 19.60 crores. Certain other essential works, such as controls and regulators for distributories were not completed due to paucity of funds. Opeation of the Chambal Canal system and drains, has been further handicapped due to infestation by aquatic weeds. The completion and modification of canal works, and adequate weed control measures are estimated to cost Rs. 2.84 crores.

18.17 The total cost of all these works in Chambal project thus works out to Rs. 41.86 crores. However due to limitation of resources with the State Government, a provision of Rs. 4 crores is being made in the State Plan, to meet the immediate requirements. The balance of Rs. 37.86 crores is expected to come through the World Bank as loan, or ~~from~~ from the Government of India.

Mlahi Project (Bajaj Sagar)

18.18 This is an inter-State Project, the cost and benefits of which, are to be shared between Rajasthan and Gujarat. The total cost of the Project (excluding power) as approved by the Planning Commission in November, 1971 is as follows:—

	<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>
Unit—I. Main Dam	22.93
Unit—II. Canal	7.43
TOTAL	30.36

18.19 Out of Rs. 30.36 crores Rajasthan's share under Irrigation sector has been estimated as Rs. 13.16 crores, the balance of Rs. 17.20 crores being Gujarat's share. The unit-I is a common work shareable between Rajasthan and Gujarat. By the end of Fourth Plan, about Rs. 2.82 crores would have been spent as Rajasthan's share in irrigation sector. A provision of Rs. 8.81 crores is made for completion of the Project by the end of Fifth Plan.

Other Irrigation Schemes

18.20 Apart from the above Major irrigation projects it is envisaged to continue and complete the following irrigation works during the Fifth Plan period:—

Name of Scheme	Amount likely to be spent by Fourth Plan end (Rs. in lakhs)	Fifth Plan requirements (Rs. in lakh)*	Districts benefited	Ultimate irrigation potential (000 hectares)
1	2	3	4	5
Major Projects				
1. Gurgaon Canal	315	188	Bharatpur	25.3
2. Jakhm	189	995	Udaipur	21.2
Medium Projects				
3. Sei-diversion	221	121	Pali, Jalore	5.9
4. Meja Feeder	138	299	Bhilwara	6.5
5. Jetpura	71	29	Bhilwara	2.0
6. Gopalpura	41	99	Kota	2.4

1	2	3	4	5
7. Harishchandra Sagar	64	156	Kota/Jhalawar	4.0
8. Bhim Sagar	41	326	Kota	7.3
TOTAL ..	1080	2213		74.6

18.21 With the proposed allocations for the Fifth Plan shown in the above table, it is expected that while works on Jakham would be complete only by the end of Fifth Plan, works on other Projects would be over much earlier. Thus, Gurgaon canal and Bhimsagar would be complete by the end of Fourth year, Harishchandra Sagar and Meja feeder by the end of third year, and the Sei-diversion, Gopalpura, Jetpura by the end of first year of the Fifth Plan.

New schemes:

18.22 In order to develop a base for the Sixth Plan, and to ensure continuity and orderly development of requisite irrigation facilities during the Sixth Plan, certain new schemes are also envisaged in the Fifth Plan. However, due to constraint of resources, a limited number of new schemes are proposed to be taken up, the work on which would commence only in the third year of Fifth Plan when most of the continuing works would be over. A lump-sum provision of Rs. 12.34 crores is being kept in the State Plan for new works. The new schemes to be taken up in the Fifth Plan, include transportation of water from other basins such as the Narmada and Mahi waters for Jalore and Barmer Districts, the Yamuna water from Tejewala headworks for Jhunjhunu District and the Ganga Flood waters for the Central arid tract lying between the Aravallies and Rajasthan Canal. Protective irrigation works would transform these arid area into prosperous agriculture land.

** Flood control.*

18.23 Fortunately, there are not many places in Rajasthan, which face flood problems. The important schemes are the Ghaggar diversion scheme in Ganganagar district, and drainage improvement scheme around Bharatpur town. Besides these two major schemes, there are small flood control works in Pali, Ajmer and Nagaur.

18.24 Ghaggar Flood control scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 650 lakhs, has been nearly completed. The total expenditure on the scheme by the end of Fourth Plan period would be Rs. 606.25 lakhs. The balance of

Rs. 43.75 lakhs would escalate to Rs. 47.00 lakhs on account of rising prices. Accordingly a provision of Rs. 47 lakhs has been made in the Fifth Plan. It is envisaged to complete the work on this Project by the end of First Year of the Fifth Plan.

18.25 The total likely expenditure on Bharatpur drainage scheme and other small works by the end of Fourth Plan is estimated as Rs. 63 lakhs. To complete Bharatpur Drainage Works by the end of second year of the Fifth Plan, a provision of Rs. 110 lakhs has been made in the State's Fifth Plan. Other small works in Pali, Ajmer and Nagaur are estimated to cost Rs. 15 lakhs for their completion, by the end of first year of the Fifth Plan, provision for which has also been made. In all, an amount of Rs. 172 lakhs has been provided for flood control works in State's Fifth Plan.

Extension and Improvement of Plan Works.

18.26 It is estimated that funds to the extent of Rs. 20 lakhs per year would be required by the Irrigation Department for extension and improvement of existing Plan works. Accordingly a provision of Rs. 1.00 crore has been made in the State's Fifth Plan for this purpose.

18.27 The total financial requirement for major and medium irrigation projects, flood control and other extension and improvement work would be Rs. 236.53 crores. Of this, Rs. 135.67 crores would be provided out of the State Plan, and the balance of Rs. 100.86 crores is expected to be received from the Central Government/World Bank outside the State Plan ceiling.

19. POWER

19.1 The planned era has witnessed significant developments in the Power sector. At the time of the formation of the State, only 7.48 MW of firm power was available. At the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan the net availability of firm power was 174.00 MW, and it is expected to go up to 452.00 MW by the end of 1973-74. At the beginning of the First Plan there were only 42 localities which were electrified and not even a single well was energised. At the end of the Fourth Plan, electricity would be available in 6057 localities, and 80944 wells are expected to be energised. Yet the *per-capita* consumption of energy in the State remained at 30 kwh and the State ranked 13th in the country in the year 1969-70 as far as the *per-capita* consumption of energy was concerned. Contrary to earlier expectations, the State is already in a grip of acute power shortage. This is attributable mainly to the uncertain and irregular power supply from RAPP. A detailed study of the power requirements of the State during the Fifth and the Sixth Five Year Plans was recently undertaken. It has been estimated that against the requirement of 1200 MW at the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan, the net availability of power would be 778 MW, as indicated in the table below:—

Source	Availability in 1978-79 (MW)
1	2
1. Small Thermal & Diesel sets	15
2. Satprua	92
3. R. A. P. P.	350
4. Gandhisagar	50
5. R. P. Sagar	60
6. Jawahar Sagar	30
7. Bhakra Nangal Project	90
8. Dehar (Beas unit-I)	107
9. Pong (Beas unit-II)	70
	864
Less spinning reserve —10%	86
Net availability	778

This would leave a deficit of 422 MW at the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan. Throughout the Fifth Five Year Plan period the power deficit is expected to fluctuate between 100 to 250 MW. These projections assume execution of the on-going generation schemes strictly

in accordance with schedules. At the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan period the power demand is expected to be of the order of 2884 MW. This exercise points towards the urgent need for planning of new generation units and their speedy execution. At the same time the on-going schemes of power generation have to be completed with utmost speed. Along with the projects for increase in generating capacities, schemes for augmentation of transmission and sub-transmission capacities have to be taken up. Efforts in these two directions have to be properly co-ordinated to avoid any gap in production and transmission capacities. The strategy for power development in the Fifth Five Year Plan also envisages dispersal of benefits from power development to remote areas of the State. Electricity is an important input for rural development and therefore, the tempo of rural electrification has to be maintained in the Fifth Five Year Plan period. The objective is to cover 40% of the rural population within the ambit of power development programmes. The success of the programme would, however, depend upon availability of finances, project implementation capabilities, actual delivery schedules and availability of key materials like cement and steel.

19.2 For the various programmes to be taken up under the power sector during the Fifth Five Year Plan period it is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs. 265.02 crores, of which Rs. 50 crores are expected from the Rural Electrification Corporation and Rs. 35.02 crores from the Government of India under the Minimum Needs Programmes, Drought Prone Areas Programmes, and other Centrally Sponsored schemes. The balance of Rs. 180.00 crores is proposed to be met from the State Plan or the State Electricity Board's own resources.

Generation Schemes.

19.3 *Continuing Schemes.*—For completion of Beas Unit-I and Unit-II, Rs. 10.33 crores are proposed to be provided as State's share. The installed capacity of Beas Unit-I is estimated at 132 MW and of Beas Unit-II at 140.40 M.W. It is expected that the generation planned under Beas Unit-I will be commissioned by August, 1976, and under Beas Unit-II, by November, 1977.

19.4 *New Schemes.*—In the last year of the Fifth Five Year Plan there would be shortage of 422 MW. Shortages are expected to further grow during the Sixth Five Year Plan. To reduce the gap between the requirement and firm availability of power, it is proposed to expedite work on the 2 X 200 MW Thermal Power Project at Kota and 4 X 50 MW Hydro Electric Project at Mahi. However, the gap between the requirement and firm availability of power is not likely to be reduced to reasonable level unless the State gets its share in the Thein Dam

Project and Anandpur Sahib project. The following financial outlays are proposed on these projects, during the Fifth Year Plan:—

	<i>(Rs. in Crores)</i>
1. Thermal Power Station, Kota	50.00
2. Mahi Hydro-electric Project	10.00
3. Anandpur Sahib Hydro Electric Project	2.00
4. Thein Dam Power Project	2.00
5. Jakham Hydro electric Project	0.47

19.5 These projects will spill-over to the Sixth Plan. However, their execution has been planned to provide power from some of them in the first or the second year of the Sixth Plan. Considering the time which is likely to be taken in the execution of Thermal Power Station at Kota, it would be necessary to take some advance action on the Project during the year 1973-74.

Transmission Schemes.

19.6 The proposals for the Fifth Five Year Plan contain provision for adequate transmission/sub-transmission and distribution of electrical energy in the remote and isolated areas for electrification of localities, for supply of power for agricultural and industrial purposes and also for drinking water pump-sets.

19.7 *Continuing Schemes.*—Some schemes taken up for execution during the Fourth Five Year Plan are expected to be commissioned only from the year 1974-75 onwards. Provision has to be made for these in the Fifth Five Year Plan. There are 10 such schemes, 2 for transmission of electricity from Beas and Chambal projects, 7 for internal transmission and one for utilisation of power likely to be available from Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (Third circuit). The outlay proposed for these spill-over schemes is Rs. 12.07 crores.

19.8 *New Schemes.*—The power demand in the State is likely to go up to approximately 1200 MW in the year 1978-79. Although additional power is expected during the Fifth Five Year Plan period from Dehar and Pong stations, transmission systems for them have not yet been planned. The share of the State from Dehar Power Station @ 20% works out to about 132 MW, while the share of the State from Pong Power Station @ 58.5% is 140 MW. Supply of power from the Dehar Station (Beas Unit-I) is expected during the year 1974-75 and, therefore, preparatory action for transmitting power from this

project has been initiated during the Fourth Five Year Plan. These transmission schemes are expected to be completed during the year 1975-76, if not earlier.

19.9 Thirteen new transmission schemes are proposed to be taken up during the Fifth Five Year Plan for utilisation of power expected to be available from the Dehar Station. According to the latest indications available from Pong Power Project Authority the Station will commence delivery of power during the year 1977-78. Another 10 transmission schemes are proposed for transmitting power from Pong Station to the State. The total outlay proposed for these E. H. T. Schemes is Rs. 30.85 crores: To cater to remote and isolated areas in the State, a number of internal transmission schemes have been planned. These include 132 KV lines like Beawar-Merta-Nagaur, Zawar Mines to Sagwara, Sangod to Jhalawar, Hindaun to Dholpur etc. As part of the Drought proofing projects for Jodhpur, Jaisalmer and Barmer districts, 132 KV lines from Jodhpur to Pokran and Jodhpur to Balotra have also been proposed with an outlay of Rs. 3.62 crores:

19.10 These extra high-tension transmission schemes will be supported by adequate sub-transmission schemes to ensure electric power availability in all important localities of these districts. Through these systems power is also proposed to be supplied to tube-wells already installed and proposed to be installed in these districts. The existing grid system in the areas already served by electricity is also being strengthened to cater to the additional power requirements and to ensure utilisation of power expected to be available from Beas Unit-I and Unit-II, RAPP Unit-I and Unit-II during the Fifth Five Year Plan period. A number of inter-state links such as 220 KV line each from Kota to Itrasi, and Naroda to Debari is also proposed to be completed during the Fifth Plan period to ensure reliable power supply to the State and economic utilisation of the same from RAPP and other sources. These inter-State links are also expected to enable the State to purchase power from the neighbouring systems towards the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan when acute shortages are feared.

19.11 Detailed studies will have to be carried out before finalising the transmission systems for the 400 MW. Thermal Project at Kota and the Mahi Hydro electric Project at Banswara. Although these projects are not expected to be commissioned before the terminal year of the Fifth Plan, it would be necessary to initiate preparatory action on the transmission systems for these projects. Provision of Rs. 9.88 crores has, therefore, been made for these schemes in the Fifth Five Year Plan. A part of the expenditure will spill-over to the Sixth Plan.

Sub-Transmission/Distribution and Service connection:

19.12 The power load on various transmission lines is expected to develop during the Fifth Five Year Plan. Most of the load will be shared by small and medium industries and agriculturists. It is, therefore, proposed to provide for at least 3500 kilometres of 33 KV line and 10,000 kms. of 11 KV line during the Fifth Five Year Plan period. A provision of Rs. 13 crores has been made for this purpose. The programme would also include 1500 kilometers of 33 KV line involving an estimated cost of Rs. 2.25 crores. A provision of Rs. 5.50 crores is proposed for augmentation of transforming capacity.

19.13 During the Fifth Five Year Plan period, approximately 3 lakh connections are expected to be released for domestic and commercial purposes, 10,000 connections under low and medium voltage and another 1,000 connections for water supply schemes. In addition, 10 connections would be required for extra high-tension units. A provision of Rs. 7.00 crores has been made for the service connections and meters to meet the requirements of these new connections during the Fifth Five Year Plan. A provision of Rs. 2.5 crores has also been made for distribution of electrical energy to industrial consumers.

19.14 *Rural Electrification.*—Under the Minimum Needs Programme adopted as a National policy, the coverage of electrification will be extended to 40% of the rural population in the State. In order to attain this target, it would be necessary to electrify 8,000 additional localities during the Fifth Five Year Plan. It is proposed to implement this programme by taking up 2,000 localities in the desert districts and the remote areas under the Minimum Needs Programme in order to develop basic infrastructure for economic growth, and to take up 4,000 localities under programmes to be financed by the Rural Electrification corporation. The remaining 2,000 localities will be served by outlays provided in the State Plan. For the Minimum Needs Programme component of rural electrification, a sum of Rs. 27.25 crores would be required, which should be provided under the Minimum Needs Programme of the Government of India. Projects for the Rural Electrification Corporation to electrify 4,000 localities are envisaged to make available Rs. 50 crores of loan assistance. Under the State Plan, a provision of Rs. 20 crores is being made. The number of wells that will be energised as a result of total programme of rural electrification, is expected to be 1,20,000 during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

19.15 *The organisation.*—Greater emphasis will be paid to reorganise and reorient the set-up of the State Electricity Board for effective project implementation. Project formulation, inventory control and project execution will be correlated and speeded up. The strengthening necessary to achieve this objective will be ensured.

20. LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES

20.1 During the 4th Plan period, considerable growth has been registered in the Industries sector. The number of registered factories is expected to increase to 2,800 by the end of the year 1973, from 1846 in the year 1968. Consumption of electricity in the Industries sector is expected to rise from 395.12 million kwh in the year 1968 to 976 mkwh in the current year. The total investment in the four central public sector enterprises, established in the State during the 1960s, namely Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Hindustan Copper Ltd., Khetri, Hindustan Machine Tools, Ajmer and Instrumentation Limited, Kota, is expected to increase from Rs. 16.86 crores in the year 1966-67 to Rs. 105.28 crores in the year 1973-74. In the private sector, increases in the production of cement, vanaspati, fertiliser, synthetic fibre, chemicals and engineering industries have been significant. The interest of entrepreneurs in the State has been steadily increasing over the 4th Plan period. The number of applications for large scale industries recommended by the State Government to the Government of India for letters of intent/licences and the letters of intent granted by the Government of India from the year 1968 onwards are as follows:—

Year	Applications for letters of intent/ licence recommended by the State Government	Letters of intent/licences granted by the Govt. of India
1	2	3
1968	21	3
1969	35	6
1970	92	16
1971*	114	51
1972	86	38

20.2 The trend of growth is also noticeable from the figures of loan assistance extended by the State Financial Corporation to industrial projects. During the five year period of 1964-65 to 1968-69, the Rajasthan Financial Corporation disbursed a total loan assistance of Rs. 449.90 lakhs to 146 industrial units. During the Fourth Five Year Plan period, the assistance expected to be sanctioned is Rs. 1,536 lakhs to 1065 units.

20.3 Despite notable developments in the Industries sector during the 4th Plan, the State still remains industrially one of the

* Disturbed conditions in West Bengal is a contributory factor for the increase in this year.

most backward in the country. To bring it to a comparable level, the pace of industrial development in the State shall have to be stepped up considerably. In view of the rich mineral resources of the State, the main thrust of effort will be directed towards promotion of mineral based industries. The most important industrial venture in the large scale sector would be based on the rock phosphate deposits at Jamar-kotra and the pyrite deposits of Saladipura, which together can support a large fertiliser complex in the State. An investment of the order of Rs. 250 crores is anticipated on this project alone, during the 5th Plan, in the central public sector. To accelerate the tempo of industrial development in the State, it will be the endeavour of State Government to identify and overcome the main bottlenecks to industrial development and to provide the necessary infrastructure facilities, specially in the economically backward areas.

20.4 The experience during the 4th Plan has been that a large number of licences and letters of intent have not fructified. While this phenomenon is common to most of the States; in Rajasthan, to a certain extent, this is due to the initial difficulties encountered by the entrepreneurs in overcoming the local disadvantages and problems. In this context, it is proposed to constitute a monitoring cell at the state head-quarters which will oversee the progress of the implementation of large scale projects. This cell will be staffed by technically qualified persons. It will keep a close and continuous watch over the progress in implementation of letters of intent/licences granted for the State, identify bottlenecks and take suitable and corrective measures for their removal. It will establish a close liaison with the agencies and corporations concerned with industrial development in the State. A periodic performance review of public sector undertakings in the State would be one of the important functions of this cell.

20.5 The Rajasthan Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation is the main instrument in the State, for promoting industrial development and setting up projects in the public sector, and in the joint sector, in collaboration with carefully selected private entrepreneurs. So far the implementation of the letters of intent granted to the Corporation has not come up to the expectations. This is mainly attributable to the difficulties encountered in obtaining the services of technically qualified and trained personnel. To enable the Corporation to discharge its functions effectively, its organisational apparatus shall have to be considerably strengthened.

20.6 It will be equally important to provide the Corporation with an adequate capital base. The State Government expects that its suggestion to the Government of India for coming forward with

contributions to the share capital of the Corporations of the backward States, on the pattern adopted in case of the States, Agro- Industries Corporations, will be accepted. Accordingly, the share capital contribution of Rs. 3 crores from the Government of India has been assumed, while working out the financial arrangements for the Corporation in the 5th Five Year Plan. In absence of this support, the Corporation will have to give up some of its most important programmes.

20.7 For ensuring a progressive dispersal of industrial growth, special measures have already been initiated in the backward districts. These include creation of infrastructure, industrial potential surveys, feasibility studies, strengthening the district offices of the Directorate of Industries and establishment of branches by the Corporations. For full advantages to be derived from these measures it is felt that the Government of India will have to substantially liberalise its approach to licensing of industries, in the industrially backward regions like Rajasthan.

20.8 In respect of the enterprises being controlled by the State Government directly, the approach will be to expand and modernise the existing projects to improve their economic viability and to take such new projects, as are based on local resources, have a short gestation period and high profitability.

20.9 *State Enterprises.*—The industrial enterprise directly under the control of the State Government have faced some difficulties in the Fourth Five Year Plan. These relate to raw material, marketing, personnel and power supply. Measures are being initiated to strengthen and modernise the marketing division of the State Enterprises Department. The division which is expected to be fully developed during the Fourth Plan, would keep in touch with market trends for various products manufactured by the existing and proposed units. The strengthened marketing organisation would enable the plants to operate on the basis of advance production planning. To overcome problems relating to raw material and power supply, suitable steps are being taken.

20.10 During the Fifth Plan, the main projects of expansion would be the diversification and expansion of the Rajasthan Chemical Works, Didwana, Development of Salt Sources at Pachpadra, Didwana and Jabdinagar and expansion of the State Woollen Mills, Bikaner. The Rajasthan Chemical Works Didwana, is at present producing Sodium Sulphate, Crude Sodium Sulphate and Sodium Sulphide. Sodium Sulphate is a key raw material for production of paper, detergents, glass, etc. and the demand of this product in the country has gone up considerably. The capacity of the plant is, therefore, proposed to be increased by another

40 tonnes. The capacity for production of Sodium Sulphide is also proposed to be increased from 1.5 tonnes to 5 tonnes per day. In addition to developing Salt Sources at Didwana, Pachpadra and Jabdinagar, establishment of a salt washery is also proposed in the Fifth Plan. As the demand for industrial salts has gone up substantially, the washery is likely to be a highly profitable venture. The original State Woollen Mills was designed for a capacity of 5,000 spindles in two units of 2,500 spindles each. However, the Mill was started in the year 1968 with an installed capacity of 1,200 spindles only. Considering the current trend of demand for woollen yarn, the surplus capacity of the machinery already installed and the availability of raw material, it is proposed to instal another 1,200 spindles.

20.11 Amongst the new projects envisaged under the aegis of the State Enterprises Department, are a Caustic Soda Plant and a Brewery. A project report for the Caustic Soda Plant was prepared by M/s Krebbe & Cie Ltd. in the year 1969 which is now being updated. Raw materials required for this plant, like salts and rock phosphate, are locally available. The demand for the end-product is considerable and the project is likely to lead to substantial ancillary industrial growth. Project report for the proposed Brewery has been prepared by the Ganganagar Sugar Mills Limited. In the Sugar Mills, a distillery is already functioning satisfactorily. Establishment of a Brewery plant would be an appropriate diversification of the plant's activities.

20.12 The total investment required for the expansion of the existing projects and setting up of new projects under the State Enterprises Department is estimated at Rs. 9.45 crores. Of this amount, Rs. 3 crores is being provided in the State Plan. Of the balance amount Rs. 5.20 crores will be mobilised from the institutional sources and Rs. 1.25 crores will be the contribution of the existing undertakings from their surpluses.

Rajasthan Industrial & Mineral Development Corporation:—

20.13 The Corporation which was established in March, 1969, has directed its efforts chiefly towards the development of infra-structure in the State. The other important facet of the Corporation's activities has been the setting up of industrial projects of its own, as well as in the joint sector in collaboration with private entrepreneurs. The Corporation has already obtained ten letters of intent. These are for the manufacture of Scooters, 3-Wheelers, T. V. Receiving Sets, Glass Bottles and Containers, Cryolite and Aluminium Fluoride, Calcium Carbide, Soda Ash and Ammonium Chloride, Glass Shells

for GLS Lamps and Lead Glass Tubing, Steel and Sponge Iron. The Scooter Project of the Corporation is in a fairly advanced stage of implementation. These ten projects would involve a total outlay of Rs. 44.27 crores, and will provide direct employment to approximately 5,000 persons. In these projects, the Corporation's contribution would be of the order of Rs. 4.47 crores, of which Rs. 1.71 crores will have been spent on preliminary work by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 2.76 crores has, therefore, been proposed on this account, in the Corporation's budget, for the Fifth Five Year Plan period. The details of the financial arrangements for these projects are indicated at Appendix I.

20.14 The ten projects for which licences/letters of intent are expected by the Corporation from Government of India would be established at an estimated cost of Rs. 57.87 crores. In this investment, the share of the Corporation's own funds would be of the order of Rs. 4.59 crores. These ten projects would generate a direct employment for approximately 4,400 persons. The details of financial arrangements for these ten projects for which letters of intent/licences are expected from Government of India and which are proposed to be established in the Fifth Plan are indicated in Appendix II. In addition to these twenty projects, the Corporation also proposes to participate in the equity of an automobile tyres and tubes plant being set up in the State by a private entrepreneur at a cost of Rs. 18 crores. In all these 21 projects mentioned above, the total investment would be of the order of Rs. 120.14 crores, of which the share of the Corporation's own investment would be Rs. 9.51 crores. The total employment expected to be generated as a result of the establishment of these projects is estimated at 10,165 persons.

20.15 There is no doubt that for the implementation of all these projects, the organisational apparatus of the Corporation will have to be strengthened considerably. Suitable measures in this direction have already been initiated.

20.16 The Corporation has made a beginning with the scheme of capital participation/underwriting of shares. During the year 1972-73, it has underwritten shares worth Rs. 8 lakhs. During the Fifth Five Year Plan period the Corporation expects to contribute to the extent of Rs. 200 lakhs, under this programme. The investment by the Corporation will assist the industries in making an estimated investment of Rs. 30 crores, generating employment for approximately 7,500 persons.

20.17 The Corporation has already set up a nucleus Consultancy Cell. This is proposed to be considerably strengthened, during the Fifth Five Year Plan period and its development into a full-fledged Guidance Bureau for Small and Medium scale entrepreneurs is envisaged. The Corporation is also expected to act as an agent of the State Government in operating some of its incentive schemes.

20.18 The consolidated requirements and sources of the funds for the various programmes of the Corporation, for the Fifth Five Year Plan period, are tabulated below:—

Item	Rs. in lakhs	
(a) Requirement of Funds		
1. Development of Industrial Areas	780.00	780.00
2. Central Schemes for Educated unemployed.		
(i) Industrial Estates	400.00 |	580.00
(ii) Establishment of Functional Industrial Estates	180.00 |	
3. Investment by the Corporation for implementing letters of intents received and expected in joint sector	780.00	780.00
4. Share Capital Participation in Private Sector	200.00	200.00
5. For Debentures :		
(i) Provision for Debenture Redemption	275.25 |	467.00
(ii) Debenture Issue expenditure (2.5%)	18.75 |	
(iii) Interest on Debenture Bonds (6%)	173.00 |	
6. For Loans :		
(i) Loan raising expenditure from L.I.C. (2%)	15.00 |	201.00
(ii) Repayment of loan to LIC	66.00 |	
(iii) Interest and other incidental charges on LIC loan (8%)	120.00 |	
7. H. Q. Expenses	125.00	125.00
8. Interest on Central Government Loan (7 %)	144.00	144.00
TOTAL (a) ..	3,277.00	3,277.00
(b) Sources of Funds —		
1. Share capital contribution by Government :—		
State	400.00 |	700.00
Central	300.00 |	
2. Funds from Central Government for implementing schemes for educated unemployed	580.00 |	
3. Financial support from State Government for land development	100.00 |	
4. Issue of Debenture Bonds	750.00 |	
5. Loans from L.I.C. & other financial institutions	750.00 |	2,180.00

1	2	3
6. Own Resources:—		
(i) Recovery of land development charges, economic rent and interest	143.00	
(ii) Refund of Advances from R.S.E.B.	25.00	
(iii) Interest on Debenture redemption fund, F. Deposits, etc.	30.00	
(iv) Dividend from Joint sector and Pvt. sector Companies	25.00	
(v) Surplus from Mining activities	40.00	
(vi) Expected receipts of Interest, rent, etc. from Industrial Estates, Functional Estates and Commercial Estates	134.00	
TOTAL ..	3,277.00	3,277.00

20.19 It would be observed that the total share capital requirement of the Corporation during the Fifth Plan would be of the order of Rs. 7 crores. Of this amount Rs. 4 crores will be contributed from the State Plan funds. This would be in addition to Rs. 1 crore to be provided to the Corporation as financial support for land development. The share capital contribution of Rs. 3 crores from the Government of India is being assumed.

20.20 *Sick textile mills.*—In the year 1967, the Mahalaxmi Mills, Beawar, a sick cotton textile unit, had been taken over by the Government of India and it is being run as a relief undertaking since then. A programme of renovation and reconstruction, drawn up by the National Textile Corporation has been implemented in part, and the working results of the Mills have improved substantially. In the year 1972, another sick textile unit, Edward Mills Co. Ltd., has also been taken over. The expenditure on the renovation of these Mills is shared between the National Textile Corporation and the State Government on the basis of 51% and 49%. While the estimates for the expenditure on the renovation of the two Mills are under revision, a total token outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs has been provided in the Plan as the State share.

APPENDIX—I

INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS OF RAJASTHAN STATE INDUSTRIAL AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD. JAIPUR
(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of Project.	Annual Capacity licensed/ applied.	PROJECT COST			PROJECT FINANCE			Investment by Corporation			
			Fixed Capital	Working Capital	Total Invt.	Loans Capital	Prof. Equity shares	Equity shares	% of Equitet Capital	Amount	Employment Potential	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
(a) Letters of intent received by RIMDC—												
1.	Scooters	24,000 Nos.	171	24	195	110	85	20	65	51%	35	1160
2.	Glass Bottles and Containers	18,000 Ts.	240	20	260	160	100	20	80	26%	21	450
3.	Cryolite and Aluminium Fluoride	3,000 Ts. | 2,000 Ts. |	404	96	500	322	178	38	140	26%	37	643
4.	Calcium Carbide	14 850Ts.	324	13	337	202	135	34	101	26%	27	330
5.	Soda Ash and Ammonium chloride	66,000Ts. | 66,000Ts. |	1324.5	110.4	1435	985	450	70	380	26%	100	370
6.	Three Wheelers	6,000Nos.	14	60	74	46	28	6	22	26%	6	209
7.	Glass Shells for GLS Lamps and Lead Glass Tubing	30Million Nos. | 6 Million ,, |	35	30	65	40	25	5	20	26%	6	257
8.	Mini Steel	50,000Ts.	475	35	510	270	240	60	180	51%	90	397
9.	T.V. Receiving Sets	5,000 Nos.	13	23	36	18	18	3	15	26%	4	150
10.	Sponge Iron	300,000Ts.	915	100	1015	700	315	75	240	51%	121	1000
TOTAL (a)			3915.6	511.4	4,427	2,853	1,574	331	1,243	..	447	4866

(b) Applications Pending —

1. Integrated Circuits	15 Millions	97	40	137	86	57	12	45	26%	12	51
2. Caustic Soda	16,500 Ts.	376	100	476	290	186	40	146	26%	38	517
3. Polyester Film	2,000 Ts.	780	220	1000	660	340	70	270	26%	68	531
4. Brewery	50,000Hec/Lts	80	60	140	90	50	12	38	26%	10	190
5. Aluminium Foils	2,000 Ts.	106	27	133	83	50	15	35	26%	9	320
6. Asbestos Cement Sheet and other products	40,000Ts.	101	25	126	80	46	12	34	26%	9	180
7. Polypropylene Fibre	2,500 Ts.	260	65	325	200	125	35	90	26%	24	330
8. Cement Portland	7.5 lakhs	1597	203	1800	1400	400	130	270	26%	70	826
9. Polyester Fibre	6,000 Ts.	650	250	900	580	320	60	260	26%	67	824
10. Nylon	2,000 Ts.	500	250	750	490	260	60	200	26%	52	600
TOTAL (b)	..	4547	1240	5787	3953	1834	446	1388	..	459	4369

21. SMALL SCALE AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

21.1 During the Fourth Plan the emphasis was on the consolidation of the progress registered through the implementation of various schemes in the preceding plans. Significant progress was achieved in the number of registered small scale industries, which was approximately 5,500 in March, 1966 and rose to 12264 in March, 1973. Infra-structure facilities in 15 Industrial Areas and 11 Industrial Estates, existing prior to the Fourth Five Year Plan were enlarged and improved with a total outlay of Rs. 0.48 crore. Further development of infrastructure facilities was entrusted to the Rajasthan Industrial & Mineral Development Corporation. By the end of the Fourth Plan the Corporation expects to develop 1814 acres of industrial land, at a cost of Rs. 1.63 crores in 13 Industrial areas. In addition, the Corporation is expected to complete 252 Industrial sheds at a cost of Rs. 1.60 crores. The Corporation has also taken up a programme of construction of shops-cum-residences under the scheme for the educated unemployed persons and 40 such units have been completed by the end of 1972-73.

21.2 With a view to assisting the small scale industries the Government announced a series of concessions and facilities in 1970. The following important concessions and facilities were approved for the period of the Fourth Five Year Plan.—

- (i) Exemption from octroi duty.
- (ii) Exemption from payment of electricity duty.
- (iii) Rebate in power rates.

21.3 Finance to small scale industries on easy terms was provided primarily by the Rajasthan Financial Corporation. The achievements of the RFC during the first four years of the Fourth Plan can be reviewed from the table below:—

Year	Loan sanctioned (Rs. in Crores)	Loans distributed (Rs. in Crores)	Number of units granted loans.
1969-70	1.81	1.22	162
1970-71	2.47	1.19	182
1971-72	2.82	1.60	232
1972-73	3.94	1.88	251
1973-74 (Estimated)	4.50	2.40	320

21.4 Consistent with the national policy for removing regional disparities, the Corporation has, of late, been directing special efforts towards development in backward districts. In the year 1971-72 and 1972-73 the Corporation granted loans of the order of Rs. 0.30 crore and Rs. 1.15 crores, to 39 and 75 industrial units respectively. The Corporation has opened branches in the industrially backward districts of Alwar, Jodhpur and Udaipur to facilitate grant of loans in these areas. With the assistance of the State Government the Corporation is granting loans at reduced rate of interest comparable with the rates in backward areas, in the remaining parts of the State, under its soft loans programme. In an effort to meet the problem of unemployment among the technically qualified persons the Corporation has undertaken a technician's assistance scheme, under which loans are granted without margin money. Under this scheme in the year 1971-72 and 1972-73 loans of the order of Rs. 0.22 crore and Rs. 0.85 crore were granted to 15 and 55 units respectively.

21.5 The rural industries projects of Churu and Nagaur districts which were started in 1963 continue to show satisfactory results. Two additional R.I.P. districts were taken up in 1972-73 and another is being taken up in 1973-74. The Government of India has accepted Rajasthan as an industrially backward State, and 16 districts were declared industrially backward and six viz. Alwar, Bhilwara, Churu, Jodhpur, Nagaur and Udaipur, backward districts are eligible for subsidy on fixed investments. There has been a marked increase in the interest shown by entrepreneurs in these six districts and special efforts have been made to reduce regional disparities, in the small industries Sector.

21.6 The Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation plays an important role providing the scarce raw material of iron and steel to the small scale industries. During 1969-70 to 1971-72 it supplied raw materials worth Rs. 4.90 crores and met a reasonable part of the needs of approximately 2,500 SSI units. The Corporation also paid special importance to marketing of handicrafts through its emporia and by participating in exhibitions and fairs. This Corporation has been made responsible as the State nominee for securing and distributing yarn to powerlooms and handlooms under the yarn control order.

21.7 The programmes of the Khadi & Village Industries were accorded high priority during the Fourth Plan period and under the Rajasthan Khadi & Village Industries Board, these programmes continued to make steady progress. Starting with 1965-66 Khadi & Village Industries increased their production from Rs. 2.48 crores

and Rs. 2.59 crores to Rs. 3.80 crores and Rs. 4.00 crores (approximate) respectively in 1972-73. The Khadi & Village Industries Board gave employment to 96,950 persons (full time-11913 and part time-85037) under Khadi, and to 15914 persons (full time-7667 and part time 8247) under village industries.

21.8 In the Fifth Plan greater emphasis will be laid on promoting small scale industries, handicrafts and Khadi & Village Industries. The enormous scope of self-employment and employment of skilled craftsmen and rural people in this sector will be fully exploited. This objective implies:—

- (1) Provision of a package of consultancy assistance to small scale industry.
- (2) Substantially accelerated development of infra-structure, necessary for industrial development.
- (3) Full realisation of the needs of the backward districts and increase in the number of RIP districts, with a view to substantially enlarging the programme of rural industrialisation. A linkage of industry with all the important sectoral programmes in areas and region is necessary.
- (4) Redefining the concessions and facilities available to small scale industry and streamlining procedures to ensure that these become available in the speediest possible manner.
- (5) Availability of adequate finances at reasonable rates, in particular the finance needed for working capital.
- (6) Detailed survey of handicrafts, arrangements of technical guidance to craftsmen, availability of raw material needed by them at reasonable rates, and arrangements of marketing, including exports.
- (7) Making Khadi and Village Industries play their pivotal role in providing full-time employment to a large number of people in the rural areas and part-time employment to double the number of persons finding part-time employment at the close of the Fourth Plan.
- (8) Realisation of the importance of the unorganised sector, which employs substantially larger number of persons than does the organised sector.

21.9 The Fifth Plan envisages a total outlay of Rs. 3.95 crores in the public sector for the development of village and small scale

industries. The distribution of the outlays for village and small scale industries in the public sector is as follows:—

	<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>
(1) Handloom Industries	0.07
(2) Power looms	0.03
(3) Small Scale Industries	2.78
(4) Industrial Estates/Assisted Industrial Estates	0.20
(5) Handicrafts	0.07
(6) Khadi & Village Industries	0.80
	3.95

21.10 *Small Scale Industries Programmes*:—The most crucial factor in development of small scale industries is availability of adequate consultancy service and arrangements of a package of assistance to the entrepreneurs. Consultancy service will be built-up in the Rajasthan Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation as well as in other Corporations concerned with industrial development. Specialised industrial consultancy and other facilities will be secured from the Universities, Engineering Colleges and other institutions of Research and Training. CSIR is expected to set up a Regional Research and Consultancy Organisation in Rajasthan for which part of the expenditure will be borne by the State Government. A provision has accordingly been made in the Plan. Testing facilities which are falling short at present, will be increased.

21.11 Package of assistance in the districts will be provided by the Industries Department. The departmental agencies will be suitably strengthened with technical personnel, financial experts and Industries promotion staff who will be made responsible for providing assistance to fixed number of small scale industrial units, till they go into production and get established. Consequently a substantial strengthening of the administrative and technical staff in the Directorate of Industries is envisaged.

21.12 The number of RIP districts, is expected to be doubled during the Fifth Plan. This would be a positive step towards tackling the problem of backwardness. Regional disparities and backwardness in large parts of the State will be further reduced by linking the programmes of industrial development with other schemes of different sectors. It is envisaged that industrial development will be an important part of the programme of development in command areas of major irrigation projects, of the desert and tribal development pro-

grammes, in all drought proofing schemes in the drought prone districts and in districts under the SFDA and MFAL programmes.

21.13 The organisation responsible for package of assistance will pay special importance to the closed units and units which did not start. A detailed analysis of each such unit has been undertaken as an advance preparation for the Fifth Plan and on the basis of the data so collected a plan of action to deal with each closed unit or units that did not start will be taken up.

21.14 Development of infra-structure is a measure of the greatest importance in the development of small scale industries. Most of the industrial areas and estates, the development of which began before the Fourth Plan, are still incomplete, in some respects. The outlay of Rs. 0.90 crore, and Rs. 0.20 crore, is proposed for these Areas/Estates. New Industrial Areas will continue to be developed by the RIMDC who have a programme to develop 7430 acres of land at a cost of Rs. 7.80 crores. In addition, they will start work on five functional estates, one each for ceramics, marble, plastics, handicrafts and for units ancillary to the scooters project. This envisages an outlay of Rs. 1.80 crores. Moreover, the Corporation will construct 500 factory sheds, mostly for educated unemployed persons. An outlay of Rs. 13.60 crores for infrastructure development through RIMDC is proposed. Fund will be attracted by the Corporation from institutional sources, and it is hoped that margin money will be available from various schemes of the Government of India for educated unemployed. An amount of Rs. 1.00 crore has been provided in the State Plan for this purpose.

21.15 The existing concessions and facilities available to small scale industries will have to be reviewed with a view to examining whether all or any of them should be continued during the Fifth Plan, and what other facilities and concessions should be provided. Similarly, finance for small scale industries will have to be provided on easy terms. The Rajasthan Financial Corporation has fixed a target to sanction loans of the order of Rs. 31.40 crores, of which Rs. 18.10 crores are likely to be actually disbursed to 2400 industrial units over the Plan period. The Corporation's loaning programme in the Fifth Plan and the sources of finance is given in appendices.

21.16 The work relating to procurement and distribution of scarce industrial raw materials will continue to be done by the Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation. In the Fifth Plan it will establish a depot in every district. It will also establish a raw material bank to procure materials on behalf of small scale industrial units which

are not able to finance the holding of costly materials, not immediately needed by them. The Corporation will encourage marketing of small industries by setting up a Trade Centre and by functioning as an agent for a number of industries in marketing their goods to large organisations like the Defence Department, Railways, DGS & D and the State Central Stores Purchase Organisation. The Corporation will take up a scheme for export promotion, involving the preparation of an export potential survey, as well as by encouraging exports either through the Corporation or directly by the industrialists and the craftsmen. The Corporation will expand its programmes of assistance to the craftsmen and will enlarge the emporia organisation for marketing of handicrafts. The Corporation will provide loans on easy terms, for expensive raw material, and will develop a facility centre. The existing Design Development Centre will also be expanded and diversified.

21.17 The other schemes for development of handicrafts and handloom include enlargement of a programme of assistance to master-craftsmen and organising training under them, provision of tools and design for selected handicrafts, and enlarging the employment potential of the handicrafts on the basis of a large programme of training and extension. Six weavers' colonies started in the Second Five year Plan, which are still incomplete in some respects, will be completed and weavers will be encouraged to settle down.

21.18 There is considerable scope for development of salt areas which can employ large number of people in regions where there is possibility of few other programmes. Consequently a programme for improvement of transport facilities, drinking water facilities for the salt workers, and development of industries which use salt as raw material, has been prepared.

21.19 *Khadi & Village Industries.*--During the Fifth Plan, it is proposed to cover a large number of artisans and to ensure higher levels of productivity under the existing schemes. Additional schemes have been envisaged mainly with a view to introducing improved technology lending viability to the industry, and ensuring adequate wages for the workmen. The main thrust of the Khadi and Village Industries programme will be in the tribal and drought prone areas of the State. In the desert districts of Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jalore, Pali, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Bikaner and Churu alone, an investment of Rs. 1.15 crores will be made under the programme which includes establishment of spinning centres, sliver making plant, hosiery production units, woollen khadi production centres and carding units. A special programme of promotion of the Jat Patti industry (cloth made of goat

and camel hair) is being taken up under which the production of Jat Pattis would be doubled.

21.20 In addition to introduction of the new model charkhas in the drought prone and tribal areas of the State, one power operated rural textile unit is proposed to be installed on an experimental basis. During the Fourth Plan, rebate on sale of cotton and khadi was provided for 30 days in an year. This financial support for the industry would be necessary in future also and provision for this purpose has been kept in the Fifth Plan. To revitalise and strengthen the institutions and co-operative societies engaged in the production of khadi, a provision has been made for capital formation grant. A design and research programme is also proposed in the Fifth Plan with a view to evolving new designs, and improving marketability of the khadi and village industries products.

21.21 A programme to take up Intensive development projects within the Khadi sector has been envisaged. Under this a compact and manageable area extending over five Gram panchayats will be selected in the first stage, with a view to providing full employment to all adults in that area. Use of power, improved technology, new model charkhas and machine made Slivers, would be the important features of this programme. Execution of this programme would be entrusted to a voluntary institution, having a constructive worker at its head, with a capacity to inspire local participation. Adequate financial support would be given to the institutions selected under the project. During the Fifth Plan, it is proposed to set up five such projects.

21.22 To improve the implementation capability of the Board, it is proposed to strengthen its field organisation. In addition, at the headquarters of the Board, cells for dealing with textiles and statistical and marketing work, will be constituted.

21.23 *Unorganised Sector.*—A beginning will be made in the Fifth Five Year Plan to organise promotional programmes for the unorganised and household industries in the urban and semi-urban areas. These promotional activities are proposed to be organised through voluntary institutions. Initially, this programme will be confined to the five larger towns of Jaipur, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner and Udaipur. The programme of assistance will include organising of training, arranging of credit, marketing and providing necessary managerial and technical support. For proper implementation and co-ordination of this scheme with other agencies of the Industries Department, a cell will be set up, in the Directorate of Industries,

An outlay of Rs. 0.15 crore has been provided for this programme, from which grant-in-aid and loans would be advanced to voluntary institutions.

21.24 *Weights and Measures*.—On the recommendations of Government of India, a proposal to strengthen the weights and measures organisation, has been included as a plan scheme. A sum of Rs. 0.15 crore has been provided for this purpose.

APPENDIX—I.

STATEMENT OF LIKELY SANCTIONS AND DISBURSEMENT OF LOANS DURING
FIFTH PLAN BY RAJASTHAN FINANCIAL CORPORATION.

(Rs. in Crores)

Items	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
(A) Loans					
(i) Sanctions	5.00	5.60	6.30	7.00	7.50
(ii) Disbursements	2.80	3.20	3.60	4.00	4.50
(B) Subscription to shares in case of underwriting Guarantee	..	0.10	0.15	0.20	0.20

APPENDIX-II.

LIKELY AVAILABILITY OF INSTITUTIONAL FINANCES.

(Rs. in Crores)

Organisa- tion	Source of financing	Amount	State's con- tribution, if any in State Plan
R.F.C. (Loans & Advances to industrial units)	1. Increase in paid up capital	1.00	0.25
	2. Increase in reserves	1.01	
	3. Borrowings by issue of Bond	4.50	
	4. Borrowings from.—		
	(i) Industrial Development Bank of India	9.85	
	(ii) Reserve Bank of India	3.03	
	5. Increase in deposits	0.55	
	6. Repayments of loans	9.10	
	7. Others :—		
	(i) Opening cash & Bank balances	0.15	
	(ii) Increase in other liabilities	0.91	
	TOTAL	30.10	0.25

APPENDIX-III.

STATEMENT OF UNITS PROPOSED TO BE ASSISTED BY THE RAJASTHAN
FINANCIAL CORPORATION DURING FIFTH PLAN

Year	Units
1974-75	373
1975-76	423
1976-77	480
1977-78	533
1978-79	600
TOTAL	2409

22. MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

22.1 The most important development of the Fourth Plan was the commencement of mining operations on the Phosphate deposits at Jhamar-Kotra. By the end of the Fourth Plan period, 1.12 Million Tonnes of directly useable Rock Phosphate will have been produced from these mines. During this period, Lead, Zinc and Copper deposits were also discovered at Dehri in district Sirohi. Other base metals deposits have been discovered at Basantgarh, Saroopganj and Chittar. Silica Sand and Siliceous Earth at Jaisalmer and Barmer, were the other important finds. By the end of the Fourth Plan, 106 tonnes of Tungsten will have been produced at Degana mines in district Nagaur. The number of major mineral concessions which was 730 in the year 1969 is expected to increase to 850 in the year 1973-74. As a result of increased activity in the mineral sector the revenue receipts of the State Government from the mineral resources have shown a progressive increase in the Fourth Plan period. The break-up of the revenues collected by the State both by way of royalties and through sale of Rock Phosphate is indicated in the following table:—

Year	<i>(Rs in crores)</i>	
	General revenue (Royalty, dead rent etc.)	Revenues from Rock: Phosphate
1969-70	2.08	0.74
1970-71	2.27	2.35
1971-72	2.23	3.16
1972-73	2.50	2.86
1973-74* (Estimated)	2.27	6.23

22.2 In the Fifth Plan period it is proposed to intensify the work in respect of the prospecting of minerals. In order to ensure rapid development of mineral industry efforts for providing necessary infrastructure will continue. Attempts will be made to improve economic viability of marginal mining entrepreneurs. Mining Laws, Royalty Schedule etc., will be rationalised so as to remove regional

*In the year 1973-74 short-falls are likely in the estimates of revenue receipts from Rock Phosphate on account of acute shortage of power and explosives.

disparities. With a view to making the private lessees work towards scientific conservation and systematic exploitation of minerals, technical help and guidance to private lessees will be provided. In respect of important minerals exploitation and beneficiation is envisaged in the State sector and an independent organisation is, therefore, proposed, for undertaking this activity.

22.3 The Rajasthan Minor Mineral Concession Rules have already been revised to ensure scientific exploitation of minerals. The revised rules contain suitable provisions for giving preference to members of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, unemployed engineers, disabled ex-military personnel and Co-operative Societies. In the Fifth Plan period, measures are proposed to be initiated for improving the lot of persons working on daily wages both by way re-organising the wage structure and by framing rules and regulations prescribing their service conditions.

22.4 In order to ensure effective implementation of the programmes proposed in the Fifth Plan it would be necessary to improve the adequacy of the departmental organisation including staff laboratories and buildings.

22.5 By the end of the Fourth Plan period considerable progress in the field of prospecting of minerals will have been made. Thus, exploratory mining at Deri will have reached a fairly advanced stage. Preliminary geological work supported by drilling will be completed at Chittar, Golia and Padar-ki-Pal base metal deposits. Geo-chemical and geo-physical surveys will also be completed at all these sites and at several others, where surface indications have been observed. During the Fifth Plan reconnaissance will be taken up in remote areas, particularly in those located in the hilly and desert tracts. Prospecting and exploration for base metals and other minerals in Dungarpur, Udaipur, Pali, Bhilwara, Kota, Jhalawar and Jaipur districts would be continued by geo-chemical and geo-physical processes, drilling, and if necessary, by exploratory mining. Prospecting of lease hold areas at the request of lessees will be undertaken. About 50 such projects may be taken up during the Fifth Plan period. This programme will also include inventory preparation and collection and analysis of data in respect of working of potential mines. Experiments on mineral processing and beneficiation of low grade minerals is also proposed. In addition project outlines for mines-existing and potential will be prepared.

22.6 The programme would necessitate purchase of equipments and strengthening of the technical staff of the Directorate of Mines and Geology. Some additional sub-divisional offices headed by Assistant

Mining Engineers will have to be created at several places in the State to provide technical guidance and assistance to mining entrepreneurs. An outlay of Rs. 2.50 crores is proposed for this programme of intensive prospecting of minerals and re-organisation of the department.

22.7 Under the scheme for quarry improvements, compressed air equipments, small diesel hoists, rails and tubes, blasting equipments and other tools and implements are provided to quarry-men at nominal rent. During the Fifth Plan, it is proposed to concentrate in selected quarry areas to obtain maximum results from this scheme.

22.8 The scheme for providing loans to small scale mining lessees will also be continued to the Fifth Plan. Loans up to Rs. 20 thousand would be granted, mainly in the areas selected for the intensive quarry improvement programme and in scheduled areas. An outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs is provided, from which 15,000 persons are expected to benefit during the Fifth Plan.

22.9 By the end of the Fourth Plan period 19 approach roads for mines and quarries, measuring 120 Kms will have been completed. The approach roads have helped substantially in increasing production and employment potential. As a result of increased transport facilities, the viability of the ventures of marginal quarrymen have also improved. During the Fifth Plan period 15 roads measuring 140 Kms will be constructed to provide approaches to 15 important quarry areas.

22.10 Prospecting activity on the Phosphate deposits is proposed to be stepped up considerably, during the Fifth Plan. The programme will be to cover the entire strike length of 14 Kms. of deposits. This is expected to increase the position of proved reserves from 35 million tonnes. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 crore is provided for this purpose.

22.11 In view of the magnitude of the task involved in the exploitation and beneficiation of some of the important minerals like Rock Phosphate, constitution of a Mineral Development Corporation in the State is envisaged. Presently, the Rock Phosphate from Jhama Kotra deposits is being mined through M/s Bikaner Gypsum Ltd. on working contract basis. As considerable expansion was envisaged in the activities of this company, the State Government has acquired more equity from the private share holders, to increase the percentage of shares held in this Company to over 51%, thereby making it a Government company. High grade phosphate rock carrying over 30% P_2O_5 is produced and sold to actual users. However, a larger part of this deposit is not of high grade and thus it would be necessary to set up a beneficiation plant to upgrade the rock from 20% P_2O_5 content to 32% P_2O_5 content. The feasibility study for the project

conducted by M/s Parsons & Turden on behalf of the World Bank has been recently received and is being examined by the Central and State Governments. The total investment in the Phosphate beneficiation plant is estimated at Rs. 50 crores. Its production capacity would be approximately 3,500 tons of beneficiated ore and 1,500 tonnes of directly usable ore. The project is likely to generate employment for about 2,000 persons and is expected to go on stream by the end of the year 1976-77.

22.12 The beneficiation of base metal deposits at Deri in district Sirohi will be entrusted to the proposed Rajasthan Mineral Development Corporation. A plant of the capacity of 250 tonnes per day is envisaged for treating ore. The Lead, Zinc and Copper concentrates thus obtained will be sold to smelters owned by Government of India. The cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 170 lakhs. It would generate employment for about 400 persons. The plant is planned to go into production, by the end of the year 1976.

22.13 Another beneficiation plant is proposed for the treatment of low grade Tungsten ore produced at Degana in district Nagaur. The plant will involve an investment of approximately Rs. 106 lakhs and would generate employment for about 200 persons. Its production capacity would be 70 tonnes of concentrated ore per annum. The project is proposed to be commissioned through the agency of the State owned Corporation, by the end of the year 1976.

22.14 A total outlay of Rs. 10 crores is being provided for share capital contribution to the proposed Rajasthan Mineral Development Corporation. Initially, the Corporation would set up beneficiation plant for Rock Phosphate, base metals and Tungsten. In future, mining operations including beneficiation of some of the important minerals, will ordinarily be entrusted to the Rajasthan Mineral Development Corporation. However, where the establishment of mineral based industries is involved, in suitable cases mining operation and beneficiation will be entrusted to the existing Rajasthan Industrial & Mineral Development Corporation.

22.15 During the Fifth Plan period the Rajasthan Industrial & Mineral Development Corporation will take up the following projects:--

1. Wet Mica grinding plant. at Bhilwara.
2. Fuller's earth activation plant.
3. Fluorspar mining & Beneficiation at Mando-ki-Pal.
4. Graphite mining & beneficiation.

22.16 To enable the R.I.M.D.C. to undertake the above projects. an outlay of Rs. 1.40 crores is proposed, which would be contributed towards the Corporation's share capital.

23. ROADS

23.1 Many complexities are involved in making accurate projections of transport demand both in relation to its total volume and its spatial pattern. Investments in transport have long gestation periods, and show delayed returns. It is necessary not only to make careful and realistic assessment of transport requirements in advance, but also to review them continually so that suitable adjustments are made from time to time. The problem is to avoid economic losses which might arise either because of transport bottlenecks for want of adequate provision, or because of unutilised facilities created in excess of requirements in areas where they are not immediately needed. For taking up schemes particularly relating to improvement of surface and widening and strengthening of roads, the main criterion to be followed should be the present traffic intensity and the likely growth of traffic. Unfortunately the State is handicapped for want of suitable surveys and studies in this respect also; which are being proposed to be conducted in the Fifth Plan.

23.2 As in most other spheres, from the point of communications too, the State has been one of the most under-developed in the Country. The State Government recognising roads to be an essential infrastructure, has been making efforts from the very beginning to provide a satisfactory communications net work. At the time of formulation of the First Five Year Plan, the State had a total road length of 17339 kms. of surfaced and unsurfaced roads which constituted 5.1 kilometres per hundred square kilometres of area. As a result of road construction carried out in the subsequent years the total road length increased to 22518 k. m. by the end of First Five Year Plan, 26701 k.m. by the end of the Second Five Year Plan, 30628 k.m. by the end of the Third Five Year Plan and 31376 km. by the end of 1968-69 i. e. the last year of the three Annual Plans period 1966-69. The corresponding road length per hundred sq. k.m. of area for these periods increased to 6.60, 7.80, 8.69 and 9.20 respectively. The road length in the State would further rise to 33882 k.m. by the end of 1973-74, thereby raising the road length per hundred sq. k. m. of the area to 10.0. With this it is expected that all tehsil headquarters, sub-divisional, headquarters and villages

having population above 5000, would be on the road grid in the State by the end of Fourth Plan i. e. 1973-74. However, inspite of all this much would still remain to be done. The figures of surface road length per 100 sq. k. m. of area in 1969 indicate that Rajasthan continues to be most backward in respect of road communication with the exception of Jammu and Kashmir, Nagaland and Assam. Even at the end of Fourth Five Year Plan there would not only be a large number of villages not yet connected by any type of roads, but also a number of places of administrative importance would not be connected by all weather roads, like mandi towns and railway stations. There are 3300 villages in Rajasthan having a population of 1500 and above. Even out of these only 1449 would be connected by B.T., metalled or gravel roads and the rest would be without any road link at the beginning of Fifth Plan.

23.3. Whereas the targets envisaged in the Nagpur Plan formulated in the year 1943 have generally been fulfilled, there is a great backlog so far as the targets of the Twenty Year Road Development Plan recommended in the year 1961 is concerned. The road length in the State by the end of 31st March, 1981, as envisaged in the Road Plan should reach 69100 kms.

23.4. In view of these considerations the Fifth Five Year Plan of the State for development of roads has been formulated primarily with the object of meeting the fast growing pneumatic traffic and heavy axle load on roads, and proposals to upgrade roads have been made so as to provide safe, speedy and all weather flow of traffic. Other main considerations kept in view are early completion of continuing works of the Fourth Plan, black topping of existing metalled roads, providing double lanes on the important highways, connecting district headquarters and manditowns, completion of missing cross drainage work in State highways and providing of all weather communications to Panchayat Samitis headquarters, important mines and quarries and important tourists and historical centres. Along with this, it is also envisaged to provide a net-work of rural roads so as to connect about 70% of the remaining villages with a population of 1500 and above as part of the Minimum Needs Programmes. Provision has also been made specifically for development of roads in the command areas of major irrigation projects viz. Rajasthan Canal Project and Chambal Projects, primarily with the object of facilitating the transport of agricultural produce. Substantial

development of roads in the backward areas of the State is also envisaged as an important infrastructure for economic development.

23.5. A provision of Rs. 22.50 crores has, therefore, been made under the State Public Works Department for development of roads during the Fifth Five Year Plan. Besides, an outlay of Rs. 33.00 crores is envisaged under the Minimum Needs Programme. In addition, separate programmes are envisaged for development of roads in the backward areas, under the DPAP for Rajasthan Canal Project and Chambal Project areas.

23.6. The financial outlays of Rs. 22.50 crores would be distributed over the various roads programmes as below:—

(Rs. in Crores)

(a) State Highways	8.55
(b) Major district roads	4.47
(c) Rural roads	5.74
(d) Tools and Plants	3.00
(e) Maintenance of roads	0.20
(f) Survey investigation and project preparation staff	0.54
TOTAL	<u>22.50</u>

Besides Rs. 2.50 crores will also be spent on construction of roads for in Chambal Command area.

23.7. Out of Rs. 22.50 crores a sum of Rs. 1.13 crores has been provided for completion of the ongoing construction work of roads of the Fourth Plan and the remaining amount has been provided for construction of new state highways, major district roads and other district roads including milk routes and roads connecting important tourist and historical centres etc. In physical terms 116 kms. of new state highways will be constructed and 1657 kms. of State highways improved. Like-wise, 263 kms. and 582 kms. of major district roads and rural roads will be constructed and 768 kms. of major district roads and 985 kilometres of rural roads would be improved. Thereby all the existing metalled roads will be black topped, important State highways connecting district headquarters and mandies

double lanned to meet heavy traffic, missing drainage works, provided on State highways and other important routes and Tehsil and Panchayat Samitis headquarters not yet connected by roads provided with the facilities of all weather roads. The villages having a population of 1500 or above which have already been connected with metalled and gravelled roads, would also be improved to bitumen roads to the extent possible.

23.8. For carrying out programmes for construction of new roads and improving the existing roads, purchase of additional tools and plants would be necessary. A provision of Rs. 300 lakhs has accordingly been made for this purpose. For proper and timely execution of these schemes the following new machines would be needed:—

Road Rollers	200
Bitumen Boilers	400
Concrete mixers	80
Bitumen hot primixed plants	100
Trucks	100

Besides, a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has been kept as maintenance grant, at the rate of Rs. 2000 per year per kilometre for the roads to be completed during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

23.9. Suitable arrangements have to be made for carrying out advance planning, investigation and formulation of proper projects, together with designs and estimates, so that schemes could be taken up according to the time schedule. The existing organisation engaged in the road development programmes of the State has thus to be properly strengthened. A provision of Rs. 54 lakhs has therefore been made for survey, investigation and project formulation staff. This also includes provision for setting up of quality control laboratory for introducing modern techniques in road construction.

23.10. For the road construction programme envisaged above it is estimated that 69250 tonnes of bitumen, 12500 tonnes of cement, 1000 tonnes of coal and 2500 tonnes of steel would be required during the Fifth Five Year Plan period.

Minimum Needs Programmes.

23.11. In order to lend impetus to development and to improve the quality of life, certain minimum aims have been

set forth in the Approach to the Fifth Five Year Plan of the Country. In regard to the development of rural roads the target is to provide all weather roads by the end of the Fifth Plan period, to all villages having a population of 1500 and above. Where the population is relatively more dispersed, it is proposed to provide all weather link roads to a cluster of villages, having population above the minimum size. It is expected that this strategy of linking these villages will automatically attract feeder roads from villages with smaller population.

23.12. During the Fourth Plan, the Planning Commission had desired the State Governments to set apart 25% of their total outlay, on road development for rural roads programme. As against this, in Rajasthan as much as 42 percent of the total outlays on road sector is likely to be spent on rural roads during Fourth Plan. By the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, all villages having a population of 5000 and above in the State would have been connected with road communications. Of the 3300 villages in the State, having a population of 1500 and above, 1449 villages would be connected by the end of Fourth Plan by B.T., metalled or gravelled roads. Thus, there would still be 1851 villages of this category, not connected by any type of road at the beginning of the Fifth Plan. Of the 1449 villages also which would be connected by road communication, 673 villages would be such, in respect of which the roads will have to be made black topped.

23.13. To achieve the minimum norms laid down by the Planning Commission for connecting all villages with a population of 1500 and above by all weather roads by the end of the Fifth Plan, 12809 kms. of new roads will have to be constructed, besides improving 676 kms. of metalled and gravelled roads. The task involved in this entire construction programmes will require collection of soil data, availability of material, planning for machinery and tools and plants and also estimating the tonnage cost, the road will carry on the basis of availability of agricultural output, mineral resources etc. It would also be necessary to design suitable crust thickness from the road pavement. Necessary work in the above direction has already been taken in hand by the Public Works Department of the State and the preparatory work is in progress.

23.14. While the improvement of roads is being envisaged under the programmes for road development provided in the

State Plan, the total cost of the programmes for connecting 1851 villages with proper road communication works out to Rs. 64 crores. This amount will have to be made available to the State Government by the Government of India under the Minimum Needs Programme, as additional contribution, to connect all the 1851 villages. However only an amount of Rs. 33 crores has been proposed during the Fifth Plan to be provided by the Government of India.

23.15. The construction of these roads would require various types of material in addition to those indicated earlier for other road programmes. This would include 1.70 lakh tonnes of Bitumen, 3000 tonnes of coal, 33000 tonnes of cement and 7 thousand tonnes of iron besides other materials such as stone, Ballast and Grit. Timely action would be necessary both at the State and Government of India level for ensuring availability of material, so that the construction programme is not obstructed.

23.16. This Minimum Needs Programme for development of rural roads in the State would generate additional employment to about 25000 persons during the Fifth Plan period.

Other Programmes.

23.17. Apart from the above programmes for development of roads in the State, considerable road development is envisaged in the Project areas for which Rs. 25.00 crores have been provided in the Rajasthan Canal Project area, Rs. 14.10 crores in the Chambal Project area. Besides Rs. 36.80 crores are expected to flow in for development of roads under DPAP, CSRE, Tribal development programme and other Central Schemes etc. Thus the total provision for the road development programme in the State during the Fifth Plan period amounts to Rs. 133.90 crores.

24. ROAD TRANSPORT

24.1 An efficient and expanded road transport system is an essential requirement for a developing economy. Associated with this, is also the need for improving the service conditions and providing social security to the persons engaged in transport industry. The Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation was therefore formed in October, 1964 to take over passenger transport, and continuous efforts have since been made to increase the scope of its operation.

24.2 The nationalised routes covering 2116 kilometres on 31-3-1972 represented 6.43 percent of total road length in the State. By the end of Fourth Plan, the Nationalised routes will increase covering 25 percent of the total road length, and the corporation will have fleet strength of 1016 buses. The State Government's capital contribution to the corporation during the Fourth Plan period has been Rs. 55 lakhs.

24.3 The target of the Fifth Plan is to nationalise all the available routes in the State. This will also result in raising the strength of employees to 31,000 to nearly ten times the present strength, besides, creating indirect employment associated with road transport.

24.4 The Corporation will increase the fleet strength of buses from 1016 at the end of Fourth Plan to 4016 at the end of Fifth Plan. The Corporation will purchase 3192 vehicles during the Fifth Plan period, which includes 192 vehicles for replacement. This expansion programme will require an investment of Rs. 4760.57 lakhs, which is proposed to be financed as shown below:—

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sources of Finance	YEARS					TOTAL
	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
State Government	100.00	100.00	100.00	..	..	300.00
Central Govt.	50.00	50.00	50.00	..	..	150.00
Internal sources of Corporation	174.30	264.30	369.33	320.70	424.50	1553.13
Loans from I. D. B. I, etc.	472.50	477.00	512.40	628.88	666.66	2757.44
TOTAL ..	796.80	891.30	1031.73	949.58	1091.16	4760.57

24.5 With 100 percent nationalisation of routes by the end of Fifth Plan, the Corporation shall have to establish 50 depots and 6 regional offices in place of present 10 depots and 2 regional offices. Besides this, bus stations, wayside shelters shall be constructed on the roads looking to the potentiality of the traffic. The construction of these civil works will cost Rs. 300.00 lakhs, for which provision has been made, in the expansion programme of Rs: 4760:57 lakhs mentioned above.

25. TOURISM

25.1 Rajasthan has a vast tourist potential. Its legendary historical monuments are spread in various parts of the State. Some of its religious shrines not only attract the discriminating foreign and local tourists, but also draw huge religious crowds. The sanctuaries both for birds and animals, are the other important attractions. The range of fare offered is from Udaipur, a city of lakes to the desert dunes of Jaisalmer. The festivals, dances and other cultural activities have allured the tourists to Rajasthan. Yet another source of attraction is the artistic heritage, which offers the travellers a variety of pleasing merchandise. Thus, the State with its colour and variety can be a major attraction for tourists in the country.

25.2 The economic advantages of tourism, particularly for a State like Rajasthan, hardly needs any emphasis. It helps the decentralised sector of cottage industries, including those which are located in the remote areas of the country. It also gives a fillip to development in the field of transport and hotels. The Industry also earns valuable foreign exchange for the country.

25.3 Despite earlier efforts for development, tourist facilities have not kept pace with the increasing demand in the State. As a result, the vast possibility of attracting tourists has not been realised.

25.4 In the first Plan of the State, there was no provision for Tourism. In the Second Plan and Third Plan, the three annual plans (1966-69), and in the Fourth Plan, the allocations have been somewhat small. It has not been possible to develop existing and new places of attractions in the State. Accommodation has been by and large, inadequate. Thus, by the end of the Fourth Plan, there would be only 9 Tourists Bungalows in the State with a total bed capacity of 540. Keeping in view the tourist traffic in the State, the shortage of starred beds, anticipated. Likewise, transport facilities have also been somewhat inadequate. Absence of suitable entertainment for the tourists has also hampered the growth of Tourism in the State.

25.5 Keeping these handicaps in view, an effort will now have to be made for a systematic development of places of tourists' interest. Infrastructure facilities will have to be created and amenities of a certain standard will have to be provided, so that stay of tourists in the State can be made comfortable and cheerful. Greater emphasis will have to be laid on publicity and promotion. Some arrangements will have to be made for providing entertainment to the tourists, in their leisure.

25.6 In the Fifth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to develop sites of tourists' interest at Jaipur, Kumbhalgarh, Chittorgarh; Ranthambore, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Siriska, Bharatpur and Sawai-madhopur. A sum of Rs. 52 lakhs is provided for this purpose. To keep pace with the demand of accommodation, expansion and renovation of tourists' bungalows, at Jaipur, Udaipur; Ajmer, Pushkar, and Chittorgarh is also envisaged. New tourists' bungalows, will be constructed at Mount Abu, Bharatpur and Siriska. A provision of Rs. 57.78 lakhs has been made for renovation and expansion of tourists' bungalows.

25.7 Familiarisation of tours and publicity is one of the important aspects for development of tourism industry. An amount of Rs. 26 lakhs has been provided for this purpose. The Department of Tourism in the State, has so far confined its promotional activities to advertising, enquiry, handling through offices or direct invitation to travel agents etc. This activity needs to be expanded to a full fledged marketing operation, during the Fifth Five Year Plan. It would also be necessary to, have a full-fledged research programme, particularly aimed at foreign markets, which are liable to generate traffic to India as a whole and to Rajasthan in particular.

25.8 Evening entertainment is an integral part of a tourist itinerary all over the world. This aspect has not received due attention so far. It needs to be integrated into the fabric of a tourists' day at any centre. Rajasthan with its rich folk music and folk dances, can provide a wide variety of entertainment to a tourist from outside. Fairs and festivals are yet another attraction for the tourists. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made in the Fifth Five Year Plan, for providing of evening entertainment to the tourists and arrangements for fairs and festivals.

25.9 The State lacks adequate hotel facilities, of an international standard. During the Fifth Five Year Plan, it is, therefore, proposed to construct two hotels of three and four star category, one at Udaipur and another at Jaipur. For this, a provision of

Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been made. Similarly, Rs. 20.00 lakhs have been provided for the opening of a Tourist Transport Wing, in the State Road Transport Corporation at Jaipur.

25.10 For successful implementation of the programmes proposed to be taken up during the Fifth Five Year Plan, it would be necessary to suitably strengthen and reorganise the administrative set-up of the State Tourist Department. A provision of Rs. 5.22 lakhs has accordingly been made for this purpose.

25.11 Thus a provision of Rs. 2.00 crores is provided in the State Plan for the development of tourist facilities. In addition, financial support of the order of Rs. 1.85 crores from the Tourism Development Corporation and Rs. 1 crore from the Hotel Corporation of India, is also expected. Programmes of some other departments are also likely to supplement the efforts of the Tourism Department. Such programmes would be improvement of game sanctuaries, provision of approach roads to places of interest and construction of air-strips.

26. GENERAL EDUCATION

26.1 The Education Commission (1964-66) had given a long term programme of action for educational planning in the country. It had made many significant recommendations to link education with national development, and had laid stress on universalisation of primary education, strengthening the upper primary level, vocationalisation of secondary education and a large number of programmes of qualitative improvements at all levels.

26.2 Rajasthan has travelled a long distance since integration of a large number of princely states immediately after Independence. Education has received a priority during the first four Plans of this State. As a result, it is possible to make an ambitious plan of universalisation of primary education, substantial strengthening of the upper primary level and qualitative improvements at all levels. The following table gives the details of important quantitative achievements of the first four Plans:—

ITEM	LEVEL AT THE END OF	
	1950-51	1973-74 (Likely)
1. Number of Schools		
(i) Primary	4336	19500
(ii) Upper Primary	732	4800
(iii) Secondary/H.S.S.	175	1260
(iv) Colleges for general Education	27	86
(v) Universities	1	4*
2. Percentage of School-going Children		
(i) I-V	16.6	65.5
(ii) VI-VIII	5.4	31.4
(iii) IX-XI	1.8	14.0

*Including Birla institute of Science and Technology.

26.3 The State has spent a sum of more than Rs. 60 crores during these four five year Plans and its budget on education has swollen to Rs. 56.12 crores in 1973-74. Yet the inadequacies are many. With a level of achievement at 65% in the age group 6-11

at the end of 1973-74 and literacy at 19% (in 1971) the State is facing a formidable task to achieve the goal of universalisation of primary education. The enrolment of girls, of the children belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, and the great disparity between the enrolment in urban and rural areas are some of the serious problems to be faced. The extent of wastage and stagnation at primary stage is so high that only 3 students out of every ten admitted in class I pass out of class V. The pass percentage in secondary and higher secondary levels is about 50. Most of the schools have inadequate buildings and do not have essential equipment and teaching aids. Vocationalisation of secondary education and linking of technical education with industrial growth is yet to be attempted in a planned and systematic manner. All these deficiencies point towards the need for a programme of quantitative expansion and qualitative improvement. However, the claims of primary education, call for the highest priority and unfortunately leave little scope for other programmes of educational reconstruction.

26.4 The strategy during the Fifth Five Year Plan in the Education sector will have the following significant emphasis:

- (i) The highest priority will be given to an attempt at achieving universalisation of education in 6-11 age group. This would involve increase of enrolment of boys from 90% to 100% and for girls from 38% to 80% by the end of the Fifth Plan.
- (ii) Enrolment in 11-14 age group will be increased from the existing level of 31% to 50%, by the end of 1978-79. This would be an important step in the direction of universal elementary education, which is a Directive Principle of State Policy under the Constitution.
- (iii) Special attention will be paid to the education of girls and of the children belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. It is realised that a substantial increase in enrolment over and above the existing levels among these categories of children, will require extraordinary measures and special provision for such measures has been made.
- (iv) For qualitative improvement of elementary education, the system of training of teachers, pre-service and in-service, will be reviewed to make the teachers capable of the tasks before them. Effort would be made to provide

the minimum physical plant needs and to improve the curriculum, textbooks and teaching methods. These measures are likely to bring down the level of wastage. Other measures proposed, to face the problem of wastage in primary education, are continuation and part-time education.

- (v) At the stage of secondary education, the emphasis would be on consolidation of the existing structure and addition of the year to the school duration, if adequate financial support is received from the Government of India. An attempt will also be made in the direction of vocationalisation.
- (vi) A policy of consolidation will be adopted for higher and technical education to undertake such reorganisation as may be necessary to make it purposive and employment oriented.
- (vii) Realising the importance of the administrative and supervisory machinery for the above objectives, suitable provision has been made for this purpose.

Elementary Education:

26.5 The average annual increase in enrolment during 50-51 to 1973-74 was 11%, which was slightly higher than the All India average increase of 10.5% during this period. In the approach to the Fifth Plan of the country, 100% enrolment in 6-11 age group has been envisaged. In order to achieve this goal, the State would require to bring to school about 16 lakh additional children (3.33 lakh boys and 12.67 lakh girls) during next five years, which appears to be unachievable because of the low level of enrolment of girls. It has, therefore, become necessary to slightly modify the target of this State and to cover 100% boys and 80% girls by the end of 1978-79, which will mean an additional coverage of 12.06 lakh children. With this additional coverage, the total enrolment at the end of 1978-79 would be 36.96 lakhs (21.28 lakh boys and 15.68 lakh girls). This will require appointment of 30,150 additional teachers with a financial outlay of 33.29 crores.

26.6 At the upper primary school stage, the level of achievement would be 6.40 lakhs (5.00 lakh boys and 1.40 lakh girls) at the end of 1973-74. Taking into consideration the normal growth and rate of transfer from class V to VI, it is proposed to keep a target of covering 5 lakhs additional children in 11-14 age-group under full time courses and continuation classes. This will raise the total enrolment to 11.40 lakhs (8.00 lakh boys and 3.40 lakh girls) or

49.8% (67% boys and 31% girls) at the end of 1978-79. Besides this, about 1.00 lakh children in the age-group 11-14 who have never attended school or have dropped out before attaining functional literacy, will be covered by part-time classes to provide basic literacy with the help of students and existing teachers. The expansion programmes envisaged for the 11-14 age-group would need appointment of 17,400 additional teachers, with a financial outlay of Rs. 23.55 crores. Expansion of educational facilities at the elementary education stage, would be based on district-wise surveys about location of schools and number of children, who do not attend school.

26.7 Substantial incentives will have to be provided for achieving these targets, particularly to attract children of the scheduled castes and tribes and girls, to schools. It is felt that if the number of female teachers can be substantially increased in the rural areas it might induce the parents to send their daughters to schools. A large programme of construction of residential quarters for female teachers will, therefore, be taken up. Moreover, 25% of the girls enrolled during the Fifth Plan will be given scholarships for regular attendance. In addition, provision has also been made for the supply of free uniforms for a large number of girl pupils. Incentives in the form of free text books, stationery and mid-day-meals will be provided, to girls, and children of scheduled castes and Tribes. To improve the physical plant 30,000 new class rooms will be constructed. These incentives will require a financial outlay of Rs. 35.52 crores in the Fifth Plan.

26.8 All these measures would require an investment of 92.71 crores including Rs. 0.35 crores to be spent in Rajasthan Canal area which the Central Government is expected to provide outside the State Plan under the Minimum Needs Programme. Besides these programmes, it is also proposed to spend Rs. 15.43 crores for various schemes of qualitative improvement and teacher training, under the State Plan. The schemes of large publicity campaigns and enrolment drives, use of media of mass ecommunication to induce the parents to send their children to schools, providing basic facilities like drinking water, health services, science equipment and library facilities, introduction of work experience and extension of school buildings are proposed under State Plan which would greatly help in achieving the enrolment goals under elementary education. It is also envisaged to set up a press for printing of text-books for classes I-VIII. In order to meet the requirement of teachers in the Fifth Plan, the duration of two years training course has been reduced to one year, to be supplemented

by adequate correspondence course and it is proposed to open 20 more B. S. T. C. Schools in 1974-75. Great emphasis has also been laid on inservice training of teachers. The success of all these programmes will largely depend upon adequate planning, and administrative and supervisory machinery from the lower levels to the State level, for which suitable provision has also been made under the State Plan.

26.9 With the completion of the Rajasthan Canal Project, large scale integrated development programme for command area would necessitate considerable expansion of educational facilities in that area, for which a provision of Rs. 2.50 crores is likely to be made available by Government of India. Besides this, Rs. 3.90 crores will be needed for expansion of facilities in tribal areas, funds for which are also envisaged to be available under centrally sponsored schemes of tribal development. Efforts will also be made to elicit people's participation specially for construction of school buildings and it is anticipated that a sum of Rs. 6.00 crores will be available as local contribution in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

26.10 Thus an over all investment of Rs. 120.54 crores is envisaged under elementary education in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Secondary Education

26.11 The expansion of elementary education in the Fourth Plan and the massive increase in the number of children, who will pass out of that stage will exert a great pressure on secondary education. It is estimated that the number of pupils in secondary schools in 1973-74 will be about 2.60 lakhs (2.10 lakh boys and 0.50 lakh girls) or about 14% of the children (21.8% boys and 6.1% girls) in 14-17 age-group. The enrolment towards the end of the Fifth Plan will be approximately 4.60 lakh pupils (3.70 lakh boys and 0.90 lakh girls) or 21.8% (33.7% boys and 8.9% girls) in the 14-17 age group. Thus the intake in secondary and higher secondary schools at the end of Fifth Plan, will have to be approximately double the capacity at the end of the Fourth Plan.

26.12 To cope with these large numbers, the Fifth plan will have to remain pre-occupied with expansion. Fifty existing secondary schools will be upgraded to the higher secondary level, and 200 upper primary schools will be upgraded to secondary level, for which Rs. 3.08 crores have been provided. The outlay on opening of new subjects, particularly science mathematics, biology, commerce and subjects of the agriculture group, will involve an outlay of

Rs. 0.79 crore in secondary schools and Rs. 0.25 crore in the higher secondary schools. Six hundred additional teachers will be appointed in the existing schools to increase the capacity for enrolment in the secondary schools, and 200 in the higher secondary schools. This will involve a financial outlay of Rs. 0.91 crore. It is expected that substantial part of the additional intake will be taken care of by private schools. Due to constraint of finances most of them will have to be asked to undertake upgradation and expansion, without a matching share in grant-in-aid from the State Government. However, the educational institutions which had undertaken upgradation/expansion in the Fourth Plan will have to be given grants-in-aid and an amount of Rs. 0.45 crore has been kept for this purpose.

26.13 Owing to the preoccupation with building up capacity for additional intake, the needs of consolidation and qualitative improvement will remain comparatively neglected. However, selective programmes of improvement like provision of adequate buildings, improvement in science teaching, school libraries, games and sports and providing incentives to talented teachers will receive attention and an amount of Rs. 3.90 crores has been provided for this purpose.

26.14 In view of the importance of teacher training the amount provided, viz. Rs. 0.29 crore may not be adequate to meet all requirements. However, important programmes like the development of extension service departments in training colleges, strengthening of the Board of Teacher Education and a substantial programme of inservice training have been provided for.

26.15 It is expected that with programmes of vocationalisation being introduced during the Fifth Plan, about 20% of the prospective secondary level students will be diverted to vocational courses. The State Government have appointed a Committee to go into the details of the vocationalisation schemes and to estimate the requirement of funds for this purpose. A token provision of Rs. 1.00 crore has been provided in the State Plan, which will have to be considerably augmented with Central funds. However, a beginning will be made with the provision kept in the State Plan.

26.16 On the recommendation of the Education Commission, a decision has been taken at the national level to adopt the pattern of 10+2+3 as the most desirable structure of Education. While it is accepted that this pattern is desirable, the State Government is

not in a position to provide the funds needed for this important reform. It is felt that diversion of funds for increase of one year at the secondary level can only be at the cost of other essential programmes and therefore, this programme cannot be financed from State sources. It is hoped that the Central Government will evolve a pattern of assistance to assist the State Government in implementation of this change in the duration of school teaching.

26.17 All these programmes of secondary education will involve a financial outlay of Rs. 11.52 crores during the Fifth Plan.

Social Education

26.18 The level of literacy in Rajasthan at 19% is amongst the lowest in the country, being 28.74% for males and 8.46% for females. The obvious conclusion therefore, is that the Plan should provide a large programme for adult literacy. However, limitations imposed by inadequate resources make it difficult to adopt a mass functional adult literacy programme. During the Fifth Plan a selective programme will be taken up, and an outlay of Rs. 0.25 crore has been provided. It is hoped that the programme of functional literacy for farmers and provision made for adult literacy and other programmes of adult education in other sectors, will make available resources for a sizeable programme of adult education. Numerous voluntary organisations would also play an important role in this sphere.

26.19 The existing divisional, district and tehsil libraries will need to be strengthened. Although there is a library in every district, most of them are not adequately staffed and the funds available for purchase of books and periodicals are short. It is, therefore, proposed to provide Rs. 0.20 lakh for strengthening the existing libraries.

Higher Education

26.20 Starting with one university, which had been opened, in 1951, Rajasthan has now three Universities and one deemed University, the Birla Institute of Science and Technology. There are 88 colleges of general education of which 19 have facilities for post-graduate education. The enrolment in the universities and colleges in 1973-74 is expected to be 0.96 lakh or 3.5% in the age-group of 17-23. The number of students in science classes is about 0.25 lakh or 26% of the total enrolment.

26.21 The enrolment at the higher education stage has been rising at an annual rate between 10 to 12% and with the growing

pressure on secondary education and increase in the number of pupils who pass out of secondary and higher secondary levels; the pressure on higher education is likely to further mount. The enrolment in higher education by the end of the Fifth Plan is likely to be about 1.50 lakhs or $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the enrolment at the close of the Fourth Plan.

26.22 The pattern of integrated development of higher education and the requirement of new universities and colleges is being examined by a high powered committee constituted by the State Government. For expansion of existing facilities in the three universities, an amount of Rs. 1.25 crores has been provided. Provision has also been made for opening of 7 new Government degree colleges in areas which have remained comparatively neglected in regard to higher education facilities.

26.23 Almost all other schemes in higher education are programmes of consolidation of existing institutions. These include a provision of 3.61 crores for improvement of existing colleges by addition of teaching blocks, laboratories, libraries, hostels and appointment of additional staff. An amount of Rs. 0.30 crore has also been provided for introduction of new subjects. Student welfare activities and National Service Corps have been provided Rs. 0.10 crore and Rs. 0.13 crore respectively. An amount of Rs. 0.50 crore has been provided for giving grant-in-aid to private colleges. All these programmes of higher education in the State Plan will involve a financial outlay of Rs. 7.04 crores.

26.24 Besides these programmes under the State Plan, a sum of Rs. 3.68 crores is likely to be made available under centrally sponsored schemes of National loan scholarship, National and merit scholarship to the children of school teachers and National Service Corp. and Rs. 5.15 crores from the University Grants Commission as its matching share for various projects to be taken up by the three Universities in the State. A sum of Rs. 0.20 crore is also expected as people's contribution for college buildings. Thus in all an investment of Rs. 16.07 crores is likely to be made on the programmes of higher education in the State, during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Sanskrit Education, Cultural Programmes and other Schemes.

26.25 Rajasthan has always given special importance to institutions imparting sanskrit education. In the Fifth Plan, the

existing institutions will be strengthened by providing additional teachers, introducing new subjects, and by improving the physical plant in these institutions. An outlay of Rs. 0.35 crore has been kept for this purpose.

26.26 Among the cultural programmes, greatest priority will be given to Archaeology and Museums. Survey of monuments and antiquities will be undertaken. Existing museums will be developed and a new museum opened. An amount of Rs. 0.13 crore has been provided for the Archives, Rs. 0.05 crore for the Oriental Research Institute and Rs. 0.12 crore for the Lalit Kala Academy, Sangeet Natak Academy and the Sahitya Academy. An amount of Rs. 0.08 crore has been kept for the National Cadet Corps, and Rs. 0.36 crore for Rajasthan Sports Council. Scouting and guiding will be promoted for which grant-in-aid of Rs. 0.20 crore will be given to Bharat Scouts and Guides organisation. A provision of Rs. 0.05 crore has also been kept for youth hostels.

26.27 Thus all these programmes will involve a financial outlay of Rs. 1.41 crores in the Fifth Plan under the State Sector. A sum of Rs. 0.08 crore will be available from Government of India as its matching share under N. C. C. programmes. Thus Rs. 1.56 crores will be spent on these programmes in the Fifth Plan.

Administration and Supervision

26.28 Despite the phenomenal expansion of education during the first four plans, the structure of educational administration and the system of supervision has undergone little change. The percentage of expenditure on education and supervision in Rajasthan is among the lowest in the country, being about 2%. On the other hand the Education Commission (1964-66) had recommended an expenditure of 5% on administration and supervision.

26.29 It is recognised that the expansion at the elementary level and considerable strengthening at all other levels will call for not only strengthening of educational administration but its modernisation and overall streamlining. Consequently provision for administration and supervision has been made separately under elementary education (Rs. 2.00 crores), secondary education (Rs. 0.50 crore), higher education (Rs. 0.05 crores) and sanskrit education (Rs. 0.04 crores).

26.30 The following table summarises the total outlay, proposed under State Plan, Minimum Needs Programme, Central sector

Programmes and funds likely to be made available through University Grants Commission and people's participation under various programmes of general education :

SUB-HEAD	TOTAL OUTLAY (RS. IN CRORES)				
	State Plan	MNP funds	Government of India/UGC.	Other agencies	Total
1. Elementary	15.43	92.71	6.40	6.00	120.54
2. Secondary	11.52	..	..	..	11.52
3. Higher Education	7.04	..	8.83	0.20	16.07
4. Social Education	0.45	..	..	..	0.45
5. Sanskrit Education, Cultural Programmes and other educational schemes	1.48	..	0.08	..	1.56
TOTAL ..	35.92	92.71	15.31	6.20	150.14

26.31 The position of enrolment and percentage of school going children in different age-groups at the end of 1968-69, 1973-74 and 1978-79 is given in the table below :—

ITEM	1968-69		1973-74		1978-79	
	Enrolment (In lakhs)	P. C. of school going children	Enrolment (In lakhs)	P. C. of school going children	Enrolment (In lakhs)	P. C. of school going children
1. I-V (6-11 age—group)						
(i) Boys	14.69	79.30	17.95	90.70	21.28	100.00
(ii) Girls	5.44	31.80	6.95	38.08	15.68	80.00
(iii) Total	20.13	56.50	24.90	65.45	36.96	90.43
2. VI-VIII (11-14 age—groups)						
(i) Boys.	3.59	37.40	5.00	46.73	8.00	67.06
(ii) Girls	0.73	8.10	1.40	14.07	3.40	31.05
(iii) Total	4.32	23.30	6.40	30.99	11.40	49.86
3. IX-XI (14-17 age—group)						
(i) Boys	1.56	18.10	2.10	21.82	3.70	33.75
(ii) Girls	0.27	3.40	0.50	6.10	0.90	8.86
(iii) Total	1.83	11.00	2.60	13.96	4.60	21.79

27. TECHNICAL EDUCATION

27.1 *Technical Education.*—Technical education has expanded rapidly in the State during the First Four Plans. There was only one engineering college at the beginning of the First Plan. Now there are three engineering colleges and 6 polytechnics in the State. The absorption of persons in jobs has however not kept pace with the number of persons who have passed out of these institutions. During the Fifth Plan, therefore, it will be necessary

- to restrict the intake in existing institutions to match with the likely demand;
- to re-organise and diversify the courses in new branches.
- to meet the needs of industry;
- to review the curriculum of existing courses to fit into overall manpower Plan of the State.

27.2 Consequently, due emphasis will be given to diversified and sandwich courses and post-diploma courses, designed for specific needs of employers. Part-time courses for persons who wish to upgrade their qualifications and short-time refresher courses will also be provided. An amount of Rs. 0.21 crores has been provided for modernisation of equipment and development of physical facilities in Polytechnics. Special emphasis will be laid on practical training and man-power assessment, for which Rs. 0.06 crores has been provided. The existing institutions of technical education like the Malviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur, and the MBM Engineering College, Jodhpur will be supported by grant-in-aid. The total outlay on technical education will be of the order of Rs 0.75 crores during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

28. MODERN MEDICINE

28.1 The socio-economic growth of a region is conditioned by the standard of health of its people. In this context, provision of adequate medical facilities to the people, becomes one of the most important functions of a welfare State. Activities under the sector include prevention of diseases and their treatment, improvement in the living and nutritional standards of the people and preservation of normal health which has been defined as 'not merely an absence of disease or disability, but a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being'.

28.2 Since the inception of planning, considerable progress has been made in the State, in the matter of providing preventive as well as curative medical facilities. The medical facilities available in the State at the time of its formation were woefully inadequate. The number of hospitals and dispensaries in the year 1951-52 were 390 with 5720 beds. There was only one medical college and that too was in its infancy. Facilities for imparting training to nurses, midwives, and other medical personnel were meagre. To overcome these shortcomings and to provide increased medical facilities, both in urban and rural areas and to check the recurrence of diseases, various schemes have been implemented during the last twenty two years, as a result of which there will be 619 hospitals and dispensaries, 86 Maternity and Child welfare centres and 232 Primary Health Centres. The number of inpatient beds will increase from 5720 in 1951-52 to 14379 in 1973-74. During 1951 one institution was serving about 40000 persons, while it will serve about 27000 persons at the end of 1973-74. The bed-population ratio was 1:2800 in 1951-52 as against 1:1700 in 1973-74 and the doctor-population ratio is likely to improve from 1:22700 in 1951-52 to about 1:1400 in 1973-74.

28.3 Facilities for medical education and imparting of training to various categories of medical personnel have been considerably expanded. Special types of medical institutions including T. B. clinics and Sanatoriums, dental clinics, maternity and child welfare centres and venereal diseases clinics, have also been opened in the various parts of the State.

28.4 The basic objectives of the Fifth Five Year Plan for Modern Medicine are to provide basic minimum medical facilities to the population, specially in the rural areas; consolidated existing schemes/services with a view to ensuring optimum utilisation correcting the regional imbalances in services available, and bringing about organisational effectiveness and competence for achieving these objectives. The Fifth Plan also aims at intensifying efforts to check the growth of population, and incidence of communicable and other diseases, modification of training programmes relating to medical and para-medical personnel, and promotion of need-based research programmes.

28.5 Since the Minimum Needs Programme, Nutrition programme, Family Planning and Communicable diseases control programmes are expected to continue to be Centrally Sponsored schemes, emphasis has been placed in the State's Fifth Plan on consolidation rather than on taking up of new activities. As such an outlay of Rs. 393.84 lakhs has been proposed for effecting consolidation as against Rs. 191.16 lakhs earmarked for new schemes. Further, an outlay of Rs. 578.00 lakhs has been provided for Medical Education and Teaching Hospitals. Thus a total outlay of Rs. 1180 lakhs is proposed for Modern Medicine.

28.6 The main programmes proposed to be taken up during the Fifth Plan are briefly as follows:—

Consolidation of Continuing Schemes :

28.7 *Strengthening of existing medical institutions.*—To ensure optimum utilisation of curative services in the hospitals, it is proposed to make up the deficiencies in the existing medical institutions (hospitals, Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, Guinea worm Control Unit, Public Health Laboratory Services etc.) of staff, building and equipment at an outlay of Rs. 182.79 lakhs. Rationalisation of the strength of medical personnel in accordance with the 1961 staffing pattern, construction of new building or improvement of existing ones, and replacement of the existing major or minor equipments, will be taken up under this Scheme.

28.8 *Upgradation of District Hospitals.*—It is proposed (i) to upgrade district hospitals of Nagaur, Jalore, Churu, Shahpura (Bhilwara) and Jaipur and (ii) to provide junior/senior Specialists in hospitals, where they have not been provided, with a view to maintaining uniform Specialists services in district hospitals.

28.9 A provision of Rs. 46.44 lakhs has been kept for the upgradation of District Hospitals and Rs. 69.41 lakhs for Specialised services in Medicines, Surgery, Gynaecology, Ophthalmology, Anaesthesia, Pediatrics, Radiology, Pathology, Orthopaedics, ENT, Tuberculosis and Dentistry. Further, it is also proposed to establish a 200 bedded district hospital at Jaipur, at an outlay of Rs. 38.00 lakhs.

28.10 *Mobile Surgical Unit.*—100 additional beds are proposed to be provided in the existing Mobile Surgical Unit for which Rs. 4 lakhs have been allocated.

28.11 *Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.*—For providing basic curative services at the existing 14 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres located in rural areas, further strengthening of staff is necessary and, therefore, a provision of Rs. 13.20 lakhs has been made for this purpose.

28.12 *Other Schemes.*—An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs has been proposed for Guineaworm Control; Rs. 10 lakhs for Laboratory Services; Rs. 12.50 lakhs for prevention of Food Adulteration and Rs. 12.5 lakhs for Drug Control.

New Schemes

28.13 *Dispensaries-cum-Maternity & Child Welfare Centres and Mobile Health Units.*—It is proposed to set up 100 new Dispensaries-cum-maternity and Child Welfare Centres (65 in rural and 35 in urban areas) to meet the increased demand for medical services of the masses. In addition to this, 5 mobile health units will be created to provide a package of curative, preventive and family planning services in the difficult hilly terrain of southern districts of Dungarpur and Banswara and desert districts of Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Barmer. An outlay of Rs. 144.81 lakhs has been earmarked for this scheme.

28.14 *School Health Services.*—The School Health Service, which is a normal function of the Primary Health Centres, has not made any impact so far due to lack of supervisory organisation and, therefore, it is proposed to strengthen the State and district level organisations for successful implementation of this programme. An amount of Rs. 10.90 lakhs is proposed for this scheme.

28.15 *Health Education.*—It is proposed to establish a State Health Education Bureau and 5 Regional Health Education Units during the Fifth Plan at an outlay of Rs. 9.85 lakhs.

28.16 *Training Programme.*—A Public Health Institute for organising training and orientation courses for para-medical personnel needed for the Fifth Plan is proposed to be set up at a cost of Rs. 16.26 lakhs.

28.17 *Epidemiological Health Intelligence Unit.*—This unit is proposed to be set up to organise regular studies and feed back essential data to the programme officers for reviewing the various health programmes, according to the changes in the morbidity and mortality pattern at an outlay of Rs. 4.34 lakhs.

28.18 *Planning & Evaluation Cell.*—For continuing the planning and evaluation unit, which is being set up during 1973-74, a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Fifth Plan.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

28.19 *Minimum Needs Programme.*—The Primary Health Centre forms a nucleus of health activities in an area, round which a super-structure of public health services can be built up. But the functioning of these centres is handicapped for want of adequate staff, provision of buildings and drugs and other facilities. In view of this, a provision of Rs. 1105 lakhs has been proposed under the Minimum Needs Programme to overcome these deficiencies and for upgrading 58 out of 232 Primary Health Centres, in the Fifth Plan. A Separate provision of Rs. 800 lakhs has also been proposed in the Fifth Plan for establishing a State Nutrition Bureau, and a special nutrition programme for pre-school children. It is proposed to cover 20 per cent of the population in the rural areas, giving priority to tribal and drought prone areas and slum areas of towns with a population more than one lakh, under a subsidized feeding programme.

28.20 *National Programmes.*—Adequate provision has also been made for implementing the various National Programmes, namely, Family Planning Programme, National Malaria Eradication Programme, National Small-pox Eradication Programme, National Trachoma Control Programme, National Cholera Control Programme, T. B. Control Programme and National Leprosy Control Programme.

28.21 It is hoped that by the end of Fifth Plan, the qualitative impact of these schemes shall be of improved diagnostic and curative services, within easy reach of the rural as well as urban popula-

tion of the State. It is envisaged that by the end of the Fifth Plan, there will be one doctor for 9411 persons, one para-medical functionary for 2961 persons, one institution for 9599 persons on estimated mid-year population of 1978, without accounting for the doctors and staff engaged in teaching institutions.

Medical Education

28.22 The State had no medical college till 25 years ago. Keeping in view the shortage of doctors, which was being experienced, expansion of training facilities for doctors was accorded a high priority in State's earlier Five Year Plan and at present five medical colleges are functioning. Three colleges (located at Bikaner, Jaipur and Udaipur) are imparting graduate as well as post-graduate training in all major specialities, while the other two medical colleges, at Ajmer and Jodhpur, are imparting graduate education. As a result of this expansion, the State has become surplus in the availability of doctors and would remain so, upto the end of the Fifth Plan, inspite of the fact that the intake capacity of these institutions has been reduced from 600 to 400. Measures have also been taken to considerably expand training facilities for Nurses, Auxiliary Nurse-cum-midwives and Lady Health Visitors. It is envisaged that outlay of Rs. 265.00 lakhs provided for Medical Education in the Fourth Plan will be utilised by the end of 1973-74.

28.23 A provision of Rs. 578.00 lakhs has been earmarked for Medical Education in the Fifth Plan to remove the existing deficiencies in the functioning of the medical colleges and teaching hospitals. It is proposed to (a) provide staff in colleges according to 1965 staffing pattern of Medical Council of India, (b) expand facilities for post-graduate education in certain subjects, in which shortage of teaching personnel is being experienced, (c) promote research in different fields, (d) develop specialised special care units in the teaching hospitals to provide diagnostic and curative facilities, (e) extend the role of teaching institutions in providing domiciliary care to local population and specialist clinic services; to peripheral institutions and (f) start basic orientation courses for Medical Graduates and Refresher Courses for in-service doctors.

29. AYURVED

29.1 The Ayurvedic system of medicine was prevalent even before the formation of the State, but only to a modest extent. Only 350 Ayurvedic and Unani hospitals and dispensaries with 100 beds, were functioning in the State in 1951-52. The strength of Vaidyas and Hakims was 375. However, realising importance of this system of medicine and its utility in providing low-cost treatment, various developmental programmes have been undertaken during the past to develop the system, steadily in the State. Now a well organised agency for this system exists in all the districts and the number of hospitals and dispensaries has increased to 1846, and that of Vaidyas and Hakims to 1972. The Hospital and Dispensary population ratio has also been substantially improved from 1:31000 at the end of First Plan to 1:14000 in 1972-73. It is envisaged that the total outlay of Rs. 95.00 lakhs earmarked for Ayurved sector in the Fourth Plan will be fully utilised by the end of 1973-74. During the Fifth Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 2.55 Crores has been allocated for Development of Ayurvedic system for implementing the following programmes.

29.2 *Improvement in Government Ayurvedic Colleges.*—The existing Ayurvedic Colleges located at Jaipur and Udaipur are deficient in facilities for indoor treatment and, therefore, it is proposed to increase the bed strength of both these colleges by 50 beds each. Further a maternity ward at Jaipur and 10 cottage wards for Kalp treatment, at both these colleges are proposed to be provided in the Fifth Plan. Construction of Staff quarters, class rooms, lecture-halls, museum, laboratories and provision of other facilities will be taken up in the College at Jaipur to fully equip it on modern lines.

29.3 *Improvement in Government Ayurvedic Pharmacies.*—Presently the Ayurvedic Pharmacies are preparing various types of medicines but their supply is inadequate to meet the growing demand. In view of this it is proposed to considerably increase the production capacity of these pharmacies and improve the quality of medicines produced.

29.4 *Opening and upgrading of Ayurvedic dispensaries.*—With a view to provide Ayurvedic dispensaries in the villages having a population of 4,000 and above, 150 dispensaries will be opened during the Fifth Plan period, on priority basis. In addition to this, 25 'C' class dispensaries will be upgraded to 'B' class.

29.5 *Consolidation of the present hospitals and dispensaries.*—Under this scheme, it is proposed to provide 150 beds in the existing hospitals and strengthen the staff at various levels. Further a provision has also been made to undertake additions, alterations and repairs in the existing dispensaries.

29.6 *Strengthening of Administrative set up.*—In view of the various new schemes proposed to be taken up, the strengthening of staff at Headquarters and other levels will be undertaken to cope up with the additional work.

29.7. *Establishment of Arogya Kendra.*—To propagate and advise the people to adopt the simple methods of maintaining health on Ayurvedic lines, one Arogya Kendra, is proposed to be established during the plan period.

29.8 *Other programmes.*—Provision has also been made for grant-in-aid to private Institutions engaged in the Indian and Homoeopathic system of medicine, and for undertaking research activities, drug standardization cultivation of medicinal plants and arranging short term refresher courses for village vaidyas.

30. URBAN WATER SUPPLY

30.1 At the beginning of the First Five Year Plan, only five towns had piped water supply facilities in the State. Some partial water supply schemes were taken up during the First Plan in 18 towns. During the Second Five Year Plan period 17 regular piped water supply schemes were commissioned. This included the expansion and improvement of some of the schemes taken up in the First Plan. During the Third Five Year Plan, 55 regular water supply schemes were organised resulting in total coverage of 72 towns of the State. By the end of the 1968-69, this number rose to 81 and by the end of the Fourth Plan, it is expected that all the 157 towns of the State would be covered by water supply schemes. This involves coverage of 45.92 lakh population of the urban areas under schemes for supply of potable water. Yet due to increase in population and depletion of sources, the problem of the urban areas and their need for augmented supplies of drinking water, will remain even after the Fourth Five Year Plan.

30.2 Most of the existing water supply schemes in the urban towns were initially provided with a low per capita rate of supply of water. These schemes were completed without adequate sources of water being available. Increase in population has further inflated the demand. Improvement in the standard of living in urban areas is also reflected in an increase in per capita consumption of water. Considering the standard norms in respect of the rate of water supply, the per capita supply of water in most of the towns is much less than the prescribed minimum. While it is less than 1/3 of the requirement in some towns even in the capital city of Jaipur the per capita water supply is hardly 50% of the requirement. Some of the towns have already been experiencing acute scarcity of drinking water. The re-organisation of the water supply arrangements has therefore, been taken up in 18 towns during the Fourth Plan. The re-organisation work in some of these towns will not be completed by the end of Fourth Five Year Plan and therefore, will spillover to the Fifth Five Year Plan. Six new schemes which were taken up in the middle of the Fourth Plan would also spillover to the Fifth Plan. It is however expected that by the end of Fourth Five Year Plan, about 80% of the work on these new schemes would be over and the schemes would be commissioned.

30.3 The stress during the Fifth Five Year Plan would therefore be on completion of the ongoing schemes and re-organisation of water supply schemes in the towns where scarcity of drinking water supply is acute. Re-organisation of the existing piped water supply schemes in the towns, which have been converted from rural areas to urban towns according to 1971 census would also be taken up.

30.4 Improvement of Sanitation which has hitherto not received any attention, would now be taken up. Sewerages schemes for Jaipur would be started, and surface drainage programmes taken up in other major towns of the State, having a population of more than one lakh.

30.5 Most of the funds for the water supply schemes proposed to be taken up during the Fifth Five Year Plan would be obtained through loans from the Life Insurance Corporation. Within an outlay of Rs. 19.00 crores being ear-marked for the programmes of urban water supply, Rs. 15.00 crores would be financed by the Life Insurance Corporation.

30.6 In terms of programmes, 14 schemes including some re-organisation and some new schemes, would, spillover to the Fifth Five Year Plan. It is envisaged that work on all these schemes excepting the re-organisation scheme of Jaipur, would be completed by the Second Year of the Fifth Plan. The work on the Jaipur scheme which involves bringing water from distant sources, would continue in subsequent years also. A provision of Rs. 300 crores has been kept for spill over works.

30.7 A provision of Rs. 9.00 crores has been kept for re-organisation schemes of towns where the existing water supply is proving inadequate and new sources, chiefly ground water, have to be tapped.

30.8 There are seven towns in Rajasthan having a population over one lakh. All these towns experience the problem of waste water due to lack of arrangements for drainage. Disposal of sewerage is also a pressing problem. A sewerage scheme for Jaipur has been proposed in the Fifth Five Year Plan, and a provision of Rs. 3.00 crores has been kept for trunk sewer and treatment works. Sewer lines in individual localities will be provided by the local bodies.

30.9 A provision of Rs. 4.00 crores has been made under State Plan for taking up works such as, improvement of mains, setting up workshops, purchase of water metres and tools and plants. Surface drainage works will be provided in six towns, with a population of over one lakh each, to partially meet the drainage problem.

Augmentation of water supply schemes in 12 towns converted into urban areas as a result of the census of 1971 is also proposed to be taken up.

30.10 An amount of Rs. 42.00 lakhs has been separately provided to make available piped water supply schemes to those mandi towns in the Rajasthan Canal project area, which do not have such schemes so far.

30.11 Successful implementation of any engineering scheme requires timely availability of material and equipment. It is estimated that material and equipment of the following order may be needed for the urban water supply schemes during the Fifth Five Year Plan:—

Items	Unit	Quantity
1. Pipes		
(i) Prestressed cement concrete over 18" size	M. tonnes	2500
(ii) Cast iron 8" to 18"	"	10,000
(iii) A.C. Pressure 3" to 8"	"	6000
(iv) P.V.C 3" to 8"	"	1000
(v) G.I. Pipe up to 8"	"	300
2. Cement	"	8000
3. Steel	"	8000
4. Jeeps	Numbers	25
5. Trucks	"	15
6. Mobile Cranes	"	4
7. Blasting unit with compressor	"	5

30.12 The existing Survey and Design organisation of the State Public Health Engineering Department, is fully equipped to under take timely preparation of the schemes and the phasing has been proposed in a manner that schemes are prepared at least a year before the period of execution.

31. RURAL WATER SUPPLY

31.1 The problem of drinking water in Rajasthan due to lack of suitable sources of supply is the cause of immense hardship to the rural population. Large tracts of area in the desert districts have no source of potable water. In other areas, the sources are disease-infected or highly brackish. In certain parts of the desert, semi-desert and hilly districts, there is a high concentration of fluorides.

31.2 Ever since the formation of Rajasthan, efforts have been made to meet the problem and provide suitable drinking water to the population. By the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan it is anticipated that suitable supply of drinking water would be available to 4,233 villages out of a total of 33,305 villages of the State, covering a rural population of only 23%. The problem, providing suitable drinking water to the remaining 77% of the rural population of the State, would however remain to be solved during the Fifth and subsequent plans. In order to provide suitable drinking water to 22,334 problem villages it has been estimated that Rs. 201.00 crores would be required, and the schemes would take 10 years to be completed.

31.3 The requirement of funds and the nature of the problem, was reviewed by the planning Commission while estimating the requirements of the Minimum Needs Programme, in the Rural water Supply sector for the State. It has been estimated by the Planning Commission that with certain modifications in the proposals, such as providing hand pumps in preference to piped water supply schemes and treating villages where the water table is below 100 ft., only, as problem villages, rather than those villages where the water table is below 50 ft., the requirement of funds can be limited to Rs. 154.00 crores. But keeping in view the position of supply of material and equipment for the construction of programmes an allocation of Rs. 73.00 crores for the Fifth Year Plan has been considered to be realistic. Out of this, the State Plan will be able to accommodate Rs. 40 crores and Rs. 5 crores would be available from the Drought Prone Area Programme. The balance requirement would be met out of the Minimum Needs Programme of the Government of India.

31.4 There is a further requirement of Rs. 7.58 crores for the construction of Diggins, Pump and Tank Schemes in the Rajasthan Canal Area, where water from the canal will be the only

source of drinking water. But a provision of only Rs. 4.00 crores has been possible to be provided, within the State Plan. The balance requirement will have to be met from the Central funds for command area development, otherwise the full requirement of new settlers in that area will not be met.

31.5 Thus a total outlay of Rs. 80.58 crores for rural water supply is envisaged during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The programme that has to be taken up during the Fifth Plan will have to keep in view the spillover requirements of the Fourth Plan, as well as the needs for augmenting supplies by deepening the existing wells in normal areas, where there is acute shortage of water, because of repeated droughts and owing to increase in population. There will be 125 schemes of piped water supply or pump and tank schemes covering 600 villages which will spillover to the Fifth Plan, for which an outlay of Rs. 5 crores will be necessary. In addition, Rs. 4.00 crores would be required for deepening the existing wells to augment supplies, and Rs. 2.00 crores would be needed for taking up re-organisation schemes in 100 villages where the population has grown or the supply has diminished. Therefore a sum of Rs. 62.00 crores would be available during the Fifth Five Year Plan for taking up new programmes to meet the problem of the remaining villages.

31.6 Of the total villages in the State 6,738 are such that do not have any problem of water supply. Thus 22,334 villages remain where the water supply problem has yet to be solved. Of these 9,262 villages are such where there is no source of water or where the water available is brackish. These villages are mainly in the desert districts of the State. 6,945 villages which lie mainly in the hilly districts and have water sources, are disease infected, chiefly by guinea-worm, and also have a high fluoride content. 3,881 villages have inadequate source of drinking water or the sources are difficult to utilise. These are located mainly in the hilly district and partly in the semi-desert and the desert districts.

31.7 With the available resources, it will be possible to meet only a part of the problem of those villages which lie in the desert area, the semi-arid and the hilly districts. It is proposed to take up programmes for developing water sources in 1500 villages in areas where at present, there is no source of drinking water or where the available source is brackish. It is also proposed to meet the problem of disease infection in 1,000 villages mainly through the installation of hand pumps. 1300 villages where water accessibility is difficult, will also be covered by suitable programmes of

developing sources and distributing the water through regional piped water supply schemes. All these villages will be having a population of less than 2,000. In addition to the above programme, it is proposed to take up pump and tank scheme in 500 villages, with a population of 2,000 to 5,000. Thus in all, it will be possible to meet the requirement of 4,900 villages out of 22,334 problem villages.

31.8 The programme envisaged will entail the installation of tubewells, exploratory work for which has already been undertaken. Preliminary ground water surveys of 150 blocks, out of 232 blocks have been completed in the State. The Public Health Engineering Department has also prepared outlines of Master Plans for 8 desert districts and identified the problem of rural water supply in the difficult and disease affected villages. Preparation of schemes have begun for regional water supply and pump and tank schemes. It is proposed to prepare detailed Master Plans for all the 26 districts of the State. The preliminary survey, needed to prepare the Master Plans, has already been taken in hand. The construction of tubewells in the villages which have no drinking water source will be taken up by the Ground Water Department.

31.9 In the disease affected villages and in the fluoride villages, regional water supply schemes or pump and tank schemes would be taken up, after deeper sources have been developed, by air hammer drills. It is also proposed to install hand pumps in areas where there are suitable water supply sources.

31.10 In difficult areas where the source of water is not easily mobilised, pump and tank schemes and regional water supply schemes will be the main programme.

31.11 In the Rajasthan Canal area 375 Diggis would be constructed and pump and tank schemes taken up in 20 Agro-Service Centres.

31.12 The estimated requirement of material and equipment for these programmes has already been worked out and proper inventory planning is envisaged in order that schemes are completed within the target period set.

32. HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

32.1 *Housing*:—With the rapid growth of population, problems of housing, particularly in the urban areas, have assumed alarming proportions. From the census figures it has been assessed that the shortage in the year 1971 was 1.60 lakh units in the urban areas and 1.32 lakh units in the rural areas. Between 1974 and 1979, net addition to population in the urban areas is estimated to be 7.30 lakhs and in the rural areas 29.30 lakhs. This would necessitate 1.22 lakh housing units in urban areas and 4.90 lakhs units in the rural areas. Taking into account the pre 1971 back-log, about 3 lakh housing units will be required for the urban areas alone. It is estimated that the total investment required for providing housing accommodation of this order, would be approximately Rs. 400 crores. Even on making allowances for ploughback and private sector investments, making full provision to meet the needs of housing for the urban areas alone, appears impracticable. The approach will, therefore, have to be to mobilise all possible resources to evolve a mix of State Plan resources and funds from other sources, which could yield the highest dividends. Government resources would be used largely in areas where the pay-off is sufficiently high, or where non-governmental resources cannot be mobilised.

32.2 The Life Insurance Corporation's funds will continue to be available for LIGH and MIGH and for Rental Housing Scheme for low-paid Government employees, land acquisition and development and Village housing.

32.3 Village housing projects were started in the State in 1957. However, the scheme was abandoned by the State Government in the Fourth Plan, mainly for the reason that no tangible impact could be felt with the available resources, and a thin spread of meagre funds was not economically sound. Emphasis therefore shifted to providing free house sites to the rural poor instead of providing construction loans. The provision for house sites to rural landless workers, has been accepted as a Minimum Needs Programme, in the Fifth Five Year Plan, for which funds to the extent of Rs. 1.75 crores, are envisaged for being provided outside the State Plan from the Minimum Needs Programme.

The programme would be implemented through the Panchayati Raj Institutions. The construction of houses in rural areas is to be financed, by and large, through the cooperative sector funds. But there are problems in doing this. These relate to the formidable size of investment and recovery. Nevertheless it should be possible for the Apex Housing Cooperative Society to loan out Rs. 10 crores for rural housing, which should enable construction of 25,000 units at the rate of Rs. 4,000/- per unit. The Government funds of Rs. 1.75 crores will be spent on providing house sites only. Administrative over-heads for this investment may be Rs. 20 lakhs, for which funds shall be found from the State Plan.

32.4 The low income group housing scheme was introduced in the Second Plan. It is estimated that by the end of the Fourth Plan, 10,935 houses will be constructed under the scheme. Considering the income levels in the State, 90% of the additional housing units will be required for the low income group. Construction activities of the Housing Board as well as the loaning programme of the Apex Housing Cooperative Society, will cover only a small fragment of the total problem. It is, therefore, proposed to provide Rs. 3.50 crores under the scheme. This will enable construction of 3,500 units, at an average unit cost of Rs. 10,000/-.

32.5 Construction of houses under the middle income group, is possible through the Housing Board, the Apex Housing Cooperative Financing Society and LIC. A provision of Rs. 1.5 crore has been kept for MIGH.

32.6 Under the rental housing scheme, Rs. 1.50 crores have been provided. In view of the importance of land acquisition and development, the remaining portion of the LIC loans viz. Rs. 2.5 crores, is proposed to be allocated for acquisition of 800 acres of land in Jaipur and 900 acres at other places.

32.7 *Slum Clearance.*—Improvement and clearance of slums will find place in the Minimum Needs Programme in the Fifth Plan. The strategy for slum clearance will be a mix of programmes of house construction re-development and environmental improvement. On rough reckoning, it is estimated that housing will have to be provided for 2.40 lakh slum dwellers, during the Fifth Plan.

32.8 Construction of tenements however will be taken up either through the Housing Board or the Improvement Trusts or directly through the Housing Cooperative Societies. Minimum

Needs funds would be spent on providing amenities and environmental improvement, in the State Plan funds and U. I. T. funds would be used in the principal cities of Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Udaipur, Kota and Bikaner. The income levels of slum dwellers are usually less than what may be necessary for attracting institutional finances. It would, therefore, be necessary to keep some subsidy cushions to enable institutional finances to be utilised for slum clearance. The target of tenement construction programme has been fixed at 17,000 dwelling units, for which an investment of Rs. 6.70 crores would be needed. The loan component of this programme i. e. Rs. 6.00 crores will come from the Apex body. The remaining amount of Rs. 0.70 crore will be subsidy, of which Rs. 0.30 crores would be made available from welfare of backward classes sector and Rs. 0.40 crores will have to be provided in the Housing sector. For cities selected under Minimum Needs Programme—Jaipur, Jodhpur and Ajmer, Rs. 3 crores are expected from the Government of India. In the remaining cities of Kota, Bikaner and Udaipur some of the slums would be adjusted in the normal Improvement Trusts Schemes, and the cost of their development would be included in the total cost of the scheme, which would be spread over the net saleable area. Where this course is not feasible, programmes of environmental improvement including basic amenities will be taken up. For this purpose a provision of Rs. 60 lakhs has been made in the State Plan.

32.9 By the end of the Fourth Plan, 5,060 houses are expected to be constructed for industrial workers. For economically weaker sections, 214 houses were constructed up to December, 1972. The Fifth Plan will further accelerate the tempo of industrial development in the State and the number of industrial workers both in the organised and unorganised industries, is expected to be well above 3 lakhs.

32.10 For Industrial housing there are 3 alternatives (a) construction by employers (b) construction by Cooperative Societies of workers (c) Government construction. Under the first alternative the Government subsidy is 25% and the employer has to provide a matching contribution. Loans for the remaining 50% amount are advanced to the employer. In the Fifth Plan, loans will be granted through HUDCO. While the State Plan will provide Rs. 1 crore, the total investment will be of the order of Rs. 4 crores and 7,000 units at the rate of Rs. 6,000/- each, will be constructed.

32.11 The construction by Cooperatives of Industrial worker has not been successful, mainly for the reason that the concept of Cooperative Housing could not be developed in the State. However, once a suitable system is evolved under which cooperative societies can obtain land from local bodies, the scheme would become more popular. Under this scheme with an input of Rs. 0.20 crore, a total investment of Rs. 1.20 crores is expected to be mobilised. The target in the cooperative sector, has been set at 2,000 dwelling units. A provision of Rs. 20 lakhs is being made for subsidising the units of the poorer industrial workers.

32.12 A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been kept for tenements by the Government. At the rate of Rs. 6000/- per unit, this will cover 165 units. Thus, the total State outlay under industrial housing, would be Rs. 1.50 crores.

32.13 As against occasional acquisition of land for specific needs, a large housing programme in urban areas will involve bulk acquisition of land affecting hundreds of land owners. Inflationary pressures, rates of capital appreciation, black money and speculative activities, have made land a valuable investment. It would be necessary to formulate perspective land acquisition plans and set up a kind of Land Bank, and to build up land inventories. A proposal to set up a Directorate for Acquisition of Urban Land is being considered by the State Government. This agency will acquire urban land and make available suitable sites to local bodies, Improvement Trusts, Housing Boards and Government Departments as and when required. In case the proposal is accepted, the revenue expenditure of the Directorate would be adjusted in the cost of land but a provision of Rs. 15 lakhs has also been kept in the Plan for the initial set-up. For payment of compensations, capital funds will have to be found and, therefore, Rs. 2.5 crores from LIC loans would be needed to act as a revolving capital. It is envisaged that the Directorate would also negotiate for acquisition of land from private bodies. A PD account for the land Directorate would be necessary. Pending final decision by the Government, provision for paying of compensation for land and establishment of a land Directorate has been kept in the Plan. In case this set-up is not organised, these funds will be provided to Urban Improvement Trusts for land acquisition and development.

32.14 Till the beginning of the Fourth Plan, housing programme lacked an institutional base. In February 1970 a Housing Board

was constituted and in 1972 an Apex Cooperative Housing Society was established. By the end of the Fourth Plan, the Housing Board expects to construct 3,581 houses at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.02 crores. In the Fifth Plan, the Board proposes to complete 16250 houses at an estimated cost of Rs. 49.35 crores. Since its inception the Rajasthan State Housing Cooperative Finance Society has sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 2.64 crores to 178 societies, involving 5,521 persons, of whom 4,900 belong to scheduled tribes and castes. Actual disbursement, however, is Rs. 30.5 lakhs. At the present level of its activity the loaning by society may expand to Rs. 15 crores by the end of the Fifth Plan. Actual disbursements, however, have to be stepped up to at least Rs. 30 crores if the housing programme, as envisaged is to be implemented. A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made for Government contribution to the societies' share capital and another Rs. 5 lakhs will be provided as subsidy.

32.15 *Urban Planning and Development*:— In the context of integrated economic development plans for specific project areas, Area and Regional Planning will have to be given considerable importance in the Fifth Plan. The Programme will include planning for the Bhakra Mandis, Rajasthan Canal Mandis, Town and Village Planning in Rajasthan Canal Project area and village development in the Chambal Command area.

32.16 The regular establishment of the Town Planning organisation is expected to complete Master Plans for all the seven class 'I' towns in the State, by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan period. Master Plans for all the seven class 'II' towns, as well as for 20 selected class 'III' towns, shall be prepared during the Fifth Plan period. Attention will be given during the Fifth Plan to the preparation of base maps and conducting of socio-economic studies for towns.

32.17 Rajasthan is a state of considerable tourist attraction. Efforts would be made to develop areas of tourists' attraction through well conceived physical development plans, a small beginning towards which has already been made during the current plan period.

32.18 For undertaking the above schemes it would be necessary to strengthen the Town Planning Department for which Rs. 35 lakhs have been provided in the State Plan.

32.19. Under the schemes for urban development a new scheme of solid waste disposal has been conceived. A provision of Rs. 1.50 crores has been made for this purpose. A provision of Rs. 2 crores has been kept for expenditure on construction of roads and drains in 30 class "III" towns.

32.20. The Directorate of Local Bodies will also be strengthened and a research and development wing will be provided.

32.21. The outlays for Housing and Urban Development and the sources of funds are indicated in the statement below :—

(Rs. in crores)

Scheme	State Plan	SOURCES				Total
		Central funds & BMN	Institutional funds		Private Savings	
			Non-co-operative	Co-operative		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. LIGH	3.50	..	28.61	..	2.00	34.11
2. MIGH	1.50	..	13.80	13.00	..	28.30
3. HIGH	..	..	4.94	..	..	4.94
4. Land Inventories	2.50	..	..	..	..	2.50
5. Land Development	..	..	2.00	..	5.00	7.00
6. Rental Housing	1.50	..	..	..	..	1.50
7. Industrial Housing	1.50	..	2.00	1.00	1.00	5.50
8. Village Housing						
(i) Sites	..	1.75	..	..	..	1.75
(ii) Loans	..	..	..	10.00	..	10.00
(iii) Administration	0.20	..	..	..	..	0.20
9. Slums	1.00	3.00*	..	6.00	0.50	10.50
10. Share Capital contribution to Apex Cooperative Finance Society	0.50	..	..	..	..	0.50
11. Apex body subsidy	0.05	..	..	..	..	0.05
12. Land Directorate	0.15	..	..	..	..	0.15
13. Urban Planning	0.35	..	..	..	..	0.35
14. Solid Waste Disposal	1.50	..	..	..	..	1.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15. Roads & Drains	2.00	..	..	..	..	2.00
16. Strengthening of Directorate of Local bodies	0.10	..	..	..	..	0.10
17. Implementation and overseeing	0.05	..	..	..	..	0.05
18. Bhakra Mandi	0.75	..	..	..	..	0.75
19. Development of Rajasthan Canal Mandis	1.00	1.00+	..	..	24.00	26.00
20. Town Planning (Raj. Canal)	0.15	0.35+	..	..	..	0.50
21. Village Development in Chambal Area	0.30	..	2.26£	..	..	2.56
TOTAL	18.60	6.10	53.40	30.00	32.50	140.81

* Minimum Needs Funds

+ Central Funds

£ World Bank Funds

33. SOCIAL WELFARE

33.1. The Social Welfare programmes had a modest beginning in the State during the Second Plan, and during the last decade and a half, various programmes have been implemented for the welfare of children, beggars, aged and infirm people and the physically and mentally handicapped. During the Fourth Five Year Plan provision of Rs. 35 lakhs earmarked for these programmes is expected to be fully utilised by the end of 1973-74. As a result of these activities the children's Act is being implemented in two districts-Jaipur & Ajmer. Two observation homes, one Children's home, one special school and a Children board are functioning. For welfare of women, one Rescue Home and four district shelter homes have been provided. Three beggar homes and a training cum-production centre is also being maintained for eradicating beggary. In addition 20 district social welfare officers are working as probation officers and 9 probation-cum-prison welfare officers have been provided to look after pre-sentence enquiry cases, and supervision under Probation of Offenders Act. For children of un-married mothers and orphans a foundling home is being run in addition to seven orphanages. Two rehabilitation centres for physically handicapped persons are working.

33.2 During the Fifth Five Year Plan Rs. 125 lakhs have been earmarked for this sector. While all the schemes of the Fourth Five year Plan will be continued some new schemes have also been proposed. The main schemes will be:—

- *Children Act Programme*:—To implement the provision of this Act, six Observation Homes, two Children Homes and two Special Schools will be opened. Further six children's courts and six children's Boards will be established.
- *Probation Services*:—The Organisation of Probation Services will be suitably strengthened,
- *Beggary prevention and Control*—Introduction of anti-beggary legislation in urban areas:—Under this scheme, 3 new production-cum-training centres will be established

and a home for the infirm and old beggars will be set up.

- *Welfare of aged and infirm*:—One home for the aged and infirm and recreational clubs will be established. Provision has also been made for medical and social services.
- *Welfare of physically and mentally handicapped*:—Home will be provided for the mentally retarded people. A workshop too will be set up to engage these people. A hostel for the orthopaedically handicapped will also be established.
- *Women and Child Welfare*:—Two Rehabilitation Homes for women will be opened and three work centres will be started. A pension scheme for widows will be introduced. Further a hostel is proposed to be set up for working women at Jaipur. A Bal Bhawan will also be established for the benefit of children at Jaipur.

34. WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

34.1 In Rajasthan, members of scheduled castes & schedule-tribes together comprise 28 percent of the population, as compared to 21.5 per cent in the country as a whole. In addition, there are the nomadic, semi nomadic and denotified communities also. In order to raise their social, educational and economic standards, various programmes have been taken up over the last twenty three years. During the Fourth Five Year Plan, Rs. 400 lakhs were earmarked for this sector, against which it is likely that Rs. 360.80 lakhs will be utilised by the end of 1973-74 on various schemes. As a result of these activities there has been significant progress in the field of education, and in providing various amenities to the members of these communities. Due to various incentives provided in the field of education in the form of scholarships, boarding grants and hostel facilities, the enrolment of students belonging to these communities has substantially increased. For the year 1971-72 this increase, itself has been estimated to be of the order of about 20%. Further it is envisaged that by 1973-74 about 1/3rd of the families of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes will have been provided with housing facilities and most of their colonies in the urban areas will have been provided with piped water and electricity. Besides, drinking water wells will have been provided at 5000 places.

34.2 While progress in providing amenities has been made, the economic base of these classes has yet to be significantly improved. The Fifth Plan strategies will keep in view ways to improve incomes, provide employment and accelerate the absorption of the backward classes in the main stream of economic and social activity of the State. Provision of funds and special schemes in the general sectors of economic development, such as cooperation, industries, agriculture and animal husbandry will be coordinated to ensure that the benefits of development in these sectors flow to the backward classes also. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 8.40 crores has been earmarked for implementation of programmes, through the social welfare department exclusively, for the welfare of scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and other weaker sections including the denotified tribes, and the nomadic and semi nomadic tribal population.

Scheduled Tribes

34.3 Scheduled tribes constitute 12.1 percent of the total population of the State and are more concentrated in the southern part. Programmes of educational development, health, improvement and provision of housing and other facilities are envisaged.

34.4 For educational programmes, Rs. 105 lakhs have been earmarked in the Fifth Plan to provide scholarships to 5,200 students, boarding grants to 650 students, for arranging special coaching for students of scheduled tribes and for construction of six hostels.

34.5 For programmes of economic development, an amount of Rs. 75 lakhs has been proposed to provide financial assistance to 2,150 entrepreneurs for taking up small scale industries, for giving assistance to 100 mining contracts through the Cooperative Societies and arranging training for young farmers in the techniques of improved agricultural practices as well as for providing financial assistance for agricultural inputs. Rs. 35 lakhs have also been proposed for providing credit. Necessary provision has also been made to benefit a population of 2,500 members of scheduled tribes in cattle development programme to be organised, through Cooperative efforts. Managerial and other subsidies to the marketing societies, organised for the benefit of the scheduled tribes, will also be provided.

34.6 A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs has been proposed for providing equal assistance and housing facilities to the members of the scheduled tribes.

Scheduled castes

34.7 For the welfare of scheduled castes, which constitute about 15.8 per cent of the population of the State, it has been proposed to provide scholarships to 8,250 students and boarding grants to 380, for which an outlay of Rs. 95 lakhs has been earmarked. For the economic development programmes, a sum of Rs. 160 lakhs has been envisaged to provide assistance to 6,000 cultivators for agricultural inputs, and for arranging financial and technical assistance to 4,000 persons, for taking up new vocations.

34.8 Under other programmes, subsidies for 500 drinking water wells and improvement in the living and working conditions

of the sweepers has been envisaged. Financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 175 lakhs will also be provided to the members of these classes for the construction of about 17500 houses. Necessary provision has been made to give grant-in-aid to voluntary agencies engaged in the welfare activities of these classes. The administrative machinery to ensure coordination and proper research in this field will also be strengthened.

Welfare of other weaker sections including denotified tribes, nomadic & semi-nomadic tribes.

34.9 For ameliorating the conditions of this section of society, a sum of Rs. 90 lakhs has been earmarked, scholarships will be provided to about 10000 students. Financial assistance will also be provided for arranging various agricultural inputs to about 2000 cultivators. In the field of small scale industries, similar assistance will be made available to 2000 persons. Further Rs. 15 lakhs have also been proposed for giving assistance to 1500 members of these communities for the construction of houses etc.

35. LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

Employees' State Insurance Schemes

35.1 The Employees' State Insurance Scheme, which has been taken up in the State from the year 1956, envisages health insurance for industrial workers of factories engaging not less than 20 workers and using power. Under this scheme, 14 Dispensaries and one T. B. Ward at Jaipur were set up by the end of Second Five Year Plan. Presently one E. S. I. Hospital at Jaipur and 21 Dispensaries are functioning in the State benefiting 73,000 workers. It is anticipated that outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs allocated for this scheme in the Fourth Plan will be fully utilised by the end of 1973-74.

35.2 Since the number of persons coming under the purview of this scheme is likely to go up to 90,000 by the end of the Fifth Plan, it is proposed to start 11 more dispensaries and to strengthen the existing dispensaries. Additional beds will also be provided so as to achieve the norm of providing 4 beds per 1000 persons. In addition to this, one 50 bedded hospital will be constructed at Kota for which funds will be forthcoming from the E. S. I. Corporation outside the Plan.

35.3 A sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs, as State's share, is proposed for executing the above programme in the Fifth Plan.

Employment Directorate

35.4 Employment Exchanges must facilitate the placement and recruitment of unemployed persons and job-seekers as well as provide sources for data on the employment status. It is necessary that employment exchanges are located in every district of the State for registering applicants seeking employment, as well as to meet the demands of employers for workers and for recommending suitable applicants to the employers. Collection of employment market information and other data is becoming increasingly important for any meaningful plan for employment.

35.5 There has been a steady increase in the number of employment exchanges during successive plan periods. Against Seven

exchanges in 1955-56 there are now 5 sub-regional employment exchanges and 21 district employment exchanges and one University information and guidance bureau. Besides this, the employment market information programmes has been extended to all the districts. It is envisaged that an outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs earmarked for these activities in the Fourth Plan will be utilised by the end of 1973-74.

35.6 During the Fifth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to further expand the coverage of employment service by strengthening the Directorate of Employment and by opening additional five employment exchanges in the towns having more than 25 thousand population. Besides, one separate State employment exchange for ex-servicemen, physically handicapped and scheduled caste and scheduled tribe persons, will be opened to give concentrated attention for the absorption of such persons on suitable jobs. A publicity wing is also proposed to be set up for creating awareness among the masses about the usefulness of the employment service.

35.7 For the enforcement of Compulsory Notification of Vacancies Act, it is also proposed to establish a Cell.

35.8 Under the scheme of Vocational Guidance and Employment Counselling, it is envisaged to start a State Career Study Centre and also to strengthen the State Vocational Guidance Unit already functioning at the headquarters. Evaluation and implementation Cell will also be established. Further, it is also proposed to set up a Job Development Unit. Moreover, the existing University Employment and Guidance Bureau functioning in the Rajasthan University is proposed to be strengthened. Similar Bureau will be set up in the Universities of Jodhpur and Udaipur and at Pilani as well.

35.9 To implement the above Schemes an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed in the Fifth Plan.

Craftsmen Training

35.10 The training of craftsmen is important for the purpose of meeting the demand of expanding industrial and other scientific and technological sectors. It is also of great significance in providing gainful employment to those who have obtained education up to middle or matriculation stage. Since the availability of trained craftsmen has not kept pace with the growing demand of

different categories of skilled workers, efforts have been made to considerably expand the programmes. As a result of this, now there are 15 institutions imparting training for various types of trades.

35.11 In view of expansion of industrial activity during the Fifth Plan, it will be necessary to reorganise the existing trades and also to diversify the courses, so as to meet the requirements of new engineering and agro-based industries. Rural training centres will also be established for the benefit of the rural population, particularly in the tribal and backward districts. Further, training-cum-production centres will be established in some of the existing Industrial Training Institutes. Steps will also be taken to improve the quality of trainers and provide physical facilities in the existing institutes. Necessary provision has also been made to make good the deficiencies in buildings. To facilitate the employment of trainees a "Placement and Training Cell" will be established.

35.12 For the aforesaid schemes a provision of Rs. 1.05 lakhs has been earmarked in the Fifth Plan period.

Labour Welfare

35.13 The main objectives of labour welfare schemes are to provide adequate machinery for maintenance of industrial peace, enforcement of various laws and regulations, and implementation of welfare schemes for industrial labour. Various welfare schemes for the benefit of labour have been executed on a fairly wide scale in the State, and elaborate machinery has been developed to ensure that the labour laws are properly implemented and that the relationship between the management and labour remains cordial. An amount of Rs. 5 lakhs is anticipated to be spent during the Fourth Five Year Plan period on labour Welfare Schemes.

35.14 With increased emphasis on industrialisation in the State during the Fifth Five Year Plan, more industries-large, medium and small are expected to come up which will increase the number of industrial labour working in the registered factories. Moreover, the section of industrial labour, relating to unprotected and unorganised sectors, so far not covered by the labour laws and social security programmes, will gradually come within their ambit. This will necessitate the adoption of labour welfare activities on a much larger scale.

35.15 An outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs has been proposed to further strengthen the machinery needed for maintaining industrial peace, for enforcing various laws and regulations, and for bringing effective improvements and extension in the existing welfare measures for industrial workers. The machinery for collection of labour statistics will be strengthened to reduce timelag in the compilation of returns.

35.16 For expeditious and proper handling of labour problem it is essential to separate the work of enforcement and conciliation. It will necessitate reorganising the existing machinery for industrial relations for which a provision of Rs. 6.77 lakhs is proposed.

35.17 Number of Personnel Officers and Labour Welfare Officers are working in various Government Departments and Public Sector enterprises. In order to control and coordinate their functioning and advise the Government Departments and Public Sector enterprises on matters pertaining to labour laws, it is proposed to set up an Advisory Service for which a provision of Rs. 1.65 lakhs has been kept in the Fifth Plan.

35.18 At present the State Government is running Labour Welfare Centres, but now it is proposed to give grant-in-aid to the recognised unions to run their own labour welfare centres on the approved pattern, for which a sum of Rs. one lakh is proposed in the Fifth Plan period.

35.19 For improving the welfare programmes, being taken up in the Government Labour Welfare Centres, an outlay of Rs. one lakh has been earmarked.

35.20 With the expansion of industrial activity as well as increase in the number of factories and industrial establishments, further strengthening of the machinery to enforce labour laws and regulation will necessary and, therefore, a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose in the Fifth Plan.

35.21 In order to fill the gaps in the collection of labour statistics and to conduct periodical surveys, it is proposed to provide staff in the Fifth Plan, for which a provision of Rs. 1.93 lakhs has been proposed.

35.22 The need of imparting training to officers and field staff of the organisation needs no emphasis. An outlay of Rs. 0.25

lakhs is being provided to arrange practical training for the personnel of the labour Department.

Factories' Inspectorate—

35.23 With the increased tempo of industrial development, the number of registered factories is likely to increase from 165 in 1952 to 2800 in 1973. In order to improve the supervision over factories, the Factories Inspectorate has been expanded to provide one Inspector on an average, for every 150 factories as recommended by National Labour Commission. At the end of the Fourth Plan period, however the Inspectorate will be short of 4 such Inspectors. Further it is expected that 1000 new Registered Factories will come up during the Fifth Plan, which will necessitate further strengthening of Inspectorate. Necessary supporting staff has been proposed for this purpose in this Fifth Plan. A sum of Rs. 11.00 lakhs has been earmarked for strengthening of Factories Inspectorate.

36. STATISTICS

36.1 Rational planning has to rely heavily on the Statistical base available, and hence the quality and coverage of the Statistical system is important. The Department of Statistics has already undertaken work to improve the State income estimates, revise the index numbers of agricultural production, and prepare consumers price indices for important towns. A survey of the small scale industries, demographic research and publication of district statistical handbooks have also been important activities. The timely reporting of area and production of crops scheme, has contributed in a substantial measure, to the improvement in the quality of agricultural statistics. Some specific enquiries, like the cost benefit analysis of important irrigation projects, studies of the demand projections of selected agriculture commodities, and studies on the unemployment situation, were conducted. Provision for additional matching sample was made in the State Plan, so that in collaboration with NSS surveys, regional level estimates of important characteristics, relating to employment and unemployment in the rural and urban areas could be available for use in the State. Over the past years, the district level set up of the statistical organisation has been gradually strengthened and statistical units have been established in major departments.

36.2 During the Fifth Plan period, items of coverage of statistical organisation in the State will be expanded and data collection at field levels, such as Panchayat Samitis, Panchayats and from selected villages and households improved. Attention will be given to speedy computation of data as well as training for the Statistical staff. Modern techniques of statistical analysis need to be inducted into the organisation, hence training and refresher courses will be important programmes during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

36.3 From the indication of the Central Sector Programmes, certain schemes of national importance are expected to be taken up during the Fifth Five Year Plan as central schemes. These include the establishment of a data bank at the State headquarters, conducting of economic census, and surveys, setting up of a printing unit in the Directorate for statistical publications, and strengthening the State income unit for estimates of Capital formation and savings. Under these Central programmes, a wide variety of relevant empirical data

is proposed to be collected and systematically stored in the Data Bank. The scheme also envisages computerisation of statistics for the major departments of the State and the Directorate's own data.

36.4 Economic Census and surveys will be conducted to bridge data gaps in certain areas of economic importance, like trade, transport, professions, services, liberal arts, construction and manufacturing. This census would be conducted once in five years and some surveys in areas of critical importance would be initiated during the intercensal years. Indices of industrial production shall be prepared on the basis of information collected from the registered factories' sector.

36.5 The total outlay required during the Fifth Plan for these 5 Schemes of national importance is Rs. 116.70 lakhs. As it is expected that these will be financed from central sector programmes, no provision is being kept in the State Plan. In case this assistance is not available, the priorities of the programmes proposed to be initiated during the Fifth Plan will have to be reassessed.

36.6. Amongst the schemes of the State Sector the most important Scheme relates to the strengthening of statistical machinery at the district level. During the Fifth Plan, greater emphasis will be laid on collection of data from the districts. Full-fledged statistical units will be provided in the districts, where such units do not exist. Additional staff will be provided for collection of primary data in blocks, tehsils and villages and the district level organisation will be augmented. A district coordination division will be set up at the headquarters of the Directorate. A unit for collection, compilation and analysis of social statistics is also proposed for the Directorate. Adequate provision has been made for foundation courses, refresher courses and intensive training programmes in statistical methodology for field investigators, statistical assistants, statisticians, and senior staff. A scheme for the implementation of Registration of Births and Deaths Act is also proposed. A goods traffic survey will be conducted to collect information on import and export in road borne trade, so that commodity balance sheets can be prepared. For implementation of these schemes a total outlay of Rs. 65 lakhs has been provided.

37. INFORMATION & PUBLICITY

37.1 The importance of information services, as a part of total infrastructure, has been fully recognised in the State from the inception of planned era. Accordingly during the first two plans, the administrative and supervisory staff of the Public Relations Department was strengthened, community listening centres were started, and emphasis was laid, on field publicity through exhibitions and distribution of publicity literature. At the end of the Second Plan, 20 Public Relation Officers were working at various district headquarters, and mobile vans were provided to district offices for publicity in the remote rural areas. 1650 Community Listening Centres were started in the rural areas having population of more than one thousand. Besides, the State also participated in the exhibitions of national and international importance like World Agricultural fair, National Agricultural Fair, Khadi Gramodyog exhibition etc. A number of cultural programmes were organised, and copious publicity literature was brought out from time to time to highlight the achievements of Central and State Plans and to elicit peoples participation in various developmental programmes.

37.2 During the successive plans, activities of the Publicity Department were further augmented to meet the increasing demands of the department. As a result of these activities, the Publicity Department has now Public Relation Officers at 23 district headquarters and Information Centres at 10 places including three at Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi. It has 22 mobile vans, 28 projectors, 7 Microphone Centres, one Teleprinter unit, 4 research and reference sections, a full-fledged photographic unit, a workshop to maintain vehicles and other necessary equipments. It also has well trained staff to produce publicity literature to take the message of planning and policies of the Government to the people on a mass scale. Up to 1968-69 Rs. 111.09 lakhs were spent on these activities. In the Fourth Plan, against an outlay of Rs. 32.00 lakhs an expenditure of Rs. 31.49 lakhs is likely to be incurred. In the Fifth Plan period all the District officers will be further strengthened so as to cope with the increasing activities of the department as a result of larger number of schemes and allocations for various programmes.

37.3 The mobile vans and other equipment wherever necessary will also be renovated. The places with a population of more than

one lakh will be provided with Rangmanchas. Two mobile exhibitions at Jodhpur & Udaipur will also be provided to cover the desert & tribal areas respectively. Two additional information centres are proposed for Bikaner and Kota. Printed literature on important matters will be produced to enlighten the literate masses.

37.4 For the implementation of these schemes, a total outlay of Rs. 70 lakhs is being provided.

38. EVALUATION

38.1 The Evaluation Organisation forms an integral part of Planning Machinery in the State and its function is to undertake qualitative and quantitative assessment of schemes and their impact, with a view to suggesting improvements. Uptil now the ambit of schemes to be evaluated remained confined only to the Community Development and Panchayati Raj and a few other programmes of Agriculture production, Minor Irrigation, Social Services, and they were mainly sociological or impact studies.

It is now proposed to extend the scope of evaluation studies so as to take up:—

- Concurrent evaluation of special employment programmes.
- Socio-economic and impact studies relating to Investment Planning.
- Continuing, adhoc/rapid studies including other studies relating to cost-benefit analysis and
- study of method, efficiency and economy in public undertakings and medium and major irrigation projects.

38.2 About Rs. 12.00 lakhs are likely to be spent during the Fourth Five Year Plan for Evaluation Organisation. With this amount it has been possible to complete about four studies every year. Since it is proposed to substantially extend the scope of evaluatory studies in the Fifth Plan, the Evaluation Organisation of the State will have to be strengthened. In addition, suitable arrangements will have to be made for reporting of progress data from the field, and its systematic analysis for suggesting timely corrective measures.

38.3 It is proposed to reorganise the department and to set up a Research Division, for which only additional staff required, has been proposed in the Fifth Plan. This division will be responsible for preparing designs and schedules of the socio-economic impact, as well as for undertaking continuing and adhoc studies required from time to time.

38.4 To provide technical expertise at the headquarters it is proposed to have specialists in the fields of engineering, financial management and soil conservation. The induction of technical staff is likely to bring about considerable qualitative improvements in the evaluatory studies. This staff will also help in working out designs for technical investigation of the projects/schemes and analysing the field data. Since it will be possible to have only a limited number of technical experts in the department, it is proposed to hire consultants for specific assignments, whenever necessary.

38.5 Realising the need of well trained personnel for undertaking the multifarious evaluation studies, it is proposed to set up a separate training unit at the headquarter to organise training for the staff of the department. Training facilities available in the Government of India and in other institutions would be utilised as well.

38.6 With the increase in the activities of the department, it would be necessary to set up a mechanical tabulation unit. Since purchase of Mechanical Tabulation equipment such as punchers, verifiers and tabulators will require high capital expenditure, it is proposed to secure this equipment on hire.

38.7 In the Fifth Plan, a large number of studies relating to projects, being implemented at the district level are proposed. This would enable identification of bottlenecks and timely corrective measures. For this purpose, the existing field agency of the department will be strengthened.

39. GOVERNMENT PRESSES

39.1 The Government Presses have been rendering an essential service to the State Administration and the Legislature. The printing work has increased substantially in the recent years due to the expansion of development and other non-development activities. The existing equipment of these presses is however not only inadequate, but is also outdated, and cannot cope with growing work load of printing. It is proposed to modernise these presses and to equip them according to the latest techniques of printing, for which an outlay of Rs. 26 lakhs has been kept. Installation of new machines will necessitate construction of store rooms and machine rooms at these Government presses and, therefore, a provision of Rs. 9 lakhs has also been kept for the purpose. Thus a total outlay of Rs. 35 lakhs has been earmarked for the modernisation and expansion of the printing machinery of the existing Government presses in the Fifth Plan. This outlay includes a component of Rs. 16.5 lakhs of foreign exchange for the purchase of machinery, which is not indigenously manufactured.

40. THE PLANNING MACHINERY

40.1 *Planning Board.*—The need for reorganising the planning machinery in the State to make an assessment of the State's resources, formulate plans for the most effective and balanced utilisation of these resources, and to determine plan priorities of the State, within the framework of the national priorities, has been recognised for long time. The efficacy of plan implementation depends not only on a successful plan formulation at the Central level but also on detailed planning processes in the States, which should have decentralised authority for this purpose. Keeping these issues in view, a State Planning Board has been set up in Rajasthan. The Secretariat of the Planning Board has to be strengthened to provide adequate technical support for plan formulation, monitoring and evaluation, as also to enable it to oversee the preparation of long term perspective plan for the State.

40.2 While a beginning has already been made in the Fourth Plan to strengthen the plan formulation capabilities in different departments, co-ordination has to be effected and an overview taken under the aegis of the Planning Board. It will also be necessary to strengthen considerably the monitoring and evaluation organisations and to constitute a perspective planning unit. The qualitative improvement of statistical data and research, and studies in manpower and employment would be necessary. While the individual strengthening of the departments concerned specifically with these activities, has been kept in view, the intersectoral plans and the general coordination would be conducted by the Planning Department of the State.

40.3 It will be necessary, also to review the planning process from the level of policy formulation to actual field implementation, so that a multi-level planning set-up is organised.

40.4 *State Planning Set-up.*—With this approach, the planning machinery in the State at all levels will have to be strengthened. Within the Planning Department, the Monitoring and Coordination Cell will be expanded and strengthened as also the

Project Appraisal Unit. Perspective planning is a specialised activity which takes time to build up with suitable expertise and methodologies. A beginning is being made in the Fourth Plan to initiate this work, which will need to be developed further during the Fifth five Year Plan. The Evaluation Organisation, which is part of the planning set up of the State, though organised as a separate Department, will need reorganisation and expansion to fulfil its role of current as well as post-evaluation. The Area and District Planning Units will have to be organised. Special studies which can be undertaken by independent agencies and academic institutions, will be identified to assist in policy formulation and plan implementation. The need for obtaining specialised consultancy on the monitoring of public sector undertakings and special projects has been recognised. Adequate provision will be made to ensure that such consultancy is available. Multi-disciplined teams will work for ensuring a coordinated approach to project formulation and appraisal.

40.5. By the end of the Fourth Plan, a nucleus of a Perspective Planning Unit, the Project Appraisal Unit as well as a Unit for Area and District Planning would have been set up in the State Planning Department.

40.6. *Project Appraisal*: This Unit will be responsible for conducting ex-ante evaluation of projects prepared by different departments. This will enable the Planning Department to determine priorities in a scientific manner after examining the merits of a project vis-a-vis other projects. In the Fourth Plan, the Unit will initially consist of an agronomist, an economist, a civil engineer and an animal husbandry expert but in the Fifth Plan, a systems analyst and a management expert would need to be added, in keeping with the heavy emphasis that is being laid on the expansion in State sector projects and on the administrative organisation and implementation of plans and programmes.

40.7. *Perspective Planning*:— The main responsibility of this Unit will be to work out long term projections of economic development and prepare alternative models for ineconomic growth.

The Unit will

- Periodically investigate the inter-relationships of the various sectors and check the consistency of various targets of the Five Year Plans.
- examine the impact of programmes on long term perspectives, and suggest modifications in the programmes, so that the long term perspectives are not distorted.
- attempt to pose clearly variants, so that a choice of the optional or acceptable variant can be made at an appropriate level.
- indicate studies and surveys to be conducted by appropriate agencies.
- assess the resource potential of the State and undertake studies in regard to the resource mobilisation for the Five year Plans.

By the third year of the Fifth Five Year Plan, the Unit will prepare a perspective plan for a 10-year period, beginning from the year 1979-80. By the very nature of its tasks, the Unit will have to keep continuously in touch with developments in the field of science and technology.

40.8 Efforts have already been made to identify the data gaps, which need to be filled in the interest of long term planning. The unit will further examine this problem and guide in the qualitative improvement of statistical data as well as undertake analytical studies. The activities of the unit will form the basis for formulation of economic policies for the Five Year Plans.

40.9. *Sectoral Planning* is primarily the concern of the departments, but their co-ordination is done from the Planning Department at the State headquarters. In order to enable the Planning Department to discharge this role more effectively, specialisation will be necessary, particularly in the field of agriculture and allied subjects, industry, power and transport, and in the main social services. At the State level, the concerned departments will be provided with planning cells for plan formulation and monitoring, and project formulation capabilities at regional levels will be strengthened. There is need for imparting a continuity to the process of sectoral planning in the respective departments.

40.10 *Area Planning:* The work has already been taken up in relation to the command areas of the major irrigation projects and for the desert and tribal areas. The overall co-ordination of this work will be done from the State headquarters, but considerable decentralised authority and provision of expertise at the projects level will have to be ensured. The set-up of the organisation envisaged for desert development, tribal area development and command area development has already been indicated in connection with the description of the programmes of these areas. The cost for the project organisations have been kept in view in the different schemes relating to these projects. At the State headquarters, however, the Cell in the Planning Department will have to be strengthened to ensure co-ordination as well as for monitoring the work of these special projects, particularly to see that they are provided with necessary delegated authority and are not handicapped by administrative bottlenecks.

40.11 *District Planning:* Decentralised and local planning has been consistently advocated from one Plan to the other because it is felt that without local planning, an integrated physical relationship between the resource endowment and potential of an area, and the programmes of the different sectors, cannot be fully established. The process of local planning also leads to local participation and enthusiasm in the planning process and facilitates local resource mobilisation.

40.12 The limitations of local planning are also well-known. It is difficult to decide on what should be the unit for decentralised planning and, therefore, for administrative convenience, the district has been considered to be a useful unit. The district has a settled pattern of administration with a high degree of internal consistency and well established administrative inter-relationships. People living in a district have a sense of belonging to one unit, which is important for evoking local enthusiasm. Economists and regional planners, however, advocate planning on the concept of economic regions and areas of integrated and homogeneous characteristics. This has been accepted for selected areas of special growth or backwardness in the State.

40.13 A process has still to be evolved by which, data collection, deciding on the locations for infrastructure, as well as the

preparation of a programme of development, based on natural endowments, can be taken up at the district level, within a framework of priorities decided at the State level. It is also necessary that the advice, supervision and participation of technical experts at the regional and State level is available. In the past, although village plans or block plans were prepared, no attempt was made to justify the demands, or establish relationship with growth or with other sectoral priorities. While this limitation is there, it is also true that without local planning, it will be impossible to ensure realistically a spread of benefits which will reduce regional imbalances or accelerate development in backward areas. It will also not be possible to plan out the Minimum Needs Programme in an integrated manner.

40.14 A real district plan should be able to make available the data base of economic and social activity of the area, and present an inventory of the natural endowments, and a quantification of the requirements for viable economic programmes of development, as well as of employment plans. The main difficulty in attempting this is to have available qualified technical personnel in sufficient numbers, who would be able to assess the priorities of inter-sectoral investment and quantify the needs on the basis of good projects. Another difficulty, of course, would be the finding of funds and establishing a pattern of financing for district programmes within the general framework of the sectoral programmes of the State, keeping in view the integrated financial structure and the limitations of flexibility which the planning process is allowed even within the State.

40.15 With limited resources and keeping in view priorities that need to be assigned to different projects of State-wide importance for generating economic activity and growth, it becomes increasingly difficult to earmark special funds for programmes that emanate from districts for smaller local units. In the Fifth Plan an attempt is being made to identify regional backwardness on an area basis as also to identify the backwardness of districts in respect of particular sectors. In the context of planning out an extensive Minimum Needs Programme, an identification of this type of backwardness will acquire special relevance.

40.16 Planning out programmes in keeping with the requirements and the endowments of districts will entail a change in the process of planning within the State as well as at the national

level. While the broad allocations of the sectors, should provide an indication of the investment pattern, the planning process should allow for sufficient flexibility during the course of implementation, to enable the State to re-allocate funds on the basis of actual needs and programmes. It will be necessary to collect detailed data from the districts in respect of the level of development, prepare an inventory of facilities and services available, and assess the utilisation of the existing facilities. To this extent, the process has to be initiated and, more or less, completed at the district level. This has to be followed by an identification of the availability of natural resources in the different sub-regions. Special potential has to be developed, and programmes for their development have to be scientifically evolved. This type of work requires multi-level coordination and supervision, as the necessary expertise would not be available in the districts, and the work of preparation of projects can also not be left entirely to local initiative. The importance of sectoral inter-dependence must be recognised, and the building in of the district plan into the sectoral plans has to be ensured. Special programmes, however, will require detailed district planning. These would be in respect of Minimum Needs sectors, and programmes concerned with agricultural planning, and utilisation of agricultural potential.

40.17 The Minimum Needs Programme is a composite programme of developing infra-structure and social services in the rural areas. Their inter-relationship is self-evident. But the actual location, the alignment of roads and electric lines, the situation of primary health centres, schools and water supply schemes must be planned in detail at the district and the Panchayat Samiti level, so that they not only cater to the aspirations of the local population but also generate further economic activity and are related to the potential for development in the economic sectors. The needs of industry, agriculture, market complexes and other growth centres would have to be kept in view. This detailed integrated planning will have to be coordinated at the district level, and each sector will provide the technical expertise through regional and district staff. The departments and the State headquarters will have to be constantly in touch to effect sectoral coordination and monitor progress. Uniform guidelines would also have to be given from the State level.

40.18 The priorities in respect of important sectoral projects and programmes will need to be set, after assessing the data and

programmes that emanate from the districts. This will have to be done by the departments after data from the districts has been analysed and made available.

40.19 For agricultural planning, a close inter-relationship with ground water availability, rural electrification and provision for credit and other inputs will have to be established. Relationship with land records correction activities, is also important for an agricultural plan. Land development, construction of wells and purchase of pump sets and other agricultural implements require credit from sources other than the State Plan. A local plan must keep in view ways to attract bank finances, and provide a package of services to the agriculturists, which will cover the facility of obtaining loans from commercial banks. Thus, the district organisation must oversee the detailed preparation of the agricultural plans for each area and the staff of the Departments must be organised in such a way that powers are decentralised for local decision making, within the framework of the total availability of inputs for the State. Feed-back from the districts must also determine the allocations of these inputs on the basis of performance, as well as need. The project approach has to be adopted for the successful implementation of the sectoral plans, especially in respect of the agricultural sector.

40.20 In the Fifth Plan, special funds are being earmarked for being made available to districts in order to reduce regional imbalances, particularly where they can be identified in respect of different sectors of development. The utilisation of these funds would have to be ensured on the basis of the programmes that can be prepared at the district level. The scarcity of resources makes it most imperative that allocations are based on the feasibility, as well as the need of particular programmes. Therefore, district planning will involve the taking up of time-bound exercises to collect the data on the basis of which, the kind of integrated planning that is envisaged, can be ensured.

40.21 Another area in which work has to be initiated at the district level is in respect of preparation of employment plans. This again will depend on meticulous collection of data, conduction of surveys, and identification of potentials for rural works programmes as well as job opportunities for the educated unemployed. For the rural works programmes, a multi-level approach will be needed and guidelines would be given to the

districts for identifying the areas where productive activity, which is related to general economic growth in the district, can be taken up. Assistance would be needed for preparing a shelf of projects which are technically viable and capable of being implemented. For the educated unemployed, the relationship of job seekers to available job opportunities will have to be identified at the district level. On the basis of the potentials of a district, diversification of training programmes will be taken up. This is part of the detailed manpower plan of the State, but its local implementation would depend on the work that can be taken up for each district, within the next five years.

40.22 The kind of local planning that is envisaged requires hard and sustained work at the district level for which an organisation has to be built up which, at present, does not exist. Provision is being made in the Fifth Plan to provide staff to the district for data collection, and already work has been initiated for the collection of data for the Minimum Needs Programme, to make integrated area plans. Staff would be provided both in the last year of the Fourth Plan and in the Fifth Plan to complete this work. But apart from this, the district organisation will have to be strengthened with a multi-disciplined team, that will be able to prepare a basic ground work for the integrated plans in the sectors which have been indicated. The administrative organisation and level at which the coordination and decision-making will take place, in respect of the spheres of local planning that have been indicated above, will be decided after decisions on the recommendations of the High-powered Committee on the reorganisation of the Panchayati Raj system, have been taken by the Government. It is, however clear, that whatever be the organisational structure, the strengthening of the organisation is inevitable, and the processes that have been outlined above are essential, if a meaningful implementation of the objectives of the Fifth Plan for the different regions of the State is to be ensured.

40.23. *Outlay*:—The need for strengthening the planning machinery at various levels in the State involves not only financial outlay but also training of personnel and availability of specialists. A requirement of Rs. 2 crores has been assessed for meeting the needs of the different units, cells and departments that will be

engaged in the work of project formulation, appraisal and monitoring in the State. As it is envisaged that two-thirds of the total expenditure to be incurred on strengthening the planning machinery will be forthcoming from the Government of India on the pattern of the last two years of the Fourth Plan, a provision of Rs. 60 lakhs has been earmarked within the State Plan for this purpose.

TABLE-1

FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN
FLOW OF FUNDS

(Rs. in Crores)

Sector	State Plan	Minimum Needs Programme	Centrally Sponsored Schemes.	Commercial Banks and Institutional Finances. †	Co-operative Finances	World Bank.	World Food Programme	Private Efforts. ‡	Addl. Contribution from Govt. of India for Spl. Programmes*	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I—AGRICULTURE PROGRAMMES										
1. Agriculture Production										
(a) Udaipur University	0.80	..	4.00 (U.G.C.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.80
(b) Agro-Industries Corporation	2.00	..	2.20 (E.E.)	1.42	..	..	..	5.41	..	11.03
(c) Agriculture Deptt.	3.49	..	12.25 (C.S.S.)	..	..	4.53	1.27	..	1.40	22.94
(d) Land Reforms	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00
TOTAL—1	7.29	..	18.45	1.42	..	4.53	1.27	5.41	1.40	39.77
2. Minor Irrigation										
(a) Agriculture Department	0.25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.25
(b) Land Development Bank	3.50	..	..	..	21.00	..	..	..	..	24.50
(c) A. R. C. Schemes	8.00	..	..	..	36.00	..	..	..	..	44.00
(d) Irrigation Department	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00
(e) Rajasthan Ground Water Deptt.	6.64	..	2.55 (CSS) 5.00 (DPAP)	14.62	..	..	..	3.00	..	31.81
TOTAL—2	23.39	..	7.55	14.62	57.00	..	..	3.00	..	105.56

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3. Soil Conservation											
(a) Land Development & Soil Cons.	7.50	..	5.00 (CSRE) 3.50 (DPAP)	..	8.93	41.32	0.20	..	8.00 (WB) 11.28		92.85
(b) Pasture Development	5.50	..	7.00 (DPAP) 3.50 (CSRE)	..	..	0.45	..	..	7.12 (WB) 0.50 (DD)		16.95
(c) Forest Department	1.00	..	15.03 (CSS)	..	..	..	..	..	..		16.03
TOTAL—3	14.00	..	34.03	..	8.93	41.77	0.20	..	26.90		125.83
4. Animal Husbandry											
(a) Animal Husbandry Deptt.	8.90	..	3.84 (CSS) 3.70 (DPAP)	..	..	6.50	0.99	..	0.81		24.74
(b) Sheep & Wool	2.15	..	0.90 (CSS) 1.30 (DPAP)	..	..	8.00	0.41	..	0.59 1.00 (WB)		14.35
(c) Udaipur University	0.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		0.20
TOTAL—4	11.25	..	9.74	..	..	14.50	1.40	..	2.40		39.29
5. Dairy Development	5.25	..	2.00 (DPAP)	2.00 (NDC)	1.00	15.00	..	..	..		25.25
6. Fisheries Development	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1.00
7. Forestry	2.55	..	2.00 (DPAP) 3.28 (CSS)	..	..	13.38	2.20	..	1.80 2.00 (DD)		27.21
8. Warehousing & Marketing											
(a) Agriculture Department	0.50	..	0.50	..	..	5.64	..	..	..		6.14
(b) R. S. W. Corporation	0.25	..	0.25 (CWC)	..	..	..	..	0.25	..		1.25
TOTAL—8	0.75	..	..	0.75	..	5.64	..	0.25	..		7.39
TOTAL—Agri. Programmes	65.48	..	77.05	18.79	66.93	94.82	5.07	8.66	34.50		371.30
II—CO-OPERATION & C. D.											
1. Co-operation	15.23	..	11.50 (CSS)	2.50 0.41	373.00	21.15	..	..	0.83 3.25 (WB)		427.87

2. Community Development	2.00	..	1.22 (CSS)	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.22
3. Panchayat Raj.	0.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.40
TOTAL—Co-op. & C.D.	17.63	..	12.72	2.91	373.00	21.15	..	..	4.08	431.49

III—IRRIGATION & POWER

1. Irrigation

(a) Rajasthan Canal	70.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61.00	131.00
(b) Beas (Irrigation)	15.67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.67
(c) Chambal Stage I	4.00	..	..	..	..	37.86	..	..	..	41.86
(d) Mahi	8.81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.81
(e) Other Irrigation Works	35.47	..	2.00 (CSS)	..	..	..	..	..	..	37.47

TOTAL—I 133.95 .. 2.00 37.86 61.00 234.81

2. Flood Control

1.72 1.72

3. Power

(a) Beas (Power)	10.33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.33
(b) Other Schemes	169.67	27.25	2.77 (CSS) 3.00 (DPAP)	50.00 (REC)	..	..	..	..	2.00	254.69

TOTAL-3 180.00 27.25 5.77 50.00 2.00 265.02

Total Irrigation & Power .. 315.67 27.25 7.77 50.00 .. 37.86 63.00 501.55

IV—INDUSTRY & MINING]

1. Large & Medium Industries

(a) State Enterprises	3.00	..	..	5.20	..	..	..	1.25	..	9.45
(b) Rajasthan Ind. & Mineral Development Corp.	5.00	..	3.00 (CSS) 5.80 (EE)	91.00	..	..	..	33.75	..	138.55
(c) Industries Department	1.15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.15
(d) Others (Fertilisers Complex)	..	..	250.00 (CSS)	..	..	..	..	..	..	250.00

TOTAL-1 9.15 .. 258.80 96.20 35.00 .. 399.15

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2. Village & Small Industries											
(a) Industries Department		3.15	..	2.00 (CSS) 0.35 (DPAP)	13.00	..	..	..	..	0.40	18.90
(b) Khadi & Village Industries		0.80	..	1.15 (DPAP)	10.40 (KC)	..	..	..	..	..	12.35
TOTAL—2		3.95	..	3.50	23.40	..	..	..	..	0.40	31.25
3. Mineral Development		16.65	..	..	38.86	..	..	..	..	..	55.51
Total—Industries & Mining		29.75	..	262.30	158.46	..	..	..	35.00	0.40	485.91

V—TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS

1. Roads	25.00	33.00		3.00 (DPAP) 7.75 (CSRE) 23.35 (CSS)	..	..	14.10	..	..	24.00 3.70 (TD)	133.90
2. Road Transport	3.00	..		1.50 (CSS)	27.57	..	..	..	15.53	..	47.60
3. Tourism	2.00	..	..		1.00 1.85 (TDC) 1.20 (HCl)	..	..	..	..	..	6.05
Total—Transport & Com.	30.00	33.00	35.60		31.62	..	14.10	..	15.53	27.70	187.55

VI—SOCIAL SERVICES

1. Education

(a) Elementary Education	15.43	92.71	..		..	..	..	..	6.00	2.50 3.90 (TD)	120.54
(b) Secondary Education	12.22	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	12.22
(c) Higher Education	7.04	..		3.68 (CSS) 5.15 (UGC)	..	..	..	..	0.20	..	16.07

(d) Sanskrit Education	0.35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.35
(e) N. C. C.	0.08	..	0.08 (CSS)	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.16
(f) Rajasthan Sports Council	0.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.30
TOTAL-1	35.42	92.71	8.91	..	..	..	..	6.20	6.40	149.64
2. Cultural Programme	0.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.50
3. Technical Education	0.75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.75
4. Modern Medicines	11.80	19.05	39.97 (CSS)	..	..	..	..	1.00	0.23	72.05
5. Ayurved	2.55	..	0.16 (CSS)	..	..	..	..	..	0.75	3.46
6. Urban Water Supply	19.42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19.42
7. Rural Water Supply	44.00	28.00	5.00 (DPAP)	..	..	..	..	..	3.58	80.58
8. Housing & Urban Development	18.60	4.75	..	24.95 (HUDCO)	30.00	2.26	..	8.50	1.35	140.81
				26.40				24.00		
9. Welfare of Backward Classes	11.00	..	9.00 (CSS)	..	..	..	..	..	1.80	38.80
10. Social Welfare	1.25	..	10.00 (DPAP)	..	..	..	..	..	7.00 (TD)	1.25
11. Labour & Labour Welfare	1.52	..	..	0.70 (ESI)	..	..	..	..	..	2.22
12. Public Cooperation	0.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.01
Total—Social Services	146.82	144.51	73.04	52.05	30.00	2.26	..	39.70	21.11	509.49

(5)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
VII—MISCELLANEOUS										
1. Statistics	0.65	..	1.16 (CSS)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.81
2. Information & Publicity	0.70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.70
3. Evaluation & Gazetteers	0.30	..	0.11 (CSS)	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.41
4. Colonisation	1.80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.20	3.00
5. Area Dev. Commissioner's Office	0.25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.25	0.50
6. Relief to Edu. Unemployed	3.00	..	16.25 (EE)	..	..	..	..	..	..	19.25
7. State Planning Machinery	0.60	..	1.09 (CSS)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.69
8. Government Presses	0.35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.35
9. Development of Backward Areas	6.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.00
10. State & Distt. level Buildings	15.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.00
11. Desert Development Agency	1.00	..	3.00 (DPAP)	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.00
TOTAL Misc. ..	29.65	..	21.61	..	..	..	..	..	1.45	52.71
GRAND TOTAL	635.00	204.76	490.09	313.83	469.93	170.19	5.07	98.89	152.24	2540.00

£ All fig. specified other than Commercial Banks.
DD—Desert Development Project.
TD—Tribal Development Project.
UGC—University Grants Commission.
HUDCO—Housing & Urban Development Corporation.
NDC—National Dairy Corporation.
CWC—Central Warehousing Corporation.
EE—Employment for Educated persons.
KC—Khadi Commission.
‡ Includes own funds of State Enterprises as well.

*All fig. specified other than Rajasthan Canal Area.
DPAP—Drought Prone Area Programme.
CSRE—Crash Scheme for Rural Employment.
WB—World Bank.
CSS—Centrally Sponsored Scheme.
TDC—Tourist Development Corporation.
HCI—Hotel Corporation of India.
ESI—Employees State Insurance.
REC—Rural Electrification Corporation.

RAJASTHAN CANAL AREA

FLOW OF FUNDS

TABLE-2

(Rs. in Crores)

Sectors	State Plan	Minimum Needs Programme	Commercial Bank & Institutional Finance.	World Bank	World Food Programme	Private effort. †	Additional Contribution from G.O. I. for special Programmes.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A-IRRIGATION-CONSTRUCTION	70.00	..	..	..	..	..	61.00	131.00
B-COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT								
I. Agriculture Programmes								
1. Agriculture Production								
Agriculture Department	..	..	..	..	1.27	..	1.40	2.67
2. Soil Conservation								
Land Development & Soil Conservation.	1.75	..	..	26.32	0.20	..	18.40	46.67
3. Animal Husbandry								
(a) Animal Husbandry	..	..	..	..	0.99	..	0.81	1.80
(b) Sheep and Wool	..	..	..	..	0.41	..	0.59	1.00

(7)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4. Forestry	..	..	..	..	2.20	..	1.80	4.00
Total—I Agriculture Programme	1.75	..	..	26.32	5.07	..	23.00	56.14
II. Co-operation & C.D.								
Co-operation.	0.40	..	0.14 (NCDC) 0.27 (Bank)	..	..	..	0.83	1.64
III. Irrigation & Power.								
Power	..	2.00	..	..	..	..	2.00	4.00
IV Industry & Mining								
Village and Small Industry								
Industries Department	0.10	..	..	..	..	..	0.40	0.50
V. Transport & Communication.								
Roads	..	1.00	..	..	..	..	24.00	25.00
VI. Social Services.								
1. Education.								
(a) Elementry Education	0.43	0.35	..	..	..	..	2.50	3.28
(b) Secndry Education.	0.22	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.22
(c) Higher Education.	0.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.20
Total—I (Education)	0.85	0.35	..	..	..	..	2.50	3.70

(
8
)

2. Modern Medicine	0.17	0.27	..	..	..	..	0.23	0.67
3. Ayurved	0.25	..	..	..	..	..	0.75	1.00
4. Urban Water Supply	0.42	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.42
5. Rural Water Supply	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	3.58	7.58
6. Housing & Urban Development	1.15	..	..	..	..	24.00	1.35	26.50
7. Welfare of Backward Classes	0.60	..	..	..	..	..	1.80	2.40
Total— VI (Social Services)	7.44	0.62	..	..	..	24.00	10.21	42.27

VII Miscellaneous.

1. Colonisation.	1.80	..	..	..	..	..	1.20	3.00
2. Area Development Commissioner's Office.	0.25	..	..	..	..	..	0.25	0.50
Total—VII (Miscellaneous)	2.05	..	..	..	..	..	1.45	3.50
Total—(B)	11.74	3.62	0.41	26.32	5.07	24.00	61.89	133.05
Total—(A & B)	81.74	3.62	0.41	26.32	5.07	24.00	122.89	264.05

† Includes own funds of State Enterprises as well.

CHAMBAL COMMAND AREA
FLOW OF FUNDS

TABLE—3
(Rs. in Crores)

Sectors	State Plan	World Bank	Additional Contribution from G.O.I. for special programmes.	Total
1	2	3	4	5
A. Irrigation-Construction	4.00	..	37.86	41.86
B—Command Area Development				
<i>1 Agriculture Programme.</i>				
1. Agriculture production				
Agriculture Department	0.24	4.53	..	4.77
2. Soil conservation				
Land Development & soil conservation.	0.75	15.00	8.00	23.75
3. Forestry	0.12	13.38	..	13.50
4. Warehousing & Marketing	..	5.64	..	5.64
TOTAL-I (Agriculture Programme.)	1.11	38.55	8.00	47.66

II. *Co-operation and Community Development.*

1. Co-operation	2.09	21.15	3.25	26.49
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III. *Transport & Communication.*

1. Roads	2.50	14.10	..	16.60
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IV. *Social Services.*

1. Housing & Urban Development.	0.30	2.26	..	2.56
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TOTAL—(B)

6.00	76.06	11.25	93.31
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GRAND TOTAL—(A & B)

10.00	76.06	49.11	135.17
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DESERT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

FLOW OF FUNDS

TABLE—4

(Rs. in Crores)

Sector	State Plan.	Centrally Sponsored Scheme.	Commercial Banks & Institutional Finance.	World Bank	Additional Contribution from G.O.I. for special programmes.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I—Agriculture Programme						
1. <i>Minor Irrigation</i>						
(a) Ground Water Department.	4.50	5.00 (DPAP)	7.00 (Bank)	..	..	16.50
2. <i>Soil Conservation</i>						
(a) Land Development & Soil Conservation.	2.00	3.50 (DPAP)	8.00 (Bank)	..	..	13.50
(b) Pasture Development.	5.50	3.50 (CSRE) 7.00 (DPAP)	..	..	..	16.00
3. <i>Animal Husbandry</i>						
(a) Animal Husbandry Department.	2.70	3.70 (DPAP)	..	..	..	6.40
(b) Sheep and Wool.	0.70	1.30 (DPAP)	..	0.45	..	2.45
4. Dairy Development.	1.30	2.00 (DPAP)	1.00 (NDC)	..	..	4.30
5. Forestry.	..	2.00 (DPAP)	..	..	2.00	4.00
TOTAL: Agriculture Programme.	16.70	28.00	16.00	0.45	2.00	63.15

II—Co-operation & Community Development- Co-operation.	0.10	..	..	..	..	3.10
III—Irrigation & Power						
Power	..	3.00 (DPAP)	2.00 (REC)	..	..	5.00
IV—Industry & Mining:						
1. Village & Small Industries.						
(a) Industries Department	0.20	0.35 (DPAP)	..	..	..	0.55
(b) Khadi & Village Industries.	..	1.15 (DPAP)	..	..	..	1.15
TOTAL: Industries & Mining.	0.20	1.50	..	..	..	1.70
V—Transport & Communication:						
Roads.	4.00	3.00 (DPAP)	..	..	..	7.00
VI—Social Services:						
Rural Water Supply.	13.00	5.00 (DPAP)	..	..	..	18.00
VII—Miscellaneous:						
1. Desert Development Agency.	1.00	3.00 (DPAP )	..	..	..	4.00
2. Desert Studies.	..	..	..	..	0.50	0.50
GRAND TOTAL :	35.00	43.50	18.00	0.45	2.50	99.45

TRIBAL AREA DEVELOPMENT

FLOW OF FUNDS

TABLE—5

(Rs. in Crores)

Sector	State Plan.	Minimum Needs Programme	Centrally sponsored scheme.	Commercial Banks and Institutional Finance.	Co-operative Finance.	Additional contribution from G.O. I. for Special Programmes.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I—Agriculture Programme							
1. Agriculture Production—Agriculture Department.	1.35	..	..	..	..	..	1.35
2. Minor Irrigation—Irrigation Department.	0.72	..	..	..	..	..	0.72
3. Soil Conservation—Forest Department.	0.36	..	0.67 (CSS)	..	..	..	1.03
4. Animal Husbandry Department	0.16	..	..	..	..	..	0.16
5. Forestry.	0.39	..	2.40 (CSS)	..	..	..	2.79
TOTAL—Agriculture Programmes.	2.98	..	3.07	..	..	..	6.05
II—Co-operation & Community Development							
Co-operation.	..	..	..	..	12.00	..	12.00

III—Irrigation & Power

1. Irrigation.	18.76	..	..	..	..	..	18.76
2. Power.	..	3.05	..	..	..	..	3.05
TOTAL— Irrigation & Power.	18.76	3.05	..	..	..	..	21.81

IV—Industries & Mining

1. Village & Small Industries— Khadi & Village Industry.	0.80 (KC)	0.80
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V—Transport & Communication

1. Roads.	1.56	3.44	3.70	8.70
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VI—Social Services

1. Elementary Education.	..	7.87	3.90	11.77
2. Modern Medicines.	..	3.15	3.15
3. Rural Water Supply.	..	4.85	..	..	..	..	4.85
4. Welfare of Backward Classes	2.00	..	*10.00 (DPAP)	*10.00	..	*7.00	29.00

TOTAL—Social Services.	2.00	15.87	10.00	10.00	..	10.90	48.77
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GRAND TOTAL	25.30	22.36	13.07	16.80	12.00	14.60	98.13
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*Sectoral Distribution not yet decided.

KC—Khadi Commission.

STATE PLAN OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

SUMMARY

TABLE—6

(Rs. in round Lakhs)

S. No.	Head/Sub Head.	Fourth Plan outlays and expenditure					Fifth Plan outlays proposed			
		Approved Fourth Plan outlay.	Approved outlay for 1973-74	Anticipated expd. 1973-74	Anticipated expd. during the 4th Plan.	TOTAL	Capital outlay	Annual Total	Plan for Capital outlay	1974-75. Foreign Exchange.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Agricultural Education and research	75	19	19	80	93	34	11	5	..
2.	Agricultural Production	259	59	59	243	636	14	34	3	..
3.	Minor Irrigation	1405	276	276	1235	2339	1980	321	306	20
4.	Soil Conservation & Land Development & Pasture Development.	263	74	74	254	1400	559	110	42	..
5.	Animal Husbandry	242	66	66	247	1125	288	87	34	..
6.	Dairying & Milk Supply	75	20	20	92	525	165	73	30	..
7.	Forests	133	35	35	132	255	..	32	..	..
8.	Fisheries	52	10	10	44	100	36	10	5	..
9.	Warehousing & Marketing	15	3	3	17	75	..	10	..	..
I—Total Agricultural Programme		2519	562	562	2344	6548	3076	688	425	20
1.	Co-operation	320	156	156	585	1523	1217	196	171	..
2.	Community Development	285	47	47	283	200	..	30	..	..
3.	Panchayats	40	8	8	19	40	..	8	..	..
II—Total Community Development, Cooperation & Panchayats		645	211	211	887	1763	1217	234	171	..
1.	Irrigation	9386	2127	2127	9266	13395	13395	2422	2422	..
2.	Flood Control	290	58	58	257	172	172	103	103	..

3. Power.	9817	1872	1872	9376	18000	18000	2960	2960	60
III—Total Irrigation & Power	19493	4057	4057	18899	31567	31567	5485	5485	60
1. Large & Medium Industries	208	104	104	417	915	915	227	222	..
2. Mineral Development.	365	74	74	335	1665	1397	320	307	3
3. Village & Small Industries	92	27	27	115	395	193	55	31	..
IV—Total Industry & Mining.	665	205	205	867	2975	2505	602	560	3
1. Roads.	1100	220	220	849	2500	2500	490	490	..
2. Road Transport.	25	30	30	85	300	300	100	100	..
3. Tourism.	75	15	15	81	200	139	25	19	..
V—Total Transport & Communication	1200	265	265	1015	3000	2939	615	609	..
1. General Education. (incl. Cultural Programme.)	1753	739	739	2271	3592	452	219	41	..
2. Technical Education.	37	14	14	40	75	6	12	2	..
3. Modern Medicine.	550	207	207	684	1180	266	113	42	..
4. Ayurved.	95	39	39	104	255	44	30	12	..
5. Water supply Urban.	1100	257	257	1167	1942	1942	300	300	..
6. Water supply Rural.	2000	733	733	1999	4400	..	760	..	..
7. Housing.	588	115	115	556	1445	1235	214	185	..
8. Urban Development.	127	8	8	104	415	200	32	25	..
9. Welfare of Backward Classes	400	59	59	361	1100*	10	112*	1	..
10. Social Welfare.	35	11	11	36	125	10	10	1	..
11. Labour & Labour Welfare.	85	14	14	42	152	40	18	5	..
12. Public Co-operation.	2	1	1	2	1	..	Neg.	..	..
VI—Total Social Services	6772	2197	2197	7366	14682	4205	1820	614	..

*Includes Rs. 2 crores for fifth Plan & Rs. 20 Lakhs for 1974-75 for Tribal Development, Sectorwise breakup yet to be decided.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Statistics		15	7	7	17	65	..	7	..	..
2. Information & Publicity		32	8	8	31	70	7	13	2	..
3. Evaluation.		9	3	3	12	30	..	3	..	..
4. State Planning Machinery		11	13	13	14	60	..	15	..	..
5. Government Presses.		35	9	7	1	4
6. Colonisation.		18	5	5	21	180	91	25	16	..
7. Area Development Commissioner's Office. R.C.P.		..	3	3	5	25	13	5	3	..
8. Relief to Educated Unemployed		..	74	74	90	300	100	31	11	..
9. Development of Backward Area		600	400	..	..	..
10. State and Distt. level buildings		1500	1500	200	200	..
11. Desert Development		100£	..	50@	15	..
12. Material component for famine		..	80	80	80	..	..	..	..	..
VII—Total Miscellaneous.		85	193	193	270	2965	2120	356	248	4
Grand Total (I to VII)		31379*	7690	7690	31648	63500	47629	9800	8112	87

*Excluding W. F. P. receipts & expenditure against them.

£ In addition Rs. 10 crores have been distributed in various Sectors.

@ Total provision against fifth Plan outlay of Rs. 11 crores—sectorwise distribution yet to be made.

STATE PLAN OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

TABLE—7

PROGRAMME WISE

(Rupees in round Lakhs)

S. No.	Programme	Fourth Plan approved outlay	Approved outlay for 1973-74	Likely expenditure 1973-74	Likely Expenditure during Fourth Plan	Fifth Plan Total outlay	Annual Plan 1974-75 outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I-AGRICULTURE PROGRAMME.							
(i) Agricultural Education and Research							
	1. Agricultural Education	50	12	12	52	28	4
	2. Agricultural Research	25	7	7	28	65	7
	TOTAL—(1 and 2)	75	19	19	80	93	11
(ii) Agriculture Production							
	1. Training and Farmer's Education	3	1	1	4	10	1
	2. Improved Seed Programme	51	6	6	53	53	6
	3. Manures and Fertilizers	13	5	5	10	42	3
	4. Plant Protection	60	15	15	55	52	7
	5. Agricultural Implements and Machinery including Agro-Industries Corporation	50	..	..	20	210	2
	6. Agricultural Statistics	..	..	..	..	12	Neg.
	7. HVP, I. A. D. P., etc.	41	17	17	56	7	2
	8. Land Reforms	23	10	10	23	100	10
	9. Dry Farming and Multiple cropping	..	..	..	..	30	Neg.
	10. Commercial crops	18	5	5	22	40	3
	11. Soil Surveys in Mahi Area	..	..	..	..	20	..
	TOTAL—(1 TO 11)	259	59	59	243	636	34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(iii) Minor Irrigation		1405	276	276	1235	2339	321
(iv) Soil conservation, Land Development and Pasture Development		263	74	74	254	1400	110
(v) Animal Husbandry		242	66	66	247	1125	87
(vi) Dairying and Milk Supply		75	20	20	92	525	73
(vii) Forests		133	35	35	132	255	32
(viii) Fisheries		52	10	10	44	100	10
(ix) Warehousing and Marketing		15	3	3	17	75	10
(x) Co-operation							
1. Agricultural Credit		229	138	138	463	1051	155
2. Marketing		6	Neg.	Neg.	7	34	11
3. Processing other than Sugar Factories		21	4	4	48	171	9
4. Co-operative Sugar Factories		..	..	..	5	..	..
5. Urban Consumer Co-ops.		11	..	..	12	5	1
6. Co-operative Storage		40	8	8	27	153	12
7. Addl. Department Staff		13	6	6	23	109	3
	TOTAL—(1 to 7)	320	156	156	585	1523	196
(xi) Community Development		285	47	47	283	200	30
(xii) Panchayats		40	8	8	19	40	8
	TOTAL—I (i) to (xii)	3164	773	773	3231	8311	922

II IRRIGATION & POWER

(i) Irrigation

(1) Continuing

(a) Major Projects

(i) Rajasthan Canal	4000	1150	1150	3757	7000	1300
(ii) Beas	3641	700	700	4053	1567	500
(iii) Chambal Stage I	95	12	12	95	400	60
(iv) Mahi	150	40	40	140	881	200
(v) Gurgaon Canal	157	22	22	216	188	68
(vi) Jakham	300	14	14	160	995	100
(vii) RPS	84	17	17	137
(viii) Bhakra	62	5	5	67

TOTAL—MAJOR PROJECTS

8489	1960	1960	8625	11031	2228
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(b) Medium Projects

527	153	153	583	1130	194
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(2) New

350	7	1234	..
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(3) Investigation & Research.

20	14	14	51
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TOTAL—(i)

9386	2127	2127	9266	13395	2422
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(ii) Flood Control

290	58	58	257	172	103
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(iii) Power:

1. Generation.

2814	774	774	3705	7483	873
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2. Transmission & Distribution.

5665	1033	1033	3981	8442	1572
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3. Rural Electrification.

1300	60	60	1657	2000	500
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4. Investigations.		38	5	5	33	75	15
TOTAL—(iii)		9817	1872	1872	9376	18000	2960
TOTAL—II (i to iii)		19493	4057	4057	18899	31567	5485

III. INDUSTRY AND MINING

(i) Large and Medium Industries

1. State Industrial Projects	78	22	22	90	300	20	
2. Industrial & Mineral Development Corporation.	100	67	67	278	500	170	
3. Industrial Areas.	30	11	11	39	90	30	
4. Revival of sick mills.	..	4	4	10	25	7	
TOTAL—(i)		208	104	104	417	915	227

(ii) Village & Small Industries.

1. Handloom Industry.	5	1	1	3	7	2
2. Power Looms.	1	Neg.	Neg.	1	3	Neg.
3. Small Scale Industries.	49	17	17	58	278	39
4. Industrial Estates.	15	Neg.	Neg.	9	20	3
5. Handicrafts	2	1	1	1	7	1

6. Khadi & Village Industries.	20	8	8	43	80	10
TOTAL (ii)	92	27	27	115	395	55
(iii) Mineral Development	365	74	74	335	1665	320
TOTAL—(III)	665	205	205	867	2975	602
IV. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION						
(i) Roads:						
Spillover	396	94	94	396	194	194
New	704	126	126	453	2306	296
Total of which.						
(a) Rural Roads	766	85	85	496	950	250
(b) Others	334	135	135	353	1550	240
(ii) Road Transport	25	30	30	85	300	100
(iii) Tourism	75	15	15	81	200	25
Total IV : (i to iii)	1200	265	265	1015	3000	615

V. EDUCATION

(i) General Education:

1. Elementary Education.	745	280	280	855	1249	48
2. Secondary Education.	514	278	278	852	1102	55
3. University Education.	363	151	151	452	704	52

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4. Teachers Training.							
(a) Elementary.		5	1	1	3	294	34
(b) Secondary.		1	1	1	3	29	2
5. Social Education.		9	Neg.	Neg.	3	45	4
6. Other Educational Programme.		80	19	19	75	119	15
7. Cultural Programmes.		36	9	9	28	50	9
	Total—(i) (1 to 7)	1753	739	739	2271	3592	219
(ii) Technical Education:		37	14	14	40	75	12
	Total—V (i to ii)	1790	753	753	2311	3667	231
VI. HEALTH:							
1. Medical Education & Teaching.		265	61	61	310	578	71
2. Training Programme.		1	..	..	1	16	3
3. Hospitals & Dispensaries.		208	113	113	278	503	35
4. Primary Health Centres.		50	21	21	64	..	..
5. Indigenous system of medicine.		95	39	39	104	255	30
6. Other Programmes.		26	12	12	31	83	4
	TOTAL—VI (1 to 6)	645	246	246	788	1435	143

VII-WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION

1. Urban:

(a) Water supply	1043	250	250	1020	1522	230
(b) Sewerage & Drainage	57	7	7	47	420	70
TOTAL : 1	1100	257	257	1167	1942	300

2. Rural:

(a) Piped water supply	1600	638	638	1637	3100	570
(b) Wells & Hand pumps	200	50	50	247	900	130
(c) Diggis in Rajasthan Canal Area	200	45	45	115	400	60
TOTAL: 2	2000	733	733	1999	4400	760
Total VII :	3100	990	990	3166	6342	1060

(25)

VIII-HOUSING

1. Low Income Group Housing:

(i) General	230	40	40	178	350	50
(ii) Rajasthan Housing Board	25	2	2	30	..	..
2. Middle Income Group Housing	50	20	20	73	150	20
3. Rental Housing	50	18	18	71	150	30
4. Land Acquisition & Development	50	15	15	65	250	30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Subsidised Industrial Housing	38	3	3	19	150	20
6.	Slum Clearance	40	10	10	19	100	15
7.	Housing Board Grant-in-aid	15	5	5	15	..	..
8.	Mandies:						
	(i) Rajasthan Canal	..	..	..	..	100	20
	(ii) Bhakra	30	..	..	53	75	10
	(iii) Chambal	20	..	..	16	..	..
9.	Co-operative Housing Apex Financing Society	40	2	2	17	55	11
10.	Village Housing:						
	(i) Development Department Cell	..	..	..	..	20	3
	(ii) Chambal Area	..	..	..	..	30	3
11.	Land Directorate	..	..	..	..	15	2
Total—VIII (1 to 11)		588	115	115	556	1445	214

IX-TOWN PLANNING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT

1.	Town Planning	15	5	5	12	50	6
2.	Urban Development	112	3	3	92	365	26
Total—IX : (1 to 2)		127	8	8	104	415	32

X-WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

1. Scheduled Tribes

(a)	Education	56	19	19	57	105	9
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(b) Economic Uplift	8	2	2	7	145	11
(c) Housing Health & other schemes	2	Neg.	Neg.	3	30	3
(d) Development of Tribal Areas	..	..	..	..	200	20
2. Schedule Castes						
(a) Education	101	27	27	81	102	12
(b) Economic Uplift	6	2	2	4	189	22
(c) Housing Health and Other schemes	225	7	7	200	239	29
3. Other Backward Classes						
(a) Education	2	1	1	2	35	1
(b) Economic Uplift	10	1	1	7	40	3
(c) Housing Health & Other schemes	..	..	..	..	15	2
Total—X: (1 to 3)						
XI-SOCIAL WELFARE :	400	59	59	361	1100	112
1. Child Welfare	6	6	6	15	54	2
2. Women Welfare	5	..	..	..	24	4
3. Social Defence	14	2	2	7	23	2
4. Welfare of physically and mentally handicapped	9	3	3	13	14	2
5. Grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Training & Administration	1	Neg.	Neg.	1	5	Neg.
7. Welfare of Aged & Infirms	..	..	..	..	5	Neg.
Total—XI : (1 to 7)						
	35	11	11	36	125	10
XII-CRAFTSMEN TRAINING AND LABOUR WELFARE	85	14	14	42	152	18
XIII-PUBLIC CO-OPERATION.	2	1	1	2	1	Neg.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
XIV-MISCELLANEOUS							
1. Statistics		15	7	7	17	65	7
2. Information & Publicity		32	8	8	31	70	13
3. Evaluation		9	3	3	12	30	3
4. State Planning Machinery		11	13	13	14	60	15
5. Government Presses		..	..	..	..	35	7
6. Colonisation		18	5	5	21	180	25
7. Area Development Commissioner's Office R.C.P		..	3	3	5	25	5
8. Relief to Educated Unemployed		..	74	74	90	300	31
9. Development of Backward Area		..	..	..	..	600	..
10. State & distt. level buildings		..	..	..	..	1500	200
11. Desert Development		..	..	..	..	100£	50@
12. Material component for famine		..	80	80	80	..	..
	Total Misc. XIV:(1 to 12)	85	193	193	270	2965	356
	GRANT TOTAL (I to XIV)	31379*	7690	7690	31648	63500	9800

£ In addition Rs. 10 crores, have been distributed in various sectors.

@ Total provision against Fifth Plan outlay of Rs. 11 Crores sectorwise distribution yet to be made.

* Excluding W.F.P. receipts & Expenditure against them.

STATE PLAN SCHEMewise OUTLAYS & PHYSICAL PROGRAMME
FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

TABLE—8

Sector/Scheme	FINANCIAL (Rs. in lakhs)						PHYSICAL		
	REVENUE		CAPITAL		Loan	Total Col. 2 to 6	Item	Unit	Target
	Recur- ring	Non- recur- ring	Building	Others					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. AGRICULTURE PROGRAMMES									
AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION									
A. Land Reforms	97.00	3.00	..	..	..	100.00	Uptodating of records		
							(i) No. of Tehsils covered		67
							(ii) Staff—Gazetted Non-Gazetted		19 404
B. Agriculture Research & Education									
1. Research									
(i) Agriculture Department	8.12	0.38	5.00	..	..	13.50			
(ii) Udaipur University	2.00	3.00	10.00	..	..	15.00	Research Centres	Nos.	(3)
2. Agriculture Education	32.65	13.35	19.00	..	..	65.00	(i) Agriculture Staff (ii) Agriculture Engineer- ing Staff	Nos.	80 25
Total B	42.77	16.73	34.00	..	..	93.50	(iii) Home Science Staff	Nos.	60

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C. Agro-Industries Corporation		200.00	..	..	..	..	200.00			
D. Agriculture Production										
1. Improved Seed										
(i) Seed Farms		..	5.00	5.00	..	..	10.00	No. of Farms	Nos.	5
(ii) Hybrid & other Improved Seed		7.70	0.60	..	..	..	8.30	Area required for the production of Seed (level) :		
								A. H. V. P.	Hect.	
								(i) Paddy	..	160
								(ii) Jowar	..	160
								(iii) Bajra	..	5300
								(iv) Maize	..	400
								(v) Wheat	..	9200
									Total	15220
								B. Other Improved Seed (level) :		
								(i) Paddy	Hect.	450
								(ii) Jowar	..	750
								(iii) Bajra	..	910
								(iv) Maize	..	170
								(v) Others	..	600
								(vi) Wheat	..	3380
								(vii) Barley	..	1000
								(viii) Gram	..	1350
									Total	8610
(iii) Seed Processing & Seed Stores & Controlled temp. & humidity Godowns		8.00	6.00	6.00	..	..	20.00	(i) Processing plants	No.	10
								(ii) Seed to be processed	* 000 Qtls.	270.00

(iv.) Seed Certification	12.2	2.80	..	..	..	15.00	Area covered: (i) Self pollinated (ii) Cross pollinated	'000 Hect.	17.82 8.54
TOTAL (2)	27.90	14.40	11.00	..	..	53.30		Total	26.36
2. Estt. of Inspectorate & Laboratories for Analysis of Seed, Fertilizers & Pesticides for Quality Control	16.80	1.10	0.60	..	..	18.50			
3. Service Laboratories									
(i) Advisory service for control of Molya Disease of Wheat and Barley	2.35	0.15	..	..	..	2.50			
(ii) Quality Control & Multiplication of Rhyzobiumculture	1.70	0.30	..	..	..	2.00			
TOTAL (3)	4.05	0.45	..	..	..	4.50			
4. Demonstrations	12.50	0.50	..	..	..	13.00	Demonstrations	No.	2000
5. Information and Training	9.50	0.50	..	..	..	10.00		(Analysis)	
6. Plant Protection	62.00	26.00	..	..	..	88.00	1. Area covered (Level)		
							(i) Foodgrain	Lakh Hect.	67.00
							(ii) Oilseeds	"	6.00
							(iii) Sugarcane	"	2.00
							(iv) Cotton	"	5.00
							(v) Others	"	5.00
							Total		85.00
7. Commercial Crops							2. Aerial Operation	Lakh Hect.	3.00
(i) Cotton	..	2.00	..	..	..	2.00	(i) Area covered (Level)	Lakh Hect.	3.60
							(ii) Production	Lakh Bales	4.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(ii) Oil seeds	13.00	1.00	..	..	..	14.00	(1) Area covered under Oil-seeds Crops (Level)	Lakh Hect.	
							(i) Groundnut	..	3.45
							(ii) Rape & Mustard	..	3.90
							(iii) Sesamum	..	5.00
							(iv) Linseed	..	1.20
							(v) Castor sunflower Soyabean, etc.	..	0.05
							Total		13.60
							(2) Production	Lakh Tonnes	4.90
(iii) Sugarcane	13.50	0.50	..	..	..	14.00	(i) Area Covered(Level)	Lakh Hect.	0.50
							(ii) Production (cane)	Lakh Tonnes	13.00
(iv) Horticulture	8.50	1.50	..	..	..	10.00	(i) Area under fruit Plants	Hect.	24400
							(ii) Area under Vegetables	..	26200
TOTAL (7)	35.00	5.00	..	..	..	40.00	Total		50600
8. Compost Development	1.75	4.05	..	..	..	5.80	(i) Panchayats covered	Nos.	100
							(ii) Municipalities covered	..	65
							(iii) Fertilizer requirement in terms of Nutrients (Level):		
							(a) N	'000 Tonnes	120.00
							(b) P	..	27.00
							(c) K	..	11.00
							Total		158.00

9. I.A.A. & H.V.P.

(Provided under Agriculture Administration)

Area covered by H.V.P.(Level):	
(i) Paddy	000 Hect. 60.00
(ii) Jowar	" 20.00
(iii) Bajra	" 1000.00
(iv) Maize	" 40.00
(v) Wheat	" 1150.00
Total	
2270.00	

Other Improved Seeds (Level):	
(i) Paddy	000 Hect. 100.00
(ii) Jowar	" 150.00
(iii) Bajra	" 410.00
(iv) Maize	" 60.00
(v) Others-Wheat, Barley, Gram etc.	" 820.00

10. Agriculture Statistics	10.40	1.00	..	..	..	11.40	Studies	—	Studies and research on seed, fertilizers, productivity of soil etc.
11. Dry. Farming and Multiple cropping project	30.00	..	..	..	..	30.00	Addl. Multiple Cropping	Lakh Hect.	1.50
12. Agriculture Implements	8.00	2.00	..	..	..	10.00			
13. Reorganisation of Agriculture Administration	4.50	0.25	2.25	..	..	7.00			
14. Soil Surveys in Mahi Area	20.00	..	..	..	..	20.00			
Total-D	242.40	55.25	13.85	..	..	311.50			
Total Agriculture Production	582.17	74.98	47.85	..	..	705.00			

(33)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MINOR IRRIGATION										
A. Agriculture Department										
1. Minor Irrigation (A. N. P.)	..	25.00	..	..	..	..	25.00			
2. Land Development	..	..	..	350.00	..	..	350.00			
3. A. R. C. Schemes	..	..	..	800.00	..	..	800.00	Additional area irrigated through wells and tube-wells	Lakh	Hect. 1.30
Total A	..	25.00	..	1150.00	..	..	1175.00			
B. Rajasthan Ground Water Board										
1. Tube-wells Project										
(i) Failure Expenditure	31.20	..	..	..	..	..	31.20			
(ii) Electrification	38.25	..	..	..	..	..	38.25			
(iii) Administration	14.70	7.00	..	..	..	..	21.70			
2. Machinery	..	..	..	242.50	..	..	242.50	(i) Rotary	No.	35
								(ii) Percussion	No.	68
								(iii) Air Drills	No.	19
								(iv) Horizontal Drilling Unit	No.	62
3. Building	..	..	12.50	..	..	..	12.50			
4. Training of personnel	7.30	0.80	..	..	..	..	8.10			
5. Survey and Research	10.00	..	..	..	..	..	10.00			
6. Administration	25.00	24.75	..	..	..	..	49.75			
Total B	126.45	32.55	12.50	242.50	..	..	414.00			

C. Irrigation Department				500.00		500.00	Minor Irrigation	Lakh Hect.	0.34
Total—Minor Irrigation	126.45	57.55	12.50	1892.50		2089.00			

SOIL CONSERVATION

A-Agriculture Department

1. Dry Lands		30.00			20.00	60.00			
2. Soil and Water Conservation— Research	9.00	1.00				10.00			
3. Land Development	97.34	18.66			114.00	230.00	Area development	Lakh Hects.	14.8
Total A	106.34	49.66			144.00	300.00			

B. Forest Department

1. Soil Conservation in Hill area	17.50	37.20			54.70	54.70	Area to be tackled	'000 Hects.	14.8
2. Soil Conservation in Ravine area	23.30	22.00			45.30	45.30	Plantation	"	6.0
Total B	40.80	59.20			100.00	100.00			

C-Pasture Development

	305.00				45.00	350.00	(i) Pasture Development Lathi Series	'000 Hects.	10
							(ii) " On left Bank of R.C.P.	"	10
							(iii) " On Govt. lands	"	80
Total—Soil Conservation	452.14	108.86			189.00	750.00	(iv) " On private lands	"	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY									
A Animal Husbandry Department									
1. Cattle Development									
(i) Intensive Cattle Dev. Projects	175.00	75.00	75.00	25.00	..	350.00	(i) Setting up of large sized I. C. D. P.	No.	1
							(ii) Setting up of medium sized I.C.D.P.	..	2
(i) Expansion of Key Village Blocks	48.00	8.00	16.00	8.00	..	80.00	Expansion of Key village Block	..	8
(iii) Cattle Breeding Farms	8.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	..	20.00	Strengthening of Farm for cross breeding	..	2
(iv) New Key Village Blocks	24.00	6.00	5.00	5.00	..	40.00	Opening of new key Village Block	..	10
(v) Distribution of cross bred bulls	2.00	8.00	..	..	..	10.00	Distribution of cross bred bulls	..	1000
(vi) Gaushala Development	..	10.00	..	..	..	10.00	Aid to Gaushalas	..	10
(vii) Feed and Fodder Development,	6.00	3.50	0.50	..	..	10.00	Fodder seed production Farm	..	1
2. Poultry Development									
(i) Expansion of Poultry Farm	5.00	2.00	3.00	..	..	10.00	Expansion of Poultry Farms	..	1
(ii) Rearing Farm	5.00	1.00	4.00	..	..	10.00	Rearing Farm	..	1
(iii) Setting of Marketing Federation	3.60	1.40	1.00	2.00	..	8.00	Marketing Federation (Share Capital)	..	1
(iv) Poultry Estate	2.50	0.50	2.00	..	..	5.00	Opening Poultry Estate	..	2
(v) Poultry Diagnostic and Feed analysis Laboratory	5.80	0.20	1.00	..	..	7.00	Poultry Diagnostic Laboratory	..	5
3. Pig and goat development									
(i) Addition in the Bacon Factory	..	..	..	10.00	..	10.0	Purchase of equipment		
(ii) Goat Breeding Farm	3.00	1.00	1.00	..	..	5.00	Goat Breeding Farm	..	1

4. Modernisation of slaughter houses

1. Setting up of modern slaughter house, Jaipur and carcass utilisation centre

..	15.00	..	15.00	Modernisation of Jaipur slaughter house and setting up of a carcass utilisation centre at Jaipur	No.	1
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5. Animal Health and Disease Control

(i)	Opening of Vety. Hospitals	4.00	1.00	2.00	0.50	7.50	Veterinary Hospitals to be Opened	No.	10
(ii)	Opening of Mobile Vety. Dispensaries	3.00	0.50	..	1.50	5.00	Mobile Unit (Aided to expand Key Village Blocks)	"	5
(iii)	Conversion of Dispensaries into Hospitals	10.00	2.00	0.50	..	12.50	Dispensaries into Hospitals	"	30
(iv)	Strengthening of Distt. Hospitals by providing diagnostic laboratory.	2.50	1.00	1.00	0.50	5.00	Establishment of Diagnostic Laboratories	"	5

6. Establishment of Biological Product Laboratory

32.00	8.00	10.00	50.00	Production of vaccines	(in millions)	56
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7. Other Programmes

(i)	Improvement of Cattle Fairs	2.50	..	5.00	..	7.50	Cattle Fair grounds	No.	5
(ii)	Livestock Marketing Cell	2.00	0.50	..	..	2.50	Marketing Cell	"	1
(iii)	Strengthening of Supervisory Staff	4.00	0.40	..	0.60	5.00	Appointment of additional staff:		
						(i)	Gazetted	"	15
						(ii)	Non-Gazetted	"	71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(tt) Training to Staff	5.00	..	..	..	..	5.00	Training to Personnel	No.	75
Total A	<u>352.90</u>	<u>134.00</u>	<u>131.00</u>	<u>72.10</u>	..	<u>690.00</u>			
B. Sheep and Wool.									
1. Establishment of Artificial Insemination Centre	54.94	19.25	..	..	..	74.19	Opening of new A. I. Centre	..	25
2. Strengthening of existing extension-cum-shearing centres	24.11	1.75	..	..	..	25.86	Strengthening of existing centres	..	25
3. Expansion of the Sheep and Wool Training Institute, Jaipur	2.70	..	..	..	..	2.70	Expansion	..	1
4. Staff for implementation									
(i) Directorate	11.07	0.50	..	..	..	11.57	1. Expansion of Directorate	..	1
(ii) Distt. Offices							2. Opening of New Distt. Office	..	1
							3. Strengthening of Existing Distt. Offices	..	5
5. Diagnostic Laboratory	2.65	0.65	..	..	..	3.30	Establishment of Diagnostic Lab.	..	1
6. Purchase of exotic and cross-breds	..	12.47	..	..	..	12.47	Purchase of exotic sheep "crossbred rams"	..	350 5000
7. Regional Supervisory Organisation A. I.	3.39	0.36	..	..	..	3.75	Establishment of supervisory unit	..	1
8. Assistance to migratory flocks	4.53	..	..	..	..	4.53			
9. Training and insentive to breeders	1.00	..	..	..	..	1.00			

10. Mobile shearing scheme	13.44	6.56	..	..	..	20.00	1. Opening of new Units 2. Opening of Workshop 3. Strengthening of C. S. O. Office	No.	4
11. Expansion of Wool Grading Centres	..	1.00	..	..	..	1.00	To provide facilities at W. G. Centres	..	3
12. Purchase of Medicines	5.00	..	..	..	..	5.00			
Total B	122.83	42.54	..	..	..	165.37			

C. Udaipur University

Veterinary Education/Research	5.00	5.00	10.00	..	..	20.00	Intake	No.	40
Total Animal Husbandry	480.73	181.54	141.00	72.10	..	875.37			

DAIRYING AND MILK SUPPLY

1. Bharatpur Dairy Plant	..	12.50	..	12.50	..	25.00	(i) Quantity of Milk handled per day	000 lit.	876
2. Kota Dairy Plant	..	8.00	..	2.00	..	10.00			
3. Udaipur Dairy Plant	..	5.00	..	5.00	..	10.00	(ii) New Dairy Plants	No.	3
4. Bhilwara Balancing Plant	..	7.50	..	7.50	..	15.00			
5. Jaipur Dairy Plant	15.00	100.00	65.00	..	..	180.00			
6. Expansion and Consolidation of Dairy Plants.									
(i) Jodhpur	..	10.00	..	10.00	..	20.00	Expansion and Consolidation	No.	4
(ii) Bikaner	..	10.00	..	10.00	..	20.00			
(iii) Alwar	..	10.00	..	10.00	..	20.00			
(iv) Ajmer	..	12.50	..	12.50	..	25.00			
(v) Chilling plants	..	15.00	..	..	..	15.00			
Milk Producers' Cooperatives									
(i) Grant to Coop. Societies	..	30.00	..	..	..	3.00	Milk Producers' Cooperatives	No.	1800
(ii) Spear Head Team	7.00	0.50	..	..	..	7.50			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8. Training	..	20.00	..	..	..	20.00	Training of Officers	No.	400
9. Dairy Development Deptt.	15.00	2.50	..	..	..	17.50			
10. Jaipur Milk Supply Scheme									
(i) Purchase of Cans	..	0.85	..	..	..	0.85	(i) Handling Capacity	000 Litres	30
(ii) Construction of Booths	..	1.00	..	..	..	1.00	(ii) Purchases of Cans,	No.	500
(iii) Stainless pipe lines and fittings	..	0.20	..	..	..	0.20	Construction of booths,	..	50
(iv) Refrigeration and Cold Storage equipments	..	1.05	..	..	..	1.05			
(v) General Equipment, Spare parts etc.	..	0.60	..	..	..	0.60			
(vi) Steam Generation, Spare parts etc.	..	0.30	..	..	..	0.30			
(vii) Water supply arrangements	..	0.30	..	..	..	0.30			
(viii) Purchase of Bottles and Crates	..	1.60	..	..	..	1.60			
(ix) Power supply arrangements	..	0.30	..	..	..	0.30			
(x) Equipments for Malpura Chilling Plant	..	1.80	..	..	..	1.80			
(xi) Equipments for Milk Bars, Booths, etc.	..	1.00	..	..	..	1.00			
(xii) Construction work through P.W.D.	1.00	..	..	1.00			
TOTAL 10	..	9.00	1.00	..	..	10.00			
Total Dairying and Milk Supply	37.00	252.50	66.00	69.50	..	425.00			

FORESTRY

1.	Rehabilitation of degraded forests	8.40	60.00	..	..	..	68.40	Fencing of felled coups	Hect.	30000
2.	Forest protection	1.05	1.95	..	..	..	3.00	Construction of Watch tower-cum-Protection Posts	No.	15
3.	Buildings	0.20	12.00	..	..	..	12.20	Construction of Building	No.	75
4.	Communications	0.20	4.05	..	..	..	4.25	Construction of Roads	K.m.	270
5.	Wild life preservations and improvement of zoos	8.30	24.70	..	..	..	33.00	Improvement and creation of sanctuaries and National Parks		
6.	Consolidation, Demarcation and Settlement	18.65	20.60	..	..	..	39.25			
7.	Timber operation and forest utilisation	..	21.50	..	..	..	21.50	Establisation of Bamboo Preservation plant, Furniture making centre. Integrated unit for better utilisation of wood and Bamboo etc.		
8.	Training of staff	12.65	2.50	..	..	..	15.15			
9.	Publicity	3.23	1.37	..	..	..	4.60			
10.	Forest research	4.40	1.00	..	..	..	5.40			
11.	Working Plan Organisation	7.80	..	..	..	..	7.80			
12.	Improvement of M. F. P.	..	2.70	..	..	..	2.70			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12. Labour Welfare	8.59	5.41	..	..	..	14.10			
14. Evaluation project formulation	10.83	0.82	..	..	..	11.65			
TOTAL-Forestry	84.30	158.70	..	..	..	243.00			

FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

1. Development of reservoirs	17.00	3.00	..	14.00	..	34.00	Development of Reservoirs	No.	5
2. Fish seed production projects	12.50	2.50	..	9.00	..	24.00	Fish-seed production project	..	4
3. Development of small water tank units	2.00	0.50	..	0.50	..	3.00	Development of small water tanks	..	50
4. Induced breeding	4.15	1.50	..	2.50	..	8.15	Induced breeding centres	..	4
5. Dry Bund Breeding	2.00	2.00	..	8.00	..	12.00	Dry Bund Breeding Centres	..	8
6. A. N. P.	3.25	..	..	..	..	3.25	A. N. P. Blocks	..	5
7. Training	1.60	..	..	..	..	1.60	Training to officers	..	45
8. Survey and Investigation	3.00	1.00	..	..	..	4.00	Survey and Investigation Unit	..	1
9. Supervisory staff	6.50	1.50	..	..	..	8.00			
10. Assistance to Co-operative/Private pisciculturists	..	..	..	..	1.00	1.00	Assistance to Co-operative/Private pisciculturists	..	1

11. Renovation of seasonal ponds	..	..	..	1.00	..	1.00	Renovation of seasonal ponds	No.	10
Total—Fisheries Development	52.00	12.00	..	35.00	1.00	100.00			
WAREHOUSING AND MARKETING									
A. Agriculture Department	50.00	..	..	..	..	50.00	Regulated markets.	No.	113
B. Rajasthan Warehousing Corporation	25.00	..	..	..	..	25.00			
Total—Warehousing and Marketing	75.00	..	..	..	..	75.00			
TOTAL—AGRICULTURE PROGRAMMES	1889.79	846.13	267.35	2069.10	100.00	5262.37			

II—CO-OPERATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

CO-OPERATION

A. Credit

1. Reorganisation of Primary Agri. Credit Societies—Managerial subsidy	..	8.00	..	..	..	8.00	Societies assisted	No.	7425
2. Central Coop. Banks—Managerial Subsidy for—									
(i) Opening of New branches	..	6.46	..	..	..	6.46	Branches	No.	50
(ii) Rehabilitation of weak Central Coop. Banks (Grant)	..	25.00	..	..	..	25.00			

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3. Subsidy to Rajasthan Central Co-operative Land Development Bank										
(i) Subsidy for Supervisory Staff under A.R.C. Schemes		..	3.00	..	..	..	3.00			
(ii) Subsidy for Top managerial personnel		..	1.00	..	..	..	1.00			
4. Subsidy for opening of branches of Cooperative Land Dev. Bank		..	4.05	..	..	..	4.05			
5. Share Capital in Credit Institutions		1000.00	..	1000.00			
6. Creation of Common cadre of key personnel of Apex and Central Banks		..	1.00	..	..	..	1.00			
Total A		..	48.51	..	1000.00	..	1048.51			
B. Marketing		..	1.74	..	1.75	..	3.49	Societies assisted	No.	7
C. Processing other than Sugar		15.90	..	15.90	Societies assisted	No.	10
Factories and Large processing units (10% Block Capital requirements)		5.00	..	5.00			
D. Urban Consumer Cooperatives		..	130.00	..	..	..	130.00	Godowns	No.	3000
E. Cooperative Storage		69.00	15.10	..	..	..	84.10	(i) Gazetted	No.	74
F. Additional Departmental Staff		(ii) Non-Gazetted	No.	200
Total B		69.00	146.84	..	22.65	..	238.49			
Total—Cooperation		69.00	195.35	..	1022.65	..	1287.00			
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT										
1. Distt. Project Hqrs.		26.00	..	..	..	..	26.00	Appointment of P.E.O's	No.	150
2. Grants-in-aid to P.S. II Stage		11.50	..	..	..	..	11.50	Blocks 2nd Stage	No.	23
3. A. N. P.		7.50	..	..	..	..	7.50	Coverage under A.N.P.		
								(i) New blocks	No.	10
								(ii) Old blocks	No.	3

(44)

4. Composit Programme (Nutrition Edu.)	5.00	..	..	..	..	5.00	(i) Mahila Mandals (ii) P. S. Assisted	No. No.	840 70
5. Implementation and Recommendation of High Power Committee	150.00	..	..	..	..	150.00			
Total—Community Development	200.00	..	..	..	..	200.00			
PANCHAYATS									
Free fund to Panchavat Samitis	40.00	..	..	..	..	40.00			
TOTAL—CO-OPERATION AND COMMUNITY DEV.	809.00	195.35	..	1022.65	..	1527.00			

III—IRRIGATION AND POWER

IRRIGATION

A. Continuing works

1. Major Schemes—

(i) Rajasthan Canal	..	..	..	7000.00	..	7000.00	Area Irrigated	'000 Acres	1050.00
(ii) Beas	..	..	..	1567.00	..	1567.00			
(iii) Chambal Stage I	..	..	..	400.00	..	400.00	-do-	-do-	400.00
(iv) Mahi	..	..	..	881.00	..	881.00	-do-	-do-	110.00
(v) Gurgaon Canal	..	..	..	188.00	..	188.00	-do-	-do-	62.50
(vi) Jakham	..	..	..	995.00	..	995.00	-do-	-do-	52.30

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2. Medium Schemes—										
(i) Sei Diversion	121.00	..	121.00	Area irrigated	'000 Acres	14.50	
(ii) Jetpura	29.00	..	29.00	-do-	-do-	5.00	
(iii) Gopal Pura	99.00	..	99.00	-do-	-do-	6.00	
(iv) Bhim Sagar	326.00	..	326.00	-do-	-do-	18.00	
(v) Harish Chandra Sagar	156.00	..	156.00	-do-	-do-	10.00	
(vi) Meja Feeder	299.00	..	299.00	-do-	-do-	16.00	
B. New Works	1234.00	..	1234.00				
3. Extension and Improvement	100.00	..	100.00				
Total—irrigation	13395.00	..	13395.00				
FLOOD CONTROL										
1. Ghaggar Flood Control	47.00	..	47.00				
2. Bharatpur Drainage	110.00	..	110.00				
3. Other Small Works	15.00	..	15.00				
Total—Flood Control	172.00	..	172.00				
POWER										
A. Generation Schemes										
1. Continuing Schemes.										
(i) Beas Project Unit I & II	1033.00	1033.00	Installed Capacity—	M.W.	132.80	
							Unit I	..	140.40	
							Unit II			

(ii) Jawahar Sagar Project

2.50 2.50

2. New Schemes :

- (i) Kota Thermal
- (ii) Mahi Project
- (iii) Anandpur Sahib Project
- (iv) Thein Dam Project
- (v) Jakham Hydel Project

5000.00	5000.00	1000.00	1000.00	200.00	200.00	47.50	47.50
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Installed capacity	MW	220.00
-do-	-do-	(200.00)

Total 2

6447.50 6447.50

Total—Generation Schemes

7483.00 7483.00

B. Transmission Schemes

1. Spill-over Schemes

- (i) Common Tr. Lines to be executed by B.C.B.
- (ii) Exclusive Tr. Lines to be executed by RSEB
- (iii) Tr. under Chambal Stage II
- (iv) 132 KV RPS-Kota (I.A.)
- (v) 132 KV Sirohi-Bhinmal
- (vi) 132 KV Sirohi-Jalore
- (vii) 132 KV Beawar-Bilara
- (viii) 132 KV Bilara-Jodhpur
- (ix) 132 KV Alwar-Hindaun
- (x) 220 KV RAPP Kota-IIIrd Circuit
- (xi) Other EHT works including augmentation of Tr. capacities at various G.S.S. as well as special T & P Load despatch equipment

269.00	269.00	300.00	300.00	96.00	96.00	24.00	24.00	67.00	67.00	69.00	69.00	67.00	67.00	49.00	49.00	63.00	63.00	128.00	128.00	75.00	75.00
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Line length	K.m.	230
-do-	-do-	176
-do-	-do-	42
-do-	-do-	59
-do-	-do-	61
-do-	-do-	65
-do-	-do-	82
-do-	-do-	104
-do-	-do-	44

Total 1

1207.00 1207.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2. New Schemes										
(i)	220KV S/C Kota-Beawar line with S/S at Beawar					234.00	234.00	Line length	Km.	192
(ii)	220KV-GSS at Alwar by tapping Badarpur-Jaipur line					216.00	216.00	S/S capacity	MVA	2 × 50
(iii)	132KV S/C Jaipur to Sanganer line with S/S at Sanganer					95.00	95.00	Line length	Km.	12
(iv)	132KV S/C Jaipur (Heerapura) to Chomu via-Vishwakarma (IA), with S/S at Vishwakarma (IA)					145.00	145.00	-do-	"	4 ⁰
(v)	132KV-GSS at Reengus (by tapping existing 132KV Ratangarh-Jaipur line)					91.00	91.00	S/S Capacity	MVA	2 × 1 ⁰
(vi)	132KV-GSS at Nimbahera (by tapping 132 KV Neemuch-Debari line)					104.00	104.00	-do-	"	3 × 10
(vii)	132KV S/C line from Hindaun to Dholpur with S/S at Dholpur					120.00	120.00	Line length	Km.	107
(viii)	132KV S/C Alwar-Kotputli with S/S at Kotputli					108.00	108.00	-do-	"	50
(ix)	132KV S/C Beawar-Merta-Nagaur line with S/S at Merta and Nagaur					200.00	200.00	-do-	"	142
(x)	132KV S/S at Mandawar (by tapping 132KV Alwar-Hindaun line)					(100.00)	(100.00) REC	S/S Capacity	MVA	2 × 10
(xi)	132KV S/S at Suratgarh (By tapping 132KV Hanumangarh-Rajiasar line)					79.00	79.00	-do-	"	2 × 10

(xii) Augmentation of EHT Transformer capacity at various grid substations.	..	..	..	..	350.00	350.00			
(xiii) Installation of Static Capacitors at various G.S.S.	..	..	..	..	250.00	250.00			
(xiv) 220/132KV S/S at Khetri.	..	..	..	..	44.00	44.00	S/S Capacity.	MVA	2 × 50
(xv) 220KV Khetri-Ratangarh with S/S at Ratangarh.	..	..	..	..	150.00	150.00	Line length.	Km.	119
(xvi) 132KV Line from Khetri to Shahpura via Neem-ka-Thana, with S/S at Shahpura and Neem-ka-Thana.	..	..	..	..	150.00	150.00	-do-	..	88
(xvii) 132KV Line from Ratangarh to Deedwana with S/S at Deedwana.	..	..	..	..	127.00	127.00	-do-	..	72
(xviii) 132KV Line from Khetri to Jhunjhunu with S/S at Jhunjhunu.	..	..	..	..	62.00	62.00	-do-	..	33
(xix) 132KV Line from Zawar Mines to Sagwara with S/S at Sagwara.	..	..	..	..	140.00	140.00	-do-	..	90
(xx) 132KV Line from Sirohi to Falna with S/S at Falna.	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00	-do-	..	57
(xxi) 132KV Ring Main around Jaipur from Vishwakarma to Amer & Band ki Ghati to Sanganer with S/S at Amer and Band ki Ghati.	..	..	..	..	150.00	150.00	-do-	..	36
(xxii) 132KV Sangod to Jhalawar with S/S at Jhalawar.	..	..	..	..	70.00	70.00	-do-	..	48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(xxiii) 132KV Kota to Deoli line with S/S at Deoli	100.00	100.00	Line length.	Km.	90
Total—2	3085.00	3085.00			
3. Drought Area Schemes:									
(i) 132 KV S/C Jodhpur-Pokaran via Dechu with S/S at Pokaran and Dechu.	234.00	234.00	Line length.	Km.	139
(ii) 132 KV S/C Jodhpur-Balotra line.	128.00	128.00	-do-	..	89
Total—3	362.00	362.00			
4. Kota Thermal Transmission Schemes:									
(i) 400 KV S/C line from Kota-Jaipur with S/S at Jaipur and Kota line.	300.00	300.00	-do-	..	190
(ii) 220 KV S/C Beawar-Jodhpur with S/S at Jodhpur.	200.00	200.00	-do-	..	138
(iii) 220 KV S/C Jodhpur-Bikaner line with S/S at Bikaner	150.00	150.00	-do-	..	192
(iv) 220 KV S/C Jaipur-Beawar Line	100.00	100.00	-do-	..	163
Total—4	750.00	750.00			
5. Mahi Transmission Schemes									
(i) 220 KV D/C line from Mahi to Dungarpur	138.00	138.00	-do-	..	85
(ii) 220 KV Dungarpur to Debari II circuit of Naroda-Debari line	50.00	50.00	-do-	..	83

(iii) 220 KV S/C Debari Jodhpur line	..	..	..	..	50.00	50.00	Line length.	Km.	208
TOTAL 5 :	..	..	..	..	238.00	238.00			
TOTAL-2 (New Transmission lines (2+3+4+5))	..	..	..	..	4435.00	4435.00			
TOTAL B-Transmission Lines	..	..	..	..	5642.00	5642.00			
C. Sub-Transmission Distribution and Service Connections	..	..	..	..	2800.00	2800.00			
D. Rural Electrification	..	..	..	..	2000.00	2000.00	Localities to be electrified Wells to be energised	Nos. Nos.	8000 1,20,000 *
E. Survey Investigation and Misc.	..	..	..	..	75.00	75.00			
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C+D+E)	..	..	..	..	18000.00	18000.00			
Total—Irrigation & Power	..	..	..	..	13567.00	18000.00			31567.00

IV. INDUSTRIES & MINES

A. LARGE & MEDIUM INDUSTRIES

State Enterprises

1. Expansion of Sodium Sulphate Plant, Didwana	..	..	6.45	60.00	..	66.45	Sodium Sulphate	Tonnes per day	40.00
2. Expansion of Sodium Sulphide Plant, Didwana	..	..	1.70	3.60	..	5.30	Sodium Sulphide	-do-	3.50
3. Expansion of Salt Sources Pachpadra, Didwana and Jabdinagar	..	..	..	15.00	..	15.00	Salt	Lakh Tonnes per year	1.10

*Targets relate to State Plan, Minimum Needs & R. E. C. Funds

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4. Expansion of State Woollen Mills, Bikaner	1.00	39.00	..	40.00	Woollen Yarn	Lakh Kgms. per year	3.00
5. Establishment of Salt Washery	6.50	8.75	..	15.25	Salt	Tonnes per day	250
6. Establishment of Caustic Soda unit	63.00	62.00	..	125.00	Caustic Soda	Tonnes per day	50
7. Establishment of Brewery	11.00	9.00	..	20.00	Sodium Tripoly Phosphate. Beer	Thousand Hect. per year	30
8. State Woollen Mills, Bikaner Deferred payment	13.00	..	13.00	..	..	..
TOTAL—A	89.65	210.35	..	300.00			

Rajasthan State Industrial & Mineral Development Corporation.

1. Subscription to Share Capital.									
2. Equity Participation in Joint Sector	..	..	..	400.00	..	400.00			
3. Equity Participation in Private Sector	..	..	..	100.00	..	100.00			
4. Subsidy for Land Development	..	..	..	100.00	..	100.00			
TOTAL	..	..	..	500.00	..	500.00			

Industries Department

1. Directorate of Industries-Development of Industrial Area	..	..	90.00	..	..	90.00	Development of Areas	No.	(15)
2. Revival of sick mills	..	..	..	25.00	..	25.00			
TOTAL large & medium Industries	..	..	179.65	735.35	..	915.00			

Village & Small Industries :

A-Handloom Development

1. Completion of Housing Colonies	..	1.00	..	..	2.00	3.00	Completion of Housing Colonies	No.	(7)
2. Improved appliances	2.00	..	..	..	..	2.00	Weavers to be benefitted	No	200
3. Design Centre	1.50	..	..	..	..	1.50	(i) Centre	No.	(1)
							(ii) Staff—Gazetted	No.	1
							(iii) Staff—Non-Gazetted	No.	1
TOTAL A	3.50	1.00	..	..	2.00	6.50			

B. Development of Hand Looms and Power Looms

3.50	..	..	..	..	3.50	Staff-Gazetted	No.	2
						Staff-Non-Gazetted	No.	5

C. Small Scale Industries.

1. Financial assistance

(i) Loan to Small Scale Industries	..	..	..	..	20.00	20.00	Units to be benefitted	No.	700
(ii) Subsidy on power	..	5.00	..	..	..	5.00	Units to be benefitted	No.	1000
(iii) Subsidy to RFC for differential interest on loan	..	40.00	..	..	..	40.00			
(iv) Subsidy for purchase of testing Equipments	..	2.75	..	..	..	2.75	Units to be benefitted	No.	150
(v) Subsidy for setting up testing houses	..	2.00	..	..	..	2.00	Testing Houses to be set up	No.	7

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(vi) Reimbursement of price preference	6.00	..	..	..	..	..	6.00	Corporations/Boards to be reimbursed	No.	10
2. Extension of Chemical Laboratory	1.25	1.75	..	..	..	..	3.00	Staff—Gazetted Staff—Non-Gazetted	No. No.	1 4
3. Training of Officers	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	Officers to be trained	No.	50
4. Statistics & Information & Publicity Cell	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	3.00	Staff—Gazetted Staff—Non-Gazetted	No. No.	1 10
5. Share Capital Contribution to RAJSICO	..	..	..	75.00	..	..	75.00			
6. Contribution towards setting up of testing centre by CSIR	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	5.00	Centre to be opened	No.	1
7. Salt Development										
(i) Development of salt areas in private sector	..	..	7.00	..	..	..	7.00	Areas to be Developed	No.	6
(ii) Survey & Demarcation of Salt Plots in Saline Areas	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	Survey & Demarcation in Areas	No.	10
(iii) Experiments for Salt Purification	1.60	0.40	..	..	..	..	2.00	Farms to be set up	No.	2
8. Direction & Superintendence	29.00	1.00	..	..	..	..	30.00	Staff—Gazetted Staff—Non-Gazetted	No. No.	35 75
9. Expansion of Weights & Measures Schemes	12.50	2.50	..	..	..	..	15.00	Staff—Gazetted Staff—Non-Gazetted	No. No.	6 48

10. Development of un-organised household industries	6.00	..	..	..	9.00	15.00	Centres to be opened	No.	5
							Employment to persons	No.	3000
11. Share Capital Contribution to RFC	..	..	..	35.00	..	35.00			
Total : C	66.35	55.40	7.00	110.00	29.00	267.75			

D-Handicrafts Development

1. Training under Master craftsmen	5.00	..	..	..	..	5.00	(i) Trainees to be benefited.	No.	250
2. Handicrafts Development Cell	2.12	0.13	..	..	..	2.25	(ii) Centres to be started	No.	25
							Staff—Gazetted	No.	3
							Staff—Non-Gazetted	No.	7
Total ; D	7.12	0.13	..	..	..	7.25			

E-Industrial Estates

1. Providing facilities in industrial estates	..	..	15.00	..	..	15.00	Industrial Estates-Capital works	No.	(11)
2. Assisted Industrial Estates	..	..	..	..	5.00	5.00	Assisted Industrial Estates	No.	20
Total : E	..	..	15.00	..	5.00	20.00			

F-Khadi & Village Industries

1. Khadi									
(i) New Model Charkha units (6-Spindle)	6.69	1.75	8.75	5.25	..	22.44	N.M.C. Units (each consisting of 25 six-spindle New model charkhas.)	No.	35
(ii) Rural Textile Units	..	..	0.50	1.54	..	2.04	Rural Textile Units	No.	1

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(iii) Sliver Making Plant		2.10	0.35	0.80	1.85	..	5.10	Sliver Making Plant	No.	1
(iv) Rebate on sales		20.00	..	..	..	..	20.00			
(v) Capital formation Grant		3.00	..	..	..	..	3.00	Institutions and Societies to be benefitted	No.	50
2. Village Industries. Capital Formation Grant		2.00	..	..	..	..	2.00	Coop. Societies and Institutions to be benefitted.	No.	100
3. Designs & Experiments in Khadi & Village Industries		4.50	0.50	..	..	..	5.00	Designs & Experiments Centres to be Established	No.	1
4. Khadi & Village Industries Intensive Development Projects.		5.00	..	..	..	..	5.00	Khadi & Village Industries Intensive Dev. Projects	No.	5
5. Establishment.										
(i) Textile Technical Cell		1.20	0.02	..	..	..	1.22	Textile Technical Cell	No.	1
(ii) Statistical Cell		1.66	0.06	..	..	..	1.72	Statistical Cell	No.	1
(iii) Regional Development Offices		8.55	1.35	..	..	..	9.90	Regional Dev. offices.	No.	6
(iv) Organisational and Marketing Staff		2.15	0.43	..	..	..	2.58			
	TOTAL F	56.85	4.46	10.05	8.64	..	80.00			
TOTAL :—Village & Small Industries		137.32	60.99	32.05	118.64	36.00	385.00			

Mineral Development

1. Intensive prospecting and mineral survey re-organisation & expansion of Mines & Geology Deptt.)	166.00	7.00	25.00	52.00	..	250.00	Investigation	No.	10
2. Quarry Improvement Scheme	20.00	0.50	..	29.50	..	50.00	Quarry Blocks	No.	8
3. Approach Roads to Mines & Quarries	..	..	100.00	..	..	100.00	Roads to be constructed	Km.	100
4. Loans to small scale mining lessees	..	..	..	..	25.00	25.00	Parties benefitted	No.	200
5. Phosphate prospecting	73.00	2.00	5.00	20.00	..	100.00	Phosphate prospecting	Million Tonnes	1

6. Under New Development Corporation

(i) Phosphate beneficiation						
(ii) Base metal mining	..	..	..	1000.000	..	1000.00
(iii) Tungeston ore mining & beneficiation						

7. Under RIMDC

(i) Wet mica grinding plant						
(ii) Fullers earth activation						
(iii) Fluoride mining & beneficiation Plant	..	..	..	140.00	..	140.00
(iv) Graphite mining & beneficiation						

TOTAL—Mineral Development 259.00 9.50 130.00 1241.50 25.00 1665.00

Total—Industries & Mines 396.32 70.49 341.70 2095.49 61.00 2965.00

V. TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION

ROADS

1. State Highways	..	..	..	854.61	..	854.61	(i) Construction of Roads Kms.	116
							(ii) Improvement of Roads ..	1657
2. Major District Roads	..	..	..	447.36	..	447.36	(i) Construction of Roads ..	263
							(ii) Improvement of Roads ..	768
3. Rural Roads	..	..	..	573.69	..	573.69	(i) Construction of Roads ..	582
							(ii) Improvement of Roads ..	985
4. Tools & Plants	..	..	..	300.00	..	300.00		
5. Additional Staff	..	..	..	54.34	..	54.34		
6. Maintenance of completed Roads	..	..	..	20.00	..	20.00	(i) Construction of Roads Kms.	961
							(ii) Improvement of Roads ..	3410
TOTAL Roads	..	..	..	2250.00	..	2250.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rajasthan Road Transport Corporation	..	..	..	300.00	..	300.00			
TOURISM									
1. Additional accommodation in the Tourist Bungalows.	5.22	..	56.78	..	..	62.00	Tourist Bungalows Developed	No.	9
2. Development of Places of Tourist Interest.	..	..	52.00	..	..	52.00			
3. Construction of Hotels (Three or Four Star Categories)	..	..	30.00	..	..	30.00	Hotels to be constructed	No.	2
4. Familiarisation of Tours & Publicity	26.00	..	..	..	..	26.00			
5. Fairs & Festivals	10.00	..	..	..	..	10.00			
6. Opening of a Tourist Transport wing in the Raj. State Road Transport Corporation	12.70	7.30	..	..	..	20.00			
TOTAL—Tourism	53.92	7.30	138.78	..	..	200.00			
Total Transport & Communication	53.92	7.30	138.78	2550.00	..	2750.00			

VI. SOCIAL SERVICES

GENERAL EDUCATION

A-Elementary Education

1. Enrolment drives including Annual Census & Publicity	80.00	20.00	100.00			
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2.	Upgrading of the existing facilities in schools	50.00	180.00	230.00	Schools covered	No.	15000
3.	Science Education	5.00	75.00	..	..	..	80.00	Equipment provided: Schools covered	..	20000
4.	Library facilities	..	28.00	..	..	..	28.00	Libraries strengthened Schools covered	..	20000
5.	Provision of Sewing and Music in Girls Schools	3.50	6.50	..	..	..	10.00	Schools covered	..	300
6.	Strengthening of Academic Institutes	40.00	10.00	..	..	..	50.00			
7.	Strengthening of Administrative Machinery	137.00	63.00	..	..	..	200.00			
8.	Incentive to teachers for research and experimentation	5.90	..	..	..	..	5.90	Teachers Benefitted	No.	200
9.	Headmaster's forums	2.00	..	..	..	..	2.00	Forums established	..	30
10.	Awards to teachers for innovative practices	1.00	..	..	..	..	1.00	Awards-Teachers benefitted.	No.	1000
11.	Improvement of curricula	10.00	..	..	..	..	10.00			
12.	Work experience	40.00	20.00	..	..	..	60.00			
13.	Strengthening of existing special Pre-Primary schools	..	2.00	1.50	..	..	3.50	Schools covered	No.	7
14.	Pre-school child development centres	14.10	..	..	..	..	14.10	Centres opened	..	500
15.	Improvement of games and sports	20.00	10.00	..	..	..	30.00			
16.	Grant-in-aid to Non-Govt. Primary and Upper Primary Schools	50.00	10.00	..	..	..	60.00			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17. Maintenance of School Buildings	40.00		40.00			40.00	Buildings Maintained	No.	700
18. Rent for School buildings	126.50					126.50			
19. Extension of existing Buildings			100.00			100.00			
20. Text-book Press		25.00				25.00	Estt. of Printing Press	No.	1
21. Taking over of Non-Govt.Schools	25.00	5.00				30.00			
22. Teachers Training :									
(i) Opening of New S.T.C. Training Schools	160.00	14.00	..	..	..	174.00	Schools to be opened	No.	20 Schools
(ii) Strengthening of existing S.T.C. schools including Work experience	5.00	15.00	..	..	..	20.00	Schools benefitted	..	20 Schools
(iii) Strengthening of Correspondence Course for Teachers education	27.00	3.00	..	..	..	30.00			
(iv) Strengthening of Physical Education Institute.	2.00	1.00	2.00	..	..	5.00	Institute	No.	1
(v) In-service Training	65.00	..	..	..	..	65.00	Teachers	..	15000
TOTAL A : Elementary Education	869.00	487.50	143.50	..	..	1500.00			

SECONDARY EDUCATION

1. Secondary.

(i) Upgradation of Upper Primary Schools to Secondary Schools	188.80	20.00	208.80	Schools upgraded.	No.	200
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(60)

(ii)	Opening of Science Maths. Group	13.86	4.50	18.36	Subject introduced	No.	60
(iii)	Opening of Science Maths. and Biology Group	23.80	8.16	..	..	..	31.96	Subject introduced	..	60
(iv)	Opening of Commerce Group	10.90	7.40	..	..	..	18.30	Subject introduced	..	60
(v)	Opening of Agriculture Group	9.30	1.48	..	..	..	10.78	Subject introduced	..	30
(vi)	Other New Subjects	2.20	0.30	..	..	..	2.50			
(vii)	Additional I/II grade Teachers	67.55	1.20	..	..	..	68.75	Teachers appointed	No.	600

2. Higher Secondary:

(i)	Upgradation of Secondary to Higher Secondary	90.00	10.00	..	..	..	100.00	Higher Secondary Schools	No.	50
(ii)	Opening of subjects	20.00	5.00	..	..	..	25.00	Subjects	No.	30
(iii)	Additional II grade Teachers in Higher Secondary Schools	21.80	0.40	..	..	..	22.20	Teachers appointed	No.	200
(iv) a.	General improvement of existing schools	13.00	60.00	..	..	..	73.00			
b.	Provision of Laboratory Assistants and Laboratory Boys	43.45	0.60	..	..	..	44.05	Schools covered	No.	300
c.	Science equipment in existing schools	5.00	20.00	..	..	..	25.00	Schools benefitted	..	500
(v)	Vocationalisation	50.00	50.00	..	..	..	100.00			
(vi)	Improvement of School Libraries	5.75	12.00	..	..	..	17.75	Schools covered	No	700

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(vii) Strengthening of Administration	45.00	5.00	..	..	..	..	50.00			
(viii) Strengthening of Special Schools	30.00	10.00	..	..	..	..	40.00	Schools covered	No.	4
(ix) Text-books libraries	4.00	7.00	..	..	..	..	11.00	Pupils benefitted	Lakh No.	1.00
(x) Improvement of games & sports	12.00	15.00	..	..	..	..	27.00			
(xi) Scholarships	12.00	..	..	..	..	..	12.00			
(xii) Provision of School Buses	1.60	11.40	..	..	..	..	13.00	Buses procured	No.	15
(xiii) Construction of Girls Hostels	..	..	10.00	..	..	..	10.00	Hostels constructed	No.	10
(xiv) Headmaster's forums and subject forums	4.80	1.00	..	..	..	..	5.80	Forums organised	..	50
(xv) (a) Extension of existing buildings	..	..	76.00	..	..	..	76.00			
(b) Maintenance of existing buildings	..	..	14.00	..	..	..	14.00			
(c) Rent for accommodation	10.00	..	..	..	..	..	10.00			
(xvi) Grant-in-aid to Non-Government Secondary Schools	42.00	3.00	..	..	..	..	45.00			
(xvii) Teacher's Training										
(a) Improvemnt of existing teachers training colleges	0.75	3.00	..	..	..	..	3.75	Colleges covered	No.	2
(b) Strengthening of Extension services Department of Training Colleges	4.00	1.00	..	..	..	..	5.00	Extension services Deptt, strengthened	..	4
(c) Strengthening of State Board of Teachers Education	4.50	0.50	..	..	..	..	5.00			
(d) In-service training of teachers	14.00	1.00	..	..	..	..	15.00			

18. Other Educational Programme

(1) Social Education

(i) Adult Literacy	20.00	5.00	..	..	..	25.00			
(ii) Improvement of Divisional District and Tehsil Libraries	5.00	10.00	5.00	..	..	20.00	Libraries strengthened	No.	37

19. Other Programme

(2) (i) Education	5.00	5.00	..	..	..	10.00			
(ii) Talented Teachers	..	5.00	..	..	..	5.00			
(iii) Teachers Home	0.50	0.50	5.00	..	..	6.00	Teachers Home	No.	6
(iv) Scouts and Guides	20.00	..	..	..	..	20.00			
(v) Youth Hostels	2.00	2.00	1.00	..	..	5.00	Hostels	..	5
TOTAL.—Secondary Education and Other Programmes	802.56	286.44	111.00	..	..	1200.00			

C. Higher Education

1. Grant-in-aid to Universities :—

(i) Uni. of Raj, Jaipur	44.00	..	..	..	..	44.00			
(ii) Uni. of Jodhpur, Jodhpur	63.00	..	..	..	..	63.00			
(iii) Uni. of Udaipur, Udaipur	18.00	..	..	..	..	18.00			
(iv) Lump sum provision	25.00	..	..	..	..	25.00			

2. Schemes Implemented by the Director of Colleges Education :

(i) Int. of New Subjects	20.00	10.00	30.00	Subject introduced Sciences Home Science	No. No.	5 3
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(63)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
							Commerce	No.	5
							Arts.	No.	5
							Drawing	No.	5
(ii) Imp. of Existing Colleges	167.50	70.00	77.50	315.00	Staff Gazetted Non-Gazetted Buildings Laboratory Lib. Block	No. No. No. No. No.	750 262 (4) 10 15
(iii) Imp. of Lib. Facilities	5.00	4.00	13.00	..	..	22.00	Hostels	No.	15
(iv) Hostels	3.00	1.50	19.50	..	..	24.00	Hostels	No.	15
(v) State Inst. of Lang. Studies (Eng. Division) Jaipur	1.00	..	5.00	..	..	6.00	Building	No.	1
(vi) Grant to Non-Govt. Colleges	50.50	..	..	..	..	50.50	Colleges	No.	10
(vii) Strengthening of Administrative set up	1.00	..	4.00	..	..	5.00	Building	No.	1
(viii) Opening of New Colleges	45.00	14.00	..	..	..	59.00	Colleges	No.	7
(ix) Students Welfare Activities	..	10.00	..	..	..	10.00	Colleges	No.	50
(x) National Service corps.	..	12.50	..	..	..	12.50	Student benefited	No.	25000
TOTAL : Higher Education	443.00	122.00	119.00	..	..	684.00			

Sanskrit Education

1. Supplementation of Staff in the Existing Government Sanskrit Institutions :—

(i) Acharya and Shastri Colleges	4.25	..	..	..	..	4.25	Institution benefited	No.	13
(ii) Upadhyaya Colleges and Pathshalas	13.30	..	..	..	..	13.30	Institution benefited	No.	30
2. Introduction of new subjects	1.25	0.25	..	..	..	1.50	Number of subject introduced	No.	2

3.	Grant-in-aid to Non-Government Sanskrit Institutions	4.20	..	..	..	..	4.20	New institution to be taken on Grant-aid list and non-recurring grant to be provided. Institution benefitted	No.	10
4.	Strengthening of Adm. set up	3.70	0.30	..	..	..	4.00	Staff—Gazetted Non-Gazetted	No. ..	2 22
5.	Construction, Addition and Alteration, Repairs of the/in the Departmental Buildings	..	..	7.75	..	..	7.75			
TOTAL		26.70	0.55	7.75	..	..	35.00			

E. National Cadet Corps

1.	Conversion of Tech. Air Sqn. into Flying Sqn.							Conversion of Tech. Air sqn.n into Flying Sq.	No.	1
2.	Const. of Hangers							Const. of Hangers	No.	1
		7.10	..	..	0.90	..	8.00			
3.	Raising of Naval Unit, Kota							Raising of Naval Unit at Kota	No.	1
4.	Raising of Junior Division Troops							Raising of Junior Division Trps.	No.	19
Total—National Cadet Corps		7.10	..	..	0.90	..	8.00			
Rajasthan Sports Council		..	30.00	..	..	..	30.00			
Total—Gen. Education		2148.36	926.49	331.25	0.90	..	3457.00			

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CULTURAL PROGRAMMES										
A- Archaeology and Museums										
1. Survey of monuments	0.70	7.30	0.40	..	..	..	8.40	Preparation of Archaeological Atlas		
								Districts Covered	No.	10
2. Survey of Antiquities	1.21	0.82	..	0.30	..	..	2.33	Districts Covered	No.	10
3. Re-organisation and Development of Museums	1.20	2.45	4.12	..	..	..	7.77	Museums Covered	No.	15
4. Development of Observatory	..	0.70	..	..	..	..	0.70	Observatory Covered	No.	1
5. Opening of New Museums	0.56	0.24	..	..	..	..	0.80	Museums opened	No.	1
TOTAL-A	3.67	11.51	4.52	0.30	..	..	20.00			
B-Archives										
1. Construction of Two Stack Rooms at Bikaner	..	..	2.50	..	..	..	2.50			
2. Construction of New Building for Archival Repository at Jaipur	..	..	4.10	..	..	..	4.10			
3. Fitting of Metal Racks and Exhaust Fans etc.	..	..	0.65	..	..	..	0.65			
4. Air conditioning of stack rooms both of Bikaner and Jaipur	..	..	2.50	..	..	..	2.50			
5. Providing of additional staff	2.25	..	..	..	..	..	2.25	Additional Post-Gazetted	No.	4
								Non-Gazetted	No.	12
6. Purchase of Preservation Material]	..	0.50	..	..	..	..	0.50			
TOTAL-B	2.25	0.50	9.75	..	..	..	12.50			

C-Oriental Research Institute

Survey of Manuscripts, documents, painting, other art objects and to encourage research in old Rajasthani Literature

3.00 2.00 5.00

(i) Publication of Catalogue of Manuscripts No. 20
(ii) Publication of old Books No. 20
(iii) Purchase of Rare and Important Manuscripts No. 3000

TOTAL-C 3.00 2.00 5.00

D-Academics 12.50 12.50

Total--Cultural Programmes 21.42 14.01 14.27 0.30 .. 50.00

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

A Polytechnics/Directorate and Board of Technical Education

1. Reorganisation of courses and Modernisation of equipment	3.00	12.00	..	..	..	15.00
2. Diversified and Sandwich course	11.50	2.00	..	..	..	13.50
3. Post Diploma course	9.40	2.60	..	..	..	12.00
4. Part time course	3.00	..	..	..	..	3.00
5. Development of physical facilities	..	..	6.00	..	..	6.00
6. Short term and Refresher courses	1.00	..	..	..	..	1.00
7. Faculty Development	2.00	..	..	..	..	2.00

(i) In take capacity No. 40
(ii) Subjects No. 2 (Chemical Drawing)
-do- No. 120
-do- No. 45

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8. Practical Training and Manpower assessment		5.50	1.00	..	..	..	6.50			
9. Board of Tech. Edu. and curriculum Development cell and Examination		2.00	..	..	..	..	2.00			
TOTAL A		37.40	17.60	6.00	..	..	61.00			
B-Grant-in-aid to Engg. Colleges										
1. Malviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur		1.00	7.00	..	..	..	8.00			
2. M.B.M.Engg. College, Jodhpur		1.00	5.00	..	..	..	6.00			
TOTAL B		2.00	12.00	..	..	..	14.00			
Grand Total-Technical Education		39.40	29.60	6.00	..	..	75.00			
MODERN MEDICINE										
A-Medical Education										
Medical Colleges										
(i) Jaipur		9.36	14.79	13.00	..	..	37.15	Intake capacity	No.	100
(ii) Bikaner		24.89	7.41	7.70	..	..	40.00	-do-	"	100
(iii) Udaipur		45.41	22.50	26.00	..	..	93.91*	-do-	"	100
(iv) Jodhpur		23.53	2.00	16.66	..	..	42.19	-do-	"	50
(v) Ajmer		24.55	5.60	18.57	..	..	48.72	-do-	"	50
Teaching Hospitals										
(i) Jaipur		20.28	71.92	35.92	..	..	128.12			
(ii) Bikaner		25.16	15.30	7.30	..	..	47.76			
(iii) Udaipur		Included in Medical College, Udaipur								
(iv) Jodhpur		14.25	14.00	43.34	..	..	71.59			
(v) Ajmer		19.23	8.40	40.93	..	..	68.56			
TOTAL-A Medical Education		206.66	161.92	209.42	..	..	578.00			

*Inclusive of teaching hospitals.

B. Director, Medical and Health Services

1. Consolidation Schemes

1. Making up the deficiencies in existing hospitals

(a) Staff according to 1961 rationalisation pattern	127.79	..	..	..	..	127.79	Additional Staff -		
							(i) Medical (G)	No.	195
							(ii) Para-Medical	No.	493
							(iii) Others	No.	750
(b) Repairs to additional and alteration to existing buildings	..	..	40.00	..	..	40.00			
(c) Repairs and replacement of equipment and vehicles	..	15.00	..	..	..	15.00	(i) Replacement of Dental Units.	No.	10
							(ii) Replacement of Vehicles	No.	40
TOTAL-1	127.79	15.00	40.00	..	..	182.79			

2. District Hospitals

(i) Up-gradation of Distt. Hospitals	29.73	8.20	8.51	..	..	46.44	additional Accommodation Hospitals	No.	5
(ii) Specialists services	46.01	23.40	..	..	..	69.41	Appointment of Specialists	No.	234
(iii) District Hospital (Jaipur)	30.00	8.00	..	..	..	38.00	Estt. of Distt Hospitals with 200 beds	No.	1
TOTAL-2	105.74	39.60	8.51	..	..	153.85			

3. Mobile Surgical Unit	2.50	0.50	1.00	..	..	4.00	Additional Beds	No.	100
4. M.C.W. Centres	12.50	0.70	..	..	..	13.20	Additional beds in M.C.W Centres	No.	14
5. Guinea Worm Control	3.50	1.50	..	..	..	5.00	Guinea Worm Control Units	No.	5
6. Laboratory Services	10.00	..	..	..	..	10.00	Establishment of —		
							(i) State Laboratory	No.	1
							(ii) Distt. Laboratories	No.	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7. Prevention of Food Adulteration	12.50	..	..	..	..	12.50	Head quarter Cell Distt. Food Laboratory	No. No.	1 1
8. Drug Control	12.50	..	..	..	..	12.50	Appointment of Staff	No.	21
9. Dispensaries-cum-M.C.W. Centers and Mobile Health Units									
(i) Rural	94.96	13.65	..	..	..	108.61	Estt. of Disp. cum-M.C.W. Centres	No.	65
(ii) Urban	27.10	2.10	..	..	..	29.20	Urban Dispensaries	No.	35
(iii) Mobile	4.75	2.25	..	..	..	7.00	Estt. of Mobile Health Units	No.	5
10. School Health Services	9.18	1.72	..	..	..	10.90	(i) State H.Q. Unit (ii) Distt. Units	No. No.	1 26
11. Health Education	8.85	1.00	..	..	..	9.85	(i) State H.Q. Bureau (ii) Distt. Units	No. No.	1 5
12. Training Programme	15.91	0.35	..	..	..	16.26	Public Health Institute	No.	1
13. Epidemiological Health Intelligence Unit	3.34	1.00	..	..	..	4.34	(i) Epidemiological Unit (ii) State Unit Field Lab.	No. No.	1 4
14. Planning and Evaluation Unit	4.50	0.50	..	..	..	5.00	Health and Evaluation Unit	No.	1
TOTAL C	455.62	79.87	49.51	..	..	585.00			
Total— Modern Medicine	662.28	241.79	258.93	..	..	1163.00			

AYURVED

1. Improvement in Govt. Ayurvedic Colleges	11.58	2.70	17.00	..	..	31.28	(i) Beds (ii) Additional Staff—G.O. N.G.O.	No. No. No.	100 3 53
2. Improvement in Govt. Ayurvedic Pharmacies	17.51	2.00	2.50	..	..	22.01	(i) Additional Staff—G.O. N.G.O.	No. No.	9 36

3. Opening and Upgrading of Ayurvedic/Unani/Homoeopathic Dispensaries	42.07	2.08	..	..	..	44.15	(i) Opening of 'C' Class Dispensaries	No.	150
							(ii) Upgrading of 'C' class Disp. into 'B' Class	No.	25
							(iii) Staff	No.	611
4. Consolidation of the existing Hospitals and Ayurvedic/Unani/Homoeopathic Dispensaries	59.36	0.75	15.00	..	..	75.11	(i) Beds	No.	150
							(ii) Additional Staff N.G.O	No.	482
5. Strengthening of Administrative set up	23.12	5.40	..	..	..	28.52	(i) Additional Staff	No.	91
6. Estt. of Arogya Kendras	1.86	0.47	..	..	..	2.33	(i) Estt. of Arogya Kendra	No.	1
							(ii) Mobile van	No.	1
							(iii) Staff—G.O.	No.	1
							N.G.O	No.	10
7. Grant-in-aid to Private Educational and Medical Institutions of Indian and Homoeopathic Medicines	5.00	..	..	..	..	5.00			
8. Research in Ayurvedic Science									
(i) Literary Research	3.00	0.60	..	..	..	3.60	Staff —G.O.	No.	5
							N.G.O.	No.	5
(ii) Drug Standardisation Unit	2.15	0.85	..	..	..	3.00	Staff —G.O.	No.	6
							N.G.O.	No.	12
(iii) Extensive Cultivation of Medicinal Plants	6.30	3.70	..	..	..	10.00	Staff —G.O.	No.	1
							N.G.O.	No.	8
(iv) Short term Refresher Course for village Vaidyas	3.55	1.45	..	..	..	5.00	Staff —N.G.O	No.	4
TOTAL	175.50	20.00	34.50	..	..	230.00			

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Urban Water Supply										
1. Urban Water Supply Schemes	1480.00	..	1480.00	Augmentation of W. S. S. No.			45
2. Sewerage and Drainage Schemes	420.00	..	420.00	(i) Sewerage Schemes started	..		1
							(ii) Drainage sch. started	..		6
TOTAL	1900.00	..	1900.00				
Rural Water Supply										
1. Piped Water supply	..	3600.00	..	..	..	3600.00	Villages covered	No.		2850
2. Wells Prog.	..	400.00	..	..	..	400.00				
TOTAL	..	4000.00	..	..	..	4000.00				
Housing and Urban Development										
1. Low Income Group Housing	350.00	350.00	Construction of Houses	No.		3500
2. Middle Income Group Housing	150.00	150.00	..	..		600
3. Land Inventories	250.00	250.00	Acquisition of Land	Acres		1700
4. Land Directorate	15.00	..	..	..	..	15.00				
5. Rental Housing	150.00	..	..	150.00				
6. Industrial Housing	..	120.00	30.00	..	..	150.00				
7. Village Housing	20.00	..	..	..	..	20.00				
8. Slum Clearance	..	50.00	..	..	50.00	100.00	Providing facilities to Slum clearance	No.		20000

9.	Apex Cooperative Financing Society Share Capital	..	..	..	50.00	..	50.00			
10.	Apex Co-operative Financing Society-Subsidy	..	5.00	..	..	..	5.00			
11.	Town Planning	32.70	2.30	..	..	..	35.00	Staff – Gazetted Non-Gazetted	No. No.	13 124
12.	Solid Waste Disposal	..	150.00	..	..	..	150.00			
13.	Roads and Drainage in Municipal Areas	..	..	..	200.00	..	200.00	Town Covered	No.	30
14.	Local Bodies Directorate	4.00	6.00	..	..	..	10.00			
15.	Local Self Government Department (Secretariat)	4.00	1.00	..	..	..	5.00			
16.	Development of Bhakra Mandis	..	..	..	75.00	..	75.00			
TOTAL		75.70	334.30	180.00	325.00	800.00	1715.00			

1. *Welfare of Backward Classes :*

A. Scheduled Tribes

1. Education :

(i)	Scholarships to pre-matric students including those of I. T. I.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00	Students benefited	No.	420
(ii)	Additional Scholarships to post-matric students taking up degree and post graduates	14.00	..	..	..	..	14.00		..	100
(iii)	Boarding grants to the students	55.00	..	..	..	..	55.00		..	650
(iv)	Special Coaching	5.00	..	..	..	..	5.00		..	
(v)	Hostel Building	..	..	10.00	..	..	10.00	Buildings	..	6

2. Economic Development :

(i)	Assistance for Small Scale Industries	..	10.00	10.00	Persons benefited	No.	2150
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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(ii) Assistance for Mining Contracts	..	5.00	5.00	Persons benefited	No.	100
(iii) Assistance for Agriculture inputs	..	25.00	..	..	..	..	25.00	"	"	2500
(iv) Training for Young Farmers	10.00	..	..	..	..	..	10.00			
(v) Assistance for Animal Husbandry	..	25.00	..	..	..	..	25.00	"	"	2500
(vi) Credit facilities	..	35.00	..	..	..	..	35.00			
(vii) Marketing	..	35.00	..	..	..	..	35.00			
3. Health, Housing and other Schemes										
(i) Legal Assistance	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	5.00			
(ii) Housing	..	15.00	..	..	..	..	15.00			
(iii) Administration	10.00	..	..	..	..	..	10.00			
TOTAL—A(S. T.)	115.00	155.00	10.00	..	..	..	280.00			
B. Scheduled Castes										
1. Education										
(i) Scholarships to Pre-Matric students including those of I. T. P's.	35.00	..	..	..	..	..	35.00	Students benefited	No.	7000
(ii) Additional Scholarships to Post Martic students	20.00	..	..	..	..	..	20.00	"	"	1250
(iii) Boarding grants to the students	40.00	..	..	..	..	..	40.00	"	"	280
2. Economic Development										
(i) Assistance for settling in trades	..	100.00	..	..	..	..	100.00	Persons benefited	No.	4000
(ii) Assistance to Agriculturists	..	60.00	..	..	..	..	60.00	"	"	6000

3. Health, Housing and other Schemes

(i) Subsidy for drinking Water Wells	..	10.00	..	..	..	10.00	Wells Constructed	No.	500
(ii) Administration, Coordination and Research	..	5.00	..	..	..	5.00			
(iii) Improvement in living and working conditions for Sweepers	5.00	..	..	..	..	5.00	Opening of Creaches	..	3
(iv) Housing	..	175.00	..	..	..	175.00	Houses constructed	..	17500
(v) Aid to Vol. Agencies	20.00	..	..	..	..	20.00			
Total--B (S. C.)	120.00	350.00	..	..	..	470.00			

C-Welfare of other Weaker Sections including Denotified Tribes, Nomadic Tribes and Semi Nomadic Tribes.

1. Education-Scholarships	35.00	..	..	..	..	35.00	Students benefited	No.	10000
2. Economic Development									
(i) Assistance to Agriculturists	..	20.00	..	..	..	20.00	Persons benefited	..	2000
(ii) Assistance for Small Scale Industries	..	20.00	..	..	..	20.00	Persons benefited	..	2000
3. Health, Housing and other Schemes									
Assistance for Housing to Nomadic Tribes and Denotified Tribes only	..	15.00	..	..	..	15.00	Persons benefited	..	1500
TOTAL-C(D. T.)	35.00	55.00	..	..	..	90.00			
GRAND TOTAL	270.00	560.00	10.00	..	..	840.00			

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Children Act Programme										
(i) Observation Home		13.00	2.00	..	..	..	15.00	Observation Home opened	No.	1
(ii) Children's Home		6.20	0.80	..	..	..	7.00	Children Home opened	"	2
(iii) Special School		3.00	0.40	..	..	..	3.40	Spl. School	"	2
(iv) Children Courts		4.60	0.40	..	..	..	5.00	Children Court Estab- lished	"	2
(v) Children Welfare Boards		3.60	0.40	..	..	..	4.00	Children Board Estab- lished	"	6
(vi) Offices of District Children Officers		5.20	0.30	..	..	..	5.50	Offices opened	"	6
(vii) Strengthening of office of the Children Officers		1.25	0.25	..	..	..	1.50			
(viii) Training-cum-Production Centres		2.50	0.60	..	..	..	3.10			
(ix) Buildings		5.00	..	..	5.00			
2. Probation Services		7.50	0.50	..	..	..	8.00	(i) Upgradation of Pro- bation Officers	No.	9
								(ii) Regional probation offices Established	No.	4
3. Beggary Prevention and Control, Introduction of Anti Beggary Legis- lation in Urban Areas.										
(i) Production-cum-training		8.50	1.50	..	..	..	10.00	Centres opened	No.	3
(ii) Home for infirmed old Beggars		2.00	0.50	..	..	..	2.50	"	"	1
(iii) Field Units		2.80	0.20	..	..	..	3.00	Units established	"	3
4. Founding Home		3.50	0.50	..	..	..	4.00	Home opened	"	1
5. Welfare of Aged and Infirm										
(i) Home for Aged and Infirm		3.50	0.50	..	..	..	4.00	Home opened	"	1
(ii) Recreation Clubs		0.20	0.10	..	..	..	0.30			
(iii) Medical Social Services		0.20	..	..	..	..	0.20			

6. Welfare of Physically and Mentally Handicapped ;

- (i) Improvement in Mentally Retarded Home for Women
- (ii) Prosthetic Aid and other Aids
- (iii) Sheltered Workshops
- (iv) Home for Mentally Retarded Children and Persons
- (v) Hostel for Orthopaedically Handicapped

1.00	0.50	..	..	..	1.50
5.00	..	..	..	..	5.00
2.50	0.25	..	..	..	2.75
2.25	0.25	..	..	..	2.50
2.25	0.50	..	..	..	2.75

Workshop started	No.	1
Home opened	"	1
Hostel constructed	"	1

7. Women and Child Welfare

- (i) Rehabilitation Home for Women
- (ii) Work Centres
- (iii) Pension Schemes for Widows
- (iv) Working Women Hostel
- (v) Bal Bhawans

5.30	0.70	..	..	..	6.00
3.60	0.40	..	..	..	4.00
8.00	..	..	..	..	8.00
1.50	..	..	..	..	1.50
..	..	4.50	..	..	4.50

Home	No.	2
Centres	"	3
Beneficiaries	"	500
Hostel	"	1
Bal Bhawan	"	1

8. Training and Research

5.00	5.00
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Total—Social Welfare

103.95	11.55	9.50	125.00
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LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

A. E. S. I.

- 1. Opening of ESI Hospital at Kota
- 2. Starting of ESI Dispensaries
- 3. Specialist services at different Centres for I. Ps.
- 4. Maintenance of Annexes

1.90	0.31	..	..	..	2.21
2.30	0.10	..	..	..	2.40
0.26	..	..	..	..	0.26
0.38	0.25	0.50	..	..	1.13

Hospital	No.	1
Dispensaries	No.	11
Specialist Services Centres	No.	4
Annexes	No.	2

TOTAL—E.S.I.

4.84	0.66	0.50	6.00
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(22)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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B-Craftsmen Training-

1. Reorganisation of Trades and Modernisation of Equipments	5.00	15.00	20.00				
2. Diversification of Trades	2.70	5.00	2.30	..	..	10.00	Trainees	No.		400
3. Agro-Industries and Mining Trades	3.00	3.30	1.70	..	..	8.00	Trainees	No.		80
4. Rural Training Centres	4.91	2.09	..	..	..	7.00	Institute Trainees	No.		1
5. Production Centres	3.30	1.70	..	..	..	5.00	Trainees	No.		64
6. Quality Improvement for Instructor	2.00	..	..	..	..	2.00				90
7. Provision for Adequate Physical facilities	..	..	35.00	..	..	35.00				
8. Placement and Trg. Cell	3.00	..	..	..	..	3.00				
9. Apprenticeship Scheme—										
(i) Apprenticeship Training Programme	12.00	2.80	0.20	..	..	15.00	Apprentice	No.		1300
TOTAL—Craftsmen Training	35.91	29.89	39.20	..	..	105.00				

C-Employment Directorate-

1. Employment and Coverage of Employment Services	5.54	0.15	..	..	..	5.69	(i) Town Employment Exchanges	No.		5
							(ii) State Employment Exchanges for Ex-Servicemen Physically Handicapped Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes	No.		1
							(iii) Publicity Wing for Directorate	No.		1
							(iv) Staff:-			
							Gazetted	No.		7
							Non-Gazetted	No.		29

(78)

2. Collection of Employment Market Information	1.75	0.05	..	..	..	1.80	(i) Cell for enforcement on Compulsory Notification of Vacancies Act	No.	1
3. Vocational Guidance and Employment Counselling	7.31	0.20	..	..	..	7.51	(ii) State Career Study Centre at Hqrs.	No.	1
							(iii) Evaluation and Implementation Cell	No.	1
							(iv) Job Development Unit	No.	1
							(v) Strengthening of State V.G. Unit	No.	1
							(vi) University Employment Assistance and Guidance Bureaus	No.	4
							(vii) Staff :— Gazetted	No.	12
							Non-Gazetted	No.	32
TOTAL—Employment Directorate	14.60	0.40	..	..	..	15.00			

D. Labour Welfare

1. Labour Department

(i) Implementation of the recommendations of National Commission on Labour for improvement of Industrial relation	6.17	..	..	..	..	6.17	Staff:—Gazetted	No.	9
							Non-Gazetted	No.	20
(ii) Personnel and Welfare Advisory Service	1.65	..	..	..	..	1.65	Staff:—Gazttd	No.	1
							Non-Gazetted	No.	6
(iii) Grant-in-aid for Labour Welfare	1.00	..	..	..	..	1.00			

(79)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(iv) Reorganisation of existing activities of Labour Welfare Centres	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	1.00			
(v) Enforcement Machinery for Labour Laws	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	3.00	Staff-Non-Gazetted	No.	27
(vi) Research, Information and Publicity	1.93	..	..	..	..	..	1.93	Staff-Non-Gazetted	No.	5
(vii) Training	0.25	..	..	..	..	..	0.25			
Total I	15.00	..	..	..	..	..	15.00			
2. Strengthening of Factories Inspectorate	10.00	1.00	..	..	..	..	11.00	Staff:—Gazetted Non-Gazetted	No. No.	15 50
TOTAL D	25.00	1.00	..	..	..	..	26.00			
Total—Labour and Labour Welfare	80.35	31.95	39.70	..	..	..	152.00			
Public Cooperation	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	1.00			
Total—Social Service	3577.96	6169.69	934.15	2226.20	800.00	13708.00				

VII. MISCELLANEOUS

A-MISCELLANEOUS

A-Statistics

1. Strengthening of Statistical Machinery of different levels

<i>i.</i> District level set up	34.18	2.07	..	..	..	36.25	(i) Staff-Gazetted (ii) Non-Gazetted	No. -do-	3 132
<i>ii.</i> District Coordination Unit	2.16	0.04	..	..	..	2.20	(i) Staff-Gazetted (ii) Non-Gazetted	-do- -do-	1 6

(iii) Unit for collection, Compilation and analysis of social statistics	2.27	0.05	..	..	..	2.32	Staff—Gazetted Non—Gazetted	No. -do-	1 9
(iv) State level Machinery	8.97	0.56	..	..	..	9.53	Staff—Gazetted Non—Gazetted	No. -do-	3 21
2. Training of Statistical Personnel	6.97	0.53	..	..	..	7.50	Staff—Gazetted Non—Gazetted	No. -do-	2 1 ¹
3. Implementation of Registration of Births and Deaths Act	2.00	..	..	..	..	2.00			
4. Goods Traffic Survey	5.13	0.07	5.20	Staff—Gazetted Non—Gazetted	No. -do-	1 28

TOTAL—Statistics

61.68	3.32	65.00
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B-Information and Publicity

1. Information centres	3.00	..	7.00	10.00	Building Staff—Non-Gazetted	No. -do-	2 12
2. Field publicity	35.50	14.50	..	..	..	50.00	Vehicles Generators Projects Staff—Gazetted Non-Gazetted	No. " " " "	28 28 28 8 159
3. Publication	5.00	..	..	..	..	5.00			
4. Strengthening of Directorate	5.00	..	..	..	..	5.00			
Total—Information and Publicity	48.50	14.50	7.00	..	..	70.00			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C-Evaluation and Gazetteers									
<i>1. Evaluation Organisation:</i>									
(i) Strengthening of HQ. (Research Dn.)	10.75	3.50	..	..	..	14.25	Staff—GO NGO	No. ..	9 21
(ii) Training and Supervision Division	0.75	..	..	..	..	0.75	Staff—Gazetted Non—Gazetted	.. ..	1 2
(iii) Mechanical and Tabulation Division	1.00	..	..	..	..	1.00	Staff—Gazetted Non—Gazetted	.. ..	1 1
(iv) Strengthening of Field Machinery	12.00	..	..	..	..	12.00	Staff—Gazetted Non—Gazetted	.. ..	6 56
<i>District Gazetteers:</i>									
Revision of District Gazetteers	2.00	..	..	..	..	2.00	Reports G. O. N. G. O.	No.	60 1 3
Total—Evaluation and Gazetteers	26.50	3.50	..	..	..	30.00			
D-Relief to Educated Unemployed	200.00	..	..	..	100.00	300.00			
E-State Planning Machinery	57.00	3.00	..	..	..	60.00			
F. Govt Presses									
1. Machines	..	26.00	..	..	..	26.00	(i) Cylinder Automatic Printing Machine	No.	4

							(ii) Plate Automatic printing machine	No.	10
							(iii) Mono composing machine	No.	4
							(iv) I. B. M. Electric Typewriter	No.	3
							(v) Process compose plant	No.	1
2. Buildings	..	..	9.00	..	..	9.00			
Total—Government Presses	..	26.00	9.00	..	..	35.00			
G. Dev. of Backward Areas	99.00	101.00	..	400.00	..	600.00			
H. State and Distt. Level Buildings	..	..	1500.00	..	..	1500.00			
Total—Misc. Sectors	492.68	151.32	1516.00	400.00	100.00	2660.00			
Grand Total—All Sectors	6719.67	7440.28	3197.98	23930.44	19151.00	60439.37			

AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

A. Rajasthan Canal Command Area

1. Agriculture Programmes

(i) Land Development and Soil Conservation	..	..	..	175.00	..	175.00	Land levelling and lining of Water Courses	Lac Hect.	1.5
2. Co-operative and Community Development									
(i) Cooperation	14.00	4.90	..	8.10	..	27.00	(i) Agri. Coop. Credit Societies	No.	50(86)
							(ii) Central Coop. Bank	Branches	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
							(iii) Primary Agri. Marketing Societies	No.	8
							(iv) Primary Land Dev. Bank	Branches	3
3. Industry and Mining Village and Small Industries (Industries Department)	2.50	1.00	1.50	..	5.00	10.00			
4. Social Services									
(i) Education									
a. Elementary	4.50	4.00	34.50	..	..	43.00	Opening of Schools (i) Primary (ii) Middle	No. No.	80 30
b. Secondary	10.00	2.00	10.00	..	..	22.00	Opening of Schools Secondary/H. Sec.	No.	10
c. Higher Education	8.00	2.00	10.00	..	..	20.00	Opening of Colleges	No.	2
(ii) Modern Medicine	6.40	3.50	7.10	..	..	17.00	(1) Opening of Dispensaries (2) Mobile Dispensaries	No. No.	5 2
(iii) Ayurved	13.00	2.00	10.00	..	..	25.00	Opening of Dispensaries 'C' Class	No.	5
(iv) Urban Water Supply	..	..	..	42.00	..	42.00	Development of Mandis	No.	5
(v) Rural Water Supply	..	400.00	..	..	..	400.00	(i) Diggies	No.	375
(vi) Housing & Urban Development							(ii) Coverage of Agro-Service Centres	No.	20
(a) Town Planning	12.00	3.00	..	..	..	15.00	(i) Mandi Town Dev. Plan	No.	20

(b) Development of Mandis	..	..	..	100.00	..	100.00	(ii) Preparation of Plans-Agro-Service Centres	No.	100
							(iii) Preparation of Aminty Villages	No.	700
(vii) Welfare of Backward Classes	11.00	49.00	..	..	..	60.00			
Total 4. Social Services	64.90	465.50	71.60	142.00	..	744.00			

2. Miscellaneous

(i) Colonisation	82.60	6.67	90.73	..	..	180.00	(i) Survey, Records and Consolidation	Lac Hect.	11.2
(ii) Area Development Commissioner's Office	9.00	2.00	13.63	..	..	24.63	(ii) Allotment Land	..	4.8
Total — Rajasthan Canal Command Area	173.00	480.07	177.46	325.10	5.00	1160.63			

B-Chambal Command Area

1. Agriculture Programmes

(i) Agriculture Production (Agriculture Department)	..	24.00	..	..	..	24.00	Plant Protection	Hect.	50000
(ii) Land Development and Soil Conservation	..	..	..	75.00	..	75.00	Road Side Plantation	R/Kms.	8000

(25)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(iii) Forestry	..	12.00	..	..	..	..	12.00			
2. Co-operation and C D.										
(i) Co-operation	15.00	7.38	..	176.00	10.62	209.00				
3. Transport and Communication										
(i) Roads	..	..	..	250.00	..	250.00				
4. Social Services										
(i) Village Development in Chambal Area	..	..	30.00	..	..	30.00				
Total B-Chambal Command Area	15.00	43.38	30.00	501.00	10.62	600.00				
C-Desert Development										
1. Agriculture Programme										
(i) Minor Irrigation										
(a) Raj. Ground Water Board	125.00	50.00	..	75.00	..	250.00				
(ii) Soil conservation										
(a) Land Development	100.00	40.00	..	60.00	..	200.00				
(b) Pasture Development	100.00	40.00	..	60.00	..	200.00				
(iii) Sheep and Wool	25.00	10.00	..	15.00	..	50.00				
(iv) Animal Husbandary Deptt.	100.00	40.00	..	60.00	..	200.00				
(v) Dairying and Milk Supply	50.00	20.00	..	30.00	..	100.00				
2. Desert Development Agency	100.00	..	..	..	..	100.00				
Total—Desert Development	600.00	200.00	..	300.00	..	1100.00				

D-Tribal Development**I. Agriculture Programme**1. *Agriculture Production*

(i) Agriculture Department	(1.38)
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2. *Soil Conservation*

(i) Forest Department	(0.38)
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(3) Animal Husbandary Deptt.	(0.16)
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(4) Forestry	(0.39)
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II. Co-operation and Community Development.

(i) Co-operation	(0.13)
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III. Social Services

(i) Welfare of Backward Classes	..	200.00	200.00
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Total—Tribal Development	..	200.00	200.00 (2.44)
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**Grand Total
(State Plan)**

7507.67	8363.73	3405.44	25056.54	19166.62	63500.00
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**State Plan Schemewise Outlays and Physical Programme
Annual Plan 1974-75**

TABLE—9

Sector/Scheme	FINANCIAL (Rs. in lakhs)					Total Col. 2 to 6	PHYSICAL		
	Revenue		Capital		Loan		Item	Unit	Target
	Recurring	Non-Recurring	Building	Others					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
AGRICULTURE PROGRAMMES									
AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION									
A. Land Reforms	9.50	0.50	..	..	..	10.00	Uptodating of records.	(i) No. of Tehsils covered.	12
								(ii) Staff:—	
								Gazetted	13
								Non-Gaz.	232
B. Agriculture Research and Edu.									
1. Research—									
(i) Agriculture Deptt.	1.10	0.10	0.50	..	..	1.70	Dry farming Centre	No.	1
(ii) Udaipur University	..	0.60	1.40	..	..	2.00	Research Centres	No.	1
2. Agri. Education	2.01	1.98	3.01	..	..	7.00			
TOTAL B ..	3.11	2.68	4.91	..	..	10.70			
C. Agriculture Production									
1. Improved Seed—									

(88)

(i) Seed Farms	..	1.50	0.50	..	..	2.00	No. of Farms	Nos.	2
(ii) Hybrid and other Improved Seed	0.80	0.20	..	..	..	1.00	Area required for the production of Seed (level) H.V.P.	Hect.	3500
(iii) Seed processing and Seed Stores and controlled temp. and Humidity Godowns	0.05	0.60	0.35	..	..	1.00	(i) Processing Plants.	No.	5
(iv) Seed Certification	1.50	0.50	..	..	..	2.00	Area covered :		
TOTAL 1:—Improved Seed	2.35	2.80	0.85	..	..	6.00	(i) Self pollinated (ii) Cross pollinated	000 Hect. ,,	17.32 8.54
2. Estt. of Inspectorate and Laboratories for Analysis of Seed, Fertilizers and Pesticides for Quality-Control	1.50	0.20	0.30	..	..	2.00			
3. <i>Service Laboratories :—</i>									
(i) Advisory service for control of Molya Disease of Wheat and Barley	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Quality control and Multiplication of Rhyzobium culture	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Demonstrations	1.00	0.20	..	..	..	1.20	Demonstrations	No.(Analysis)	2000
5. Information and Training	0.50	0.10	..	..	..	0.60			
6. Plant Protection	2.00	2.60	..	..	..	4.60	Area covered (Level)	Lakhs Hect.	50

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7. Commercial Crops :—										
(i) Cotton	..	0.20	..	..	..	..	0.20	(i) Area covered (Level)	Hect.	3.25
								(ii) Production	Lakh Bales	3.25
(ii) Oilseeds	0.80	0.20	..	..	..	..	1.00	(i) Area covered under Oilseeds Crops (Level)	Lakh Hect.	13.10
								(ii) Production	Lakh Tonnes	4.15
(iii) Sugarcane	1.10	0.10	..	..	..	..	1.20	Area covered (Level)	Lakh Hect.	0.40
								Production (cane)	Lakh Tonnes	10.3
(iv) Horticulture	..	0.20	..	..	..	..	0.20			
TOTAL 7	1.90	0.70	..	..	..	..	2.60			
8. Compost Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. I.A.A and H.V.P								Provided under Agriculture Administration.		
10. Agri. Statistics	0.30	0.10	..	..	..	..	0.40			
11. Dry Farming and Multiple cropping project	0.50	..	..	..	..	..	0.50			
12. Agri. Implements	0.30	0.10	..	..	..	..	0.40			
13. Reorganisation of Agri. Administration	0.25	0.25	1.50	..	..	..	2.00			
TOTAL C ..	10.60	7.05	2.65	..	..	..	20.30			
TOTAL —Agriculture Programmes	23.21	10.23	7.56	..	..	..	41.00			

MINOR IRRIGATION—

A. Agriculture Department.

1. Minor Irrigation (A.N.P.)	..	1.00	..	..	..	1.00
2. Land Development	..	..	..	50.00	..	50.00
3. A. R. C. Schemes	..	..	..	100.00	..	100.00
TOTAL A	..	1.00	..	150.00	..	151.00

B. Rajasthan Ground Water Board

1. Tube Wells Project.

(i) Failure Expenditure	3.31	..	..	..	..	3.31
(ii) Electrification	4.25	..	..	..	..	4.25
(iii) Administration	4.90	..	..	..	..	4.90
2. Machinery	..	..	..	50.94	..	50.94
3. Building	..	..	5.00	..	..	5.00
4. Training of personnel	1.60	..	..	..	..	1.60
5. Survey and Research	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Administration	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL B	14.06	..	5.00	50.94	..	70.00

C. Irrigation Department

TOTAL MINOR IRRIGATION:	14.06	1.00	5.00	300.94	..	321.00
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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SOIL CONSERVATION										
A-Agriculture Department—										
1. Dry Lands		..	4.00	4.00	8.00			
2. Soil and Water Conservation- Research		0.80	0.20	..	..	..	1.00			
3. Land Development		8.50	7.50	..	..	5.00	21.00	Area development	'000 Hects.	1.00
TOTAL A		9.30	11.70	..	..	9.00	30.00			
B-Forest Department—										
1. Soil Conservation in Hilly Area		..	7.00	..	..	..	7.00	Area to be tackled	'000 Hects.	2.8
2. Soil Conservation in Ravine Area		0.46	6.54	..	..	..	7.00	Plantation	"	0.8
TOTAL B		0.46	13.54	..	..	..	14.00			
C-Pasture Development		35.00	..	..	..	..	35.00			
TOTAL SOIL CONSERVATION		44.76	25.24	..	..	9.00	79.00			

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
A Animal Husbandry Dept. —

1. Cattle Development

(i) Intensive Cattle Dev. Project	15.00	7.50	7.50	5.00	..	35.00	(i) Setting up of large sized I. C. D. P.	No.	1
(ii) Expansion of Key Village Blocks	1.60	0.60	3.80	..	..	6.00	(ii) Setting up of medium sized I.C.D.P. Expansion of Key village Block	No.	3
(iii) Cattle Breeding Farms	1.00	0.20	0.80	..	..	2.00	Strengthening of Farm for cross Breeding	No.	2

(iv) New Key Village Blocks	1.50	1.20	1.50	..	..	4.20	Opening of new Key Village Block	No.	3
(v) Distribution of cross bred bulls	..	1.00	..	..	..	1.00	Distribution of cross bred bulls	"	100
(vi) Gushala Development	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vii) Feed and fodder Dev. (Fodder Seed production Farm)	..	0.50	..	..	..	0.50	Fodder Seed production Farms	No.	1
2. Poultry Development—									
(i) Expansion of Poultry Farm	..	..	1.80	..	..	1.80	Expansion of Poultry Farm	"	1
(ii) Rearing Farm	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rearing Farm	"	1
(iii) Setting of Marketing Federation	..	..	..	..	..	..	Marketing federation (Share Capital)	"	1
(iv) Poultry Estate	..	..	1.00	..	..	1.00	Opening of Poultry Estate	"	2
(v) Poultry Diagnostic and Feed analysis Laboratory	0.60	0.20	0.40	..	..	1.20	Poultry Diagnostic Laboratories	"	2
3. Pig and goat development—									
(i) Addition in the Bacon Factory	..	..	..	1.00	..	1.00	Purchase of equipment	..	..
(ii) Goat Breeding Farm	0.20	0.30	1.00	..	..	1.50	Goat Breeding Farm	No.	1
4. Modernisation of Slaughter Houses—									
Setting up of modern slaughter house Jaipur & carcass utilisation centre	..	..	..	..	..	..	Modernisation of Jaipur slaughter house setting up of a carcass utilisation centre at Jaipur	No.	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5. Animal Health and Disease Control—									
(i) Opening of Vety. Hospitals	0.50	0.30	..	..	..	0.80	Veterinary Hospitals opened	No.	2
(ii) Opening of Mobile Vety. Dispensaries	0.30	0.40	..	..	..	0.70	Mobile Unit (Aided to expanded Key Village Block)	..	1
(iii) Conversion of Dispensaries into Hospitals	0.35	0.15	..	..	..	0.50	Conversion of Dispensaries into Hospitals	..	6
(iv) Strengthening of Distt. Hospitals by providing diagnostic laboratory	0.20	0.10	0.50	..	..	0.80	Estt. of Diagnostic Laboratories	..	2
6. Establishment of Biological Product Laboratory	0.50	1.50	7.00	..	..	9.00	Production of vaccines	millions	50
7. Other programmes—									
(i) Improvement of Cattle Fairs	0.50	..	1.00	..	..	1.50	Cattle Fair grounds	No.	(1)
(ii) Livestock Marketing Cell	0.40	0.10	..	..	..	0.50	Marketing Cell	..	(1)
(iii) Strengthening of Supervisory Staff	0.40	0.10	..	..	..	0.50	Appointment of Additional staff		
							Gazetted	..	2
							Non-Gazetted	..	8
(iv) Training to Staff	0.50	..	..	..	..	0.50	Training to Personnel	..	20
TOTAL A									
	23.55	14.15	26.30	6.00	..	70.00			
B. Sheep and Wool.									
1. Establishment of Artificial Insemination Centre									
	3.08	4.62	..	..	..	7.70	Opening of New A.I. Centre	No.	6
							Staff Gazetted	..	6
							Non-Gazetted	..	42

2. Strengthening of existing extension-cum-Shearing centres	1.31	0.35	..	..	..	1.66	Strengthening of existing centre	No.	5
3. Expansion of the Sheep and Wool Training Institute, Jaipur	0.36	..	..	..	..	0.36	Extension Staff	..	1
							Gazetted	..	1
							Non-Gazetted	..	1
4. Staff for implementation.									
(i) Directorate									
(ii) Distt. Office New one and strengthening of old five offices	1.55	0.50	..	..	..	2.05	Staff Gazetted	..	10
							Non-Gazetted	..	12
5. Diagnostic Laboratory	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Purchase of exotic and cross breeds	..	1.00	..	..	..	1.00	Purchase of exotic sheep	..	50
							Crossbreeds rams	..	350
7. Regional Supervisory A. I. organisation	0.46	0.36	..	..	..	0.82	Staff Gazetted	..	1
							Non-Gazetted	..	6
8. Assistance to migratory flocks	0.85	..	..	..	..	0.85			
9. Training and Incentive to breeders	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Mobile shearing scheme	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Expansion of Wool Grading Centres	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Purchase of Medicines	0.56	..	..	..	..	0.56			
TOTAL-B	8.17	6.83	..	..	..	15.00			
C. Udaipur University									
Veterinary Education Research	0.60	..	1.40	..	..	2.00	Intake	..	40
Total Animal Husbandry	32.32	20.98	27.70	6.00	..	87.00			

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dairying and Milk Supply										
1. Bharatpur Dairy Plant	..	5.00	..	10.00	..	15.00	(1) Quantity of Milk handled per day	000 lit	113	
2. Kota Dairy Plant	..	8.00	..	2.00	..	10.00				
3. Udaipur Dairy Plant	..	5.00	..	5.00	..	10.00				
4. Bhilwara Balancing Plant	..	5.00	..	5.00	..	10.00				
5. Jaipur Dairy Plant	0.20	4.80	8.00	..	..	13.00				
6. Expansion and Consolidation of Dairy Plants										
(i) Jodhpur				
(ii) Bikaner				
(iii) Alwar				
(iv) Ajmer				
(v) Chilling plants				
7. Milk Producer's Cooperative										
(i) Grant to Coop. Societies	..	5.40	..	..	..	5.40				
(ii) Spear Head Team	1.00	0.60	..	..	..	1.60				
8. Training	..	2.00	..	..	..	2.00				
9. Dairy Development Deptt.	2.50	0.50	..	..	..	3.00				
10. Jaipur Milk Supply Scheme										
(i) Purchase of Cans	..	0.45	..	..	..	0.45	Cans purchased	No.	100	
(ii) Construction of Booths	..	0.20	..	..	..	0.20	Booths Constructed	No.	10	
(iii) Stainless pipelines and fittings				
(iv) Refrigeration and Cold Storage equipments	..	0.40	..	..	..	0.40				
(v) General Equipment, spare parts etc.	..	0.20	..	..	..	0.20				

(vi) Steam Generation, spare parts etc.	..	0.10	..	..	..	0.10
(vii) Water supply arrangements	..	0.10	..	..	..	0.10
(viii) Purchases of Bottles and Crates	..	0.60	..	..	..	0.60
(ix) Power supply arrangements	..	0.10	..	..	..	0.10
(x) Equipments for Malpura Chilling plant	..	0.65	..	..	..	0.65
(xi) Equipments for milk Bars, Booths etc.	..	0.20	..	..	..	0.20
(xii) Construction work through P. W. D.	..	..	0.50	..	..	0.50
TOTAL—10	..	3.00	0.50	..	..	3.50
TOTAL—Dairying and Milk Supply	3.70	39.30	8.50	22.00	..	73.50

Forestry

1. Rehabilitation of degraded Forests	..	11.00	..	..	..	11.00	Fencing of felled coups	Hect.	5,000
2. Forest Protection	0.20	..	..	..	..	0.20	Fire Watches	No.	33
3. Buildings	..	2.50	..	..	..	2.50	Construction of Building	No.	9
4. Communications	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Wild life Preservation and improvement of zoos	0.54	4.70	..	..	..	5.24	Improvement and creation of sancturies and National Parks	No.	1
6. Consolidation Demarcation and Settlement	3.15	2.95	..	..	..	6.10			
7. Timber operation and Forest Utilization	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Training of Staff	1.63	..	..	..	..	1.63			
9. Publicity	0.20	0.10	..	..	..	0.30			
10. Forest Research	0.21	..	..	..	..	0.21			
11. Working Plan Organisation	1.42	..	..	..	..	1.42			
12. Improvement of MFP	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Labour Welfare	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Evaluation Project formulation	1.00	0.40	..	..	..	1.40			
TOTAL	8.35	21.65	..	..	..	30.00			

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Fisheries Development										
1. Development of Reservoirs	0.65	0.60	..	2.50	..	3.75	Development of Reservoirs	No.	1	
2. Fish seed production projects	0.65	0.60	..	2.00	..	3.25	Fish seed production project	No.	1	
3. Development of small water tank units	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Induced Breeding	0.20	0.40	..	0.50	..	1.10	Induced breeding centres	No.	1	
5. Dry Bund breeding	0.13	0.10	..	0.50	..	0.73	Dry Bund Breeding Centre	No.	1	
6. A. N. P.	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Training	0.32	..	..	..	..	0.32	Training to Officers	No.	3	
8. Survey and Investigation	0.60	0.25	..	..	..	0.85	Survey and Investigation Unit	No.	1	
9. Supervisory Staff	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Assistance to Co-operative Private pisciculturists	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Renovation of seasonal ponds	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL—Fisheries Dev.	2.55	1.95	..	5.50	..	10.00				
Warehousing and Marketing										
A-Agriculture Department	5.00	..	..	..	..	5.00	Regulated Markets	No.	100	
B-Rajasthan Warehousing Corp.	5.00	..	..	..	..	5.00				
TOTAL—Warehousing & Marketing	10.00	..	..	..	..	10.00				
TOTAL—Agriculture Programmes	138.95	120.35	48.76	334.44	9.00	651.50				

II CO-OPERATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

CO-OPERATION

A-Credit

1. Reorganisation of Primary Agri. Credit Societies Managerial subsidy	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Central Co-op. Banks-Managerial Subsidy for									
(i) Opening of New branches	..	0.05	..	..	..	0.05	Branches Assisted	No.	1
(ii) Rehabilitation of weak Central Co-op. Banks. (Grant)	..	5.00	..	..	..	5.00			
3. Subsidy to Rajasthan Central Co-operative Land Development Bank									
(i) Subsidy for Supervisory Staff under A. R. C. Schemes	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Subsidy for Top managerial personnel	..	0.01	..	..	..	0.01			
4. Subsidy for opening of branches of Co-operative Land Dev. Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Share Capital in Credit Institutions	..	..	..	150.00	..	150.00			
6. Creation of Common cadre of key personnel of Apex and Central Banks	..	0.01	..	..	..	0.01			
TOTAL A		5.07	..	150.00	..	155.07			

B- Marketing	..	0.25	..	0.50	..	0.75	Societies Assisted	No.	2
C- Processing other than Sugar Factories and Large processing units (10% Block Capital requirement)	..	..	..	..	..	..

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D- Urban Consumer Co-operatives	..	..	..	1.00	..	1.00	Societies assisted	No.	2	
E- Co-operative Storage	..	9.83	..	..	..	9.83	Godowns	No.	201	
F- Additional Departmental Staff	2.50	0.85	..	..	..	3.35				
GRAND TOTAL	..	2.50	16.00	..	151.50	..	170.00			
Community Development										
1. Strengthening of Project Hqrs.	1.56	..	..	..	..	1.56	Appointment of P.E.O's	No.	26	
2. Grant-in-aid to P. S. II Stage	11.50	..	..	..	..	11.50	Blocks 2nd stage	No.	23	
3. A. N. P.	1.50	..	..	..	..	1.50	Coverage under A. N. P.			
							New Blocks	No.	2	
							Old Blocks	No.	8	
4. Composite Programme (Nutrition Education)	0.94	..	..	..	..	0.94	Mahila Mandals	No.	140	
5. Implementation of Recommendations of High Power Committee	14.50	..	..	..	..	14.50	P. S. Assisted	No.	70	
TOTAL Community Development	30.00	..	..	..	..	30.00				
PANCHAYAT.										
1. Free fund to Panchayat Samities	8.00	..	..	..	..	8.00				
TOTAL—Co-operation and Community Development	40.50	16.00	..	151.50	..	208.00				

IRRIGATION AND POWER

IRRIGATION

A-Continuing works.

1. Major Schemes

(i) Rajasthan Canal 1300.00 .. 1300.00

(ii) Beas	..	..	..	500.00	..	500.00
(iii) Chambal Stage I	..	..	..	60.00	..	60.00
(iv) Mahi	..	..	..	200.00	..	200.00
(v) Gurgaon Canal	..	..	..	68.00	..	68.00
(vi) Jakham	..	..	..	100.00	..	100.00

2. Medium Schemes

(i) Sei Diversion	..	..	..	80.00	..	80.00
(ii) Jetpura	..	..	..	29.00	..	29.00
(iii) Gopal Pura	50.00	..	50.00
(iv) Harishchandra Sagar	5.00	..	5.00
(v) Meja Feeder	15.00	..	15.00

B-New Works.

..
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C-Extension and Improvement

..	15.00	..	15.00
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TOTAL—Irrigation

..	2422.00	..	2422.00
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Flood Control.

1. Ghaggar Flood Control	45.00	..	45.00
2. Bharatpur Drainage	58.00	..	58.00

TOTAL—Flood Control

..	103.00	..	103.00
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POWER

A. GENERATION SCHEMES

1. Containing Schemes

(i) Beas Project Unit I and II	373.00	373.00
(ii) Jawahar Sagar Project	..	..	..	..	2.50	2.50

Installed
Capacity

M.W.

33

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2. New Schemes .										
(i) Kota Thermal	297.50	297.50		Installed Capacity	M.W.	(220.00)
(ii) Mahi Project	200.00	200.00		-do-	-do-	(200.00)
(iii) Anandpur Sahib Project		-do-	-do-	N. F.
(iv) Thein Dam Project		-do-	-do-	N. F.
(v) Jakham Hydel Project		-do-	-do-	N. F.
	<hr/>									
TOTAL-2	497.50	497.50				
TOTAL—Generation Schemes	873.00	873.00				
	<hr/>									

B. TRANSMISSION SCHEMES

1. Spill-over Schemes

(i) Common Tr. Lines to be executed by B. C. B.	..	..	..	..	169.00	169.00		Line length	Km.	N. F.
(ii) Exclusive Tr. Lines to be executed by RSEB	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00		-do-	-do-	230
(iii) Tr. under Chambal Stage-II	..	..	..	..	90.00	90.00		-do-	-do-	176
(iv) 132 KV RPS-Kota (IA)	..	..	..	..	23.00	23.00		-do-	-do-	42
(v) 132 KV Sirohi-Bhinmal	..	..	..	..	60.00	60.00		-do-	-do-	59
(vi) 132 KV Sirohi-Jalore	..	..	..	..	60.00	60.00		-do-	-do-	61

(vii) 132 KV Beawar-Bilara	..	..	..	..	60.00	60.00	Line Length	Km.	65
(viii) 132 KV Bilara-Jodhpur	..	..	..	..	15.00	15.00	-do-	-do-	82
(ix) 132 KV Alwar-Hindaun	..	..	..	..	30.00	30.00	-do-	-do-	104
(x) 220 KV RAPP-Kota-3rd Circuit	..	..	..	..	30.00	30.00	-do-	-do-	44
(xi) Other EHT works including augmentation of Tr. capacities at various G. S. S. as well as special T&P and Load despatch equipment	..	..	..	..	50.00	50.00			
TOTAL--1	..	..	..	..	687.00	687.00			

2-New Schemes .

(i) 220 KV S/C Kota-Beawar line with S.S. at Beawar	..	..	..	..	..	..	Line Length	Km.	192
(ii) 220 KV GSS at Alwar by Tapping Badarpur-Jaipur line	..	..	..	..	..	..	S/S Capacity	M.V.A.	2x50
(iii) 132 KV S/C Jaipur to Sanganer line with S/S at Sanganer	..	..	..	..	35.00	35.00	Line Length	Km.	12
(iv) 132 KV S/C Jaipur (Heerapura) to Chomu via-Vishwakarma (1A) with S/S at Vishwakarma (1A).	..	..	..	..	30.00	30.00	-do-	Km.	40
(v) 132 KV-GSS at Reengus (by tapping existing 132 KV Ratangarh-Jaipur line)	..	..	..	..	50.00	50.00			
(vi) 132 KV GSS at Nimbahera (by tapping 132 KV Neemuch-Debari Line	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vii) 132 KV S/C line from Hindaun to Dholpur with S/S at Dholpur	..	..	..	..	..	..
(viii) 132 KV S/C Alwar-Kotputli with S/S at Kotputli	..	..	..	..	30.00	30.00	Line Length	Km.	50
(ix) 132 KV S/C Beawar-Merta-Nagaur line with S/S at Merta and Nagaur	..	..	..	..	..	..
(x) 132 KV S/S at Mandawar (by tapping 132 KV Alwar-Hindaun line)	..	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(xi) 132 KV S/S at Suratgarh (by tapping 132 KV Hanumangarh Rajiasar line)			
(xii) Augmentation of EHT transformer capacity at various grid substations	50.00	50.00			
(xiii) Installation of Static Capacitors at various G. S. S.	35.00	35.00			
(xiv) 220/132 KV S/S at Khetri									
(xv) 220 KV Khetri-Ratangarh with S/S at Ratangarh									
(xvi) 132 KV Line from Khetri to Shahpura via Neem-ka-Thana with S/S at Shahpura and Neem-ka-Thana									
(xvii) 132 KV Line from Ratangarh to Deedwana with S/S at Deedwana									
(xviii) 132 KV line from Khetri to Jhunjhunu with S/S at Jhunjhunu									
(xix) 132 KV Line from Zawar Mines to Sagwara with S/S at Sagwara									
(xx) 132 KV line from Sirohi to Falna with S/S at Falna.									
(xxi) 132 KV Ring Main around Jaipur from Vishwakarma to Amer to Band Ki Ghati to Sanganer with S/S at Amer and Band Ki Ghati.									
(xxii) 132KV Sangod to Jhalawar with S/S at Jhalawar									
(xxiii) 132KV Kota to Deoli line with S/S at Deoli									
TOTAL 2	230.00	230.00			

No Allotment in the first year

C. Drought Area Schemes :

(1) 132 KV S/C Jodhpur— Pokaran via-Dechu with S/S at Pokaran and Dechu	..	..	..	..	50.00	50.00	Line length,	Km.	139
(2) 132 KV S C Jodhpur-Balotra line	..	..	..	..	5.00	5.00	-do-	-do-	89
TOTAL—C	..	..	..	..	55.00	55.00			

D. Kota Thermal Transmission Scheme—

(1) 400KV S/C line from Kota— Jaipur with S/S at Jaipur and Kota line	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) 220 KV S/C Beawar-Jodhpur with S/S at Jodhpur	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) 220 KV S/C Jodhpur-Bikaner line with S/S at Bikaner.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(4) 220 KV S/C Jaipur-Beawar	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL—D	..	..	..	..	..	..

E. Mahi Transmission Scheme:—

(1) 220 KV D/C line from Mahi to Dungarpur	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) 220 KV Dungarpur to Debari II Circuit of Naroda- Debari line	..	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(3) 220KV S/C Debari-Jodhpur line			
TOTAL-E			
Total-2. (New Transmission lines)	285.00	285.00			
Total-B. Transmission Line	972.00	972.00			
F. Sub-Transmission Distribution & Service Connections	700.00	700.00			
G. Rural Electrification	400.00	400.00	Localities to be electrified	No.	1200
H. Survey Investigation and Misc.	15.00	15.00	Wells to be energised	No.	20000
Total Power	2960.00	2960.00			
Total-Irrigation and Power	2525.00	2960.00	5485.00			

VI INDUSTRIES AND MINES

LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES

A. State Enterprises—

1. Expansion of Sodium Sulphate plant, Didwana.
2. Expansion of Sodium Sulphide Plant, Didwana.
3. Expansion of Salt Sources Pachpadra, Didwana and Jabdinagar

4. Expansion of State Woollen Mills, Bikaner.						
5. Establishment of Salt Washery						
6. Establishment of Caustic Soda unit	..	..	..	15.25	..	15.25
7. Establishment of Brewery						
8. State Wollen Mills, Bikaner, Deferred payment	..	4.75	..	..	..	4.75
Total—State Enterprises	..	4.75	..	15.25	..	20.00

B. Rajasthan State Industrial & Mineral Development Corporation

1. Subscription to Share Capital						
2. Equity participation in Joint Sector	..	..	..	170.00	..	170.00
3. Equity participation in Private Sector						
4. Subsidy for Land Development						
TOTAL—B	..	..	..	170.00	..	170.00

C. Industries Department

1. Directorate of Industries-Development of Industrial Area	..	..	30.00	..	..	30.00	Development of Areas	No.	15
2. Revival of sick mills	..	..	..	7.00	..	7.00			
Total—Large and Medium Industries.	..	4.75	30.00	192.25	..	227.00			

(107)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
VILLAGE & SMALL INDUSTRIES:										
A. Handloom Development—										
1. Completion of Housing Colonies	..	0.60	..	..	0.40	1.00	Completion of Housing Colonies	No.		2
2. Improved appliances	0.30	..	..	..	..	0.30	Weavers to be benefitted	No.		20
3. Design Centre	0.20	..	..	..	..	0.20	(i) Centre	No.		1
							(ii) Staff Gazetted	No.		1
							(iii) Staff Non-Gazetted	No.		1
TOTAL—A	0.50	0.60	..	..	0.40	1.50				
B. Development of Hand Looms and Power Looms										
	0.40	..	..	..	..	0.40	Staff-Gazetted	No.		2
							Staff-Non Gazetted	No.		5
C. Small Scale Industries										
I. Financial Assistance										
(i) Loan to Small Scale Industries	..	..	..	..	4.00	4.00	Units to be benefitted	No.		140
(ii) Subsidy on power	..	0.70	..	..	..	0.70	Units to be benefitted	No.		150
(iii) Subsidy to RFC for differential interest on loan	..	6.00	..	..	..	6.00	..	..		..
(iv) Subsidy for purchase of testing Equipments	..	0.35	..	..	..	0.35	Units to be benefitted	No.		20
(v) Subsidy for setting up testing houses	..	0.30	..	..	..	0.30	Testing Houses to be set-up	No.		1
(vi) Reimbursement of Price Preference	0.50	..	..	..	..	0.50				

2.	Extension of Chemical Laboratory	0.25	0.50	..	..	..	0.75	Staff Gazetted Staff Non-Gazetted	No. No.	1 1
3.	Training of Officers	0.15	..	..	..	..	0.15	Officers to be trained	No.	10
4.	Statistics and Information and Publicity Cell	0.30	..	..	..	..	0.30	Staff Gazetted Staff Non-Gazetted	No. No.	1 5
5.	Share Capital Contribution to RAJ. SICO.	..	..	..	15.00	..	15.00			
6.	Contribution towards setting up of testing centre by CSIR.	1.00	..	..	..	..	1.00	Centres to be opened.	No.	4
7.	Salt Development									
	(i) Development of Salt areas in private sector.	..	..	1.45	..	..	1.45	Areas to be Developed.	No.	3
	(ii) Survey & Demarcation of Salt plots in Saline Areas.	0.20	..	..	..	..	0.20	Survey & Demarcation in Areas.	No.	3
	(iii) Experiments for Salt Purification.	0.35	..	..	..	..	0.35	Farms to be set up.	No.	1
8.	Direction & Superintendence.	3.50	..	..	..	..	3.50	Staff Gazetted Staff Non-Gazetted	No. No.	30 60
9.	Expansion of Weights & Measures Schemes.	1.00	0.50	..	..	..	1.50	Staff Gazetted Staff Non-Gazetted.	No. No.	6 24
10.	Development of un-organised household industries.	.40	..	..	..	1.00	1.40	Centres to be opened. Employment to persons. Units to be benefited.	No. No. No.	2 400 300
11.	Share Capital Contribution to RFC.			
TOTAL C.		7.65	8.35	1.45	15.00	5.00	37.45			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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D. Handicrafts Development :

1. Training under Master craftsmen	0.65	0.65	(i) Trainees to be benefited.	No.	40
							(ii) Centres to be started	No.	4
2. Handicrafts Development Cell	0.25	..	..	..	..	0.25	Staff Gazetted	No.	3
							Staff-Non-Gazetted	No.	5
Total-D Handicrafts Development	0.90	..	..	..	..	0.90			

E. Industrial Estates :

1. Providing Facilities in industrial estates	..	..	2.00	..	..	2.00	Industrial Estates— Capital works	No.	(11)
2. Assisted Industrial Estates	..	..	..	..	0.75	0.75	Assisted Industrial Estates	No.	2
Total-E Industrial Estates :	..	..	2.00	..	0.75	2.75			

F. Khadi and Village Industries:

1. Khadi

(i) New Model Charkha units (6-Spindle)

0.24	0.50	2.50	1.50	..	4.74	N. M. C. Units (Each consisting of 25 six-spindle New model charkhas)	No.	10
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(ii) Rural Textile Units

..			
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(iii) Silver making plant	0.25	0.25
(iv) Rebate on sales	1.00	1.00
(v) Capital formation Grant	0.50	0.50
2. Village Industries. Capital Formation Grant	0.25	..	..	..	..	0.25
3. Designs and Experiments in Khadi and Village Industries	0.20	0.50	..	..	..	0.70
4. Khadi and Village Industries Intensive Development projects	0.50	..	..	..	..	0.50
5. Establishment						
(i) Textile Technical Cell						
(ii) Statistical Cell	0.60	1.46	..	..	..	2.06
(iii) Regional Development Offices						
(iv) Organisational and Marketing Staff						
Total-F Khadi and Village Industries	3.54	2.46	2.50	1.50	..	10.00
Total-Village and Small Industries:	12.99	11.41	5.95	16.50	6.15	53.00

Mineral Development :

1. Intensive prospecting and mineral survey (Re-organisation and expansion of Mines & Geology Deptt.)	8.00	0.50	4.50	13.00	..	26.00	Investigation	No.	10
2. Quarry Improvement Scheme	0.40	0.10	..	3.50	..	4.00			

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3. Approach Roads to Mines and Quarries	..	..	10.00	..	..	10.00	Roads to be constructed	Km.	10
4. Loans to small scale mining lessees	..	..	..	..	3.00	8.00	Parties benefited	No.	30
5. Phosphate prospecting	3.50	0.25	..	3.25	..	7.00				
6. Under New development Corporation										
(i) Phosphate beneficiation										
(ii) Base metal mining	..	..	..	240.00	..	240.00			
(iii) Tungston or mining & beneficiation										
7. Under RIMDC										
(i) Wet mica grinding plant										
(ii) Fullers earth activation										
(iii) Floride mining and beneficiation plant										
(iv) Graphite mining & beneficiation	..	..	..	30.00	..	30.00			
Total—Mineral Development ..	11.90	0.85	14.50	289.75	3.00	320.00				
Total—INDUSTRIES & MINES ..	24.89	17.01	50.45	498.50	9.15	600.00				

V. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Roads

1. State Highway	..	..	..	98.85	..	98.85			
2. Major District Roads	..	..	..	96.06	..	96.06	Construction of Roads	Km.	378
3. Rural Roads	..	..	..	188.09	..	188.09	Improvement of Roads	..	285

4. Other Miscellaneous	..	..	..	67.00	..	67.00
5. Additional Staff	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Maintenance of completed Roads	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Roads	..	..	..	450.00	..	450.00

Rajasthan Road Transport Corporation 100.00 .. 100.00

Tourism

1. Additional Accommodation in the Tourist Bungalows	..	..	10.25	..	..	10.25	Tourist Bungalows developed
2. Development of places of Tourist Interest	..	..	8.85	..	..	8.85	
3. Construction of Hotels (Three or Four Star Categories)	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Familiarisation Tours and Publicity	2.90	..	..	..	..	2.90	
5. Fairs and Festivals	2.00	..	..	..	..	2.00	
6. Opening of a Tourist Transport wing in the Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation	0.30	0.70	..	..	..	1.00	
Total: Tourism	5.20	0.70	19.10	..	..	25.00	
Total—Transport & Communication	5.20	0.70	19.10	550.00	..	575.00	

No.

6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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VI SOCIAL SERVICES

A. General Education

Elementary Education—

1. Enrolment drives including Annual Census & Publicity	4.00	1.00	5.00			
2. Upgrading of the existing facilities in Schools	0.50	9.50	..	..	..	10.00	Schools Covered	No.	750
3. Science Education	..	4.00	..	..	..	4.00	Equipment provided, Schools covered	..	1000
4. Library facilities	..	1.40	..	..	..	1.40	Libraries strengthened, Schools covered	..	1000
5. Provision of Sewing and Music in Girls Schools	0.05	0.45	..	..	..	0.50	Schools covered	..	15
6. Strengthening of Academic Institutes	2.00	0.50	..	..	..	2.50			
7. Strengthening of Administrative Machinery	6.50	1.00	..	..	..	7.50			
8. Incentive to teachers for research and experimentation	0.30	..	..	..	..	0.30	Teachers benefited	No.	60
9. Headmaster's forums	0.10	..	..	..	..	0.10	Forums established	..	20
10. Awards to teachers for Innovative practices	0.05	..	..	..	..	0.05	Awards— Teachers benefited	No.	20
11. Improvement of curricula	0.50	..	..	..	..	0.50			

12. Work experience	0.34	1.00	..	..	..	1.34			
13. Strengthening of existing special pre-primary schools	..	0.25	0.25	..	..	0.50	Schools covered	No.	2
14. Pre-school child development centres	0.70	..	..	..	..	0.70			
15. Improvement of games and Sports	..	1.50	..	..	..	1.50			
16. Grant-in-aid to Non-Govt. Primary and Upper Primary Schools	2.50	0.50	..	..	..	3.00			
17. Maintenance of School Buildings	..	..	2.00	..	..	2.00	Buildings maintained	..	100
18. Rent for School buildings	3.00	..	..	..	..	3.00			
19. Extension of existing Buildings	..	..	5.00	..	..	5.00			
20. Text-book Press	..	1.00	..	..	..	1.00			
21. Taking over of Non-Government Schools	1.50	..	..	..	..	1.50			
22. Teachers Training :										
(i) Opening of New S. T. C. Training Schools	12.36	6.00	..	..	..	18.36	Schools opened	No.	12
(ii) Strengthening of existing S.T.C. Schools including work experience	0.25	0.75	..	..	..	1.00	Schools benefited	..	5
(iii) Strengthening of Correspondence Course for Teachers education	0.80	0.20	..	..	..	1.00			
(iv) In-service Training	3.25	..	..	..	..	3.25			
Total—Elementary Education	38.70	29.05	7.25	..	..	75.00			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B. Secondary Education									
<i>1. Education Secondary—</i>									
(i) Upgradation of Upper Primary Schools to Secondary Schools	4.60	1.00	..	..	..	5.60	Schools Upgraded	No.	20
(ii) Opening of Science Maths. Group	0.50	0.50	..	..	..	1.00	Subject Introduced	..	10
(iii) Opening of Science Maths. and Biology Groups	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	2.00	Subject Introduced	..	10
(iv) Opening of Commerce Group	0.60	0.90	..	..	..	1.50	Subject Introduced	..	10
(v) Opening of Agriculture Group	0.48	0.24	..	..	..	0.72	Subject Introduced	..	6
(vi) Other New Subjects	0.20	0.05	..	..	..	0.25	Subject Introduced	..	5
(vii) Additional I/II grade Teachers	3.20	..	..	..	..	3.20	Teachers appointed	..	100
<i>2. Higher Secondary</i>									
1. Upgradation of Secondary to Higher Secondary	1.80	0.20	..	..	..	2.00	Higher Secondary Schools	No.	5
2. Opening of subjects	1.40	0.60	..	..	..	2.00	Subjects	No.	5
3. Additional I/II grade Teachers in Higher Secondary Schools	1.08	..	..	..	..	1.08	Teachers appointed	No.	30
4. (a) General improvement of existing schools	..	5.00	..	..	..	5.00			
(b) Provision of Laboratory Asstt. and Laboratory Boys	2.90	..	..	..	..	2.90	Lab. Asstt. & Lab. Boys	No.	150

(C) Science equipment in existing schools	..	2.00	..	..	..	2.00	Schools benefited	No.	40
5. Vocationalisation	1.00	2.00	..	..	..	3.00			
6. Improvement of School Libraries	0.50	0.50	..	..	..	1.00			
7. Strengthening of Administration	3.00	1.00	..	..	..	4.00			
8. Strengthening of Special Schools	0.50	1.50	..	..	..	2.00			
9. Text-Books libraries	..	0.55	..	..	..	0.55	Pupils benefited	No.	5,000
10. Improvement of Games, Sports	..	1.50	..	..	..	1.50			
11. Scholarships	1.00	..	..	..	..	1.00			
12. Provision of School Buses	..	0.75	..	..	..	0.75	Buses procured	No.	1
13. Construction of Girls Hostels	..	..	1.00	..	..	1.00	Hostels constructed	No.	1
14. Headmaster's Forums and subject's Forums	..	0.30	..	..	..	0.30			
15. (i) Extension of existing buildings	..	..	6.00	..	..	6.00			
(ii) Maintenance of existing buildings	..	..	0.70	..	..	0.70			
(iii) Rent for accommodation	0.50	..	..	..	..	0.50			
16. Grant-in-aid to Non-Government Secondary Schools	2.00	0.25	..	..	..	2.25			
17. Teachers Training—									
(i) Improvement of existing teachers training colleges	..	0.30	..	..	..	0.30	Colleges covered	No.	2

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(ii) Strengthening of Extension services Department of Training Colleges		..	0.40	..	..	..	0.40			
(iii) Strengthening of State Board of Teachers Education		0.10	0.15	..	..	..	0.25			
(iv) In-service training of teachers		1.00	0.50	..	..	..	1.50			
18. Other Educational Programme										
(i) <i>Social Education</i>										
(a) Adult Literacy		2.00	1.00	..	..	..	3.00			
(b) Improvement of Divisional District and Tehsil Libraries		..	1.00	..	..	..	1.00			
19. (i) Education		0.20	0.30	..	..	..	0.50			
(ii) Talented Teachers		..	0.25	..	..	..	0.25			
(iii) Teachers Home		0.50	..	..	0.50	Teachers Home	No.	1
(iv) Scouts and Guides		3.00	..	..	..	..	3.00			
(v) Youth Hostels		0.50	..	..	0.50	Hostels	No.	1
Total—Secondary Education and Others Programmes		32.56	23.74	8.70	..	..	65.00			

C. Higher Educations;

1. Grant-in-aid to Universities:

(i) University of Rajasthan, Jaipur	4.00	4.00				
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(ii) University of Jodhpur, Jodhpur	6.00	6.00
(iii) University of Udaipur, Udaipur	2.00	2.00

2. Schemes implemented by the Director of College Education

(i) Introduction of New Subjects	1.30	1.20	..	..	..	2.50	<i>Subject introduced:</i>		
							Science	No.	1
							Home Science	No.	1
							Commerce	No.	1
							Arts	No.	1
							Drawing	No.	1
(ii) Improvement of Existing Colleges	5.00	7.50	9.00	..	..	21.50	<i>Staff:</i>		
							Gazetted	No.	100
							Non-Gazetted	No.	32
							Buildings	No.	(2)
							Laboratory	No.	2
(iii) Improvement of Lib. Facilities	..	0.50	1.50	..	..	2.00	Lib. Block	No.	2
(iv) Hostels.	..	..	3.00	..	..	3.00	Hostels	No.	2
(v) State Inst. of Lang. Studies (English Division), Jaipur	0.20	..	1.00	..	..	1.20	Building	No.	1
(vi) Grant to Non-Government College	2.60	..	..	..	..	2.60	Colleges	No.	2
(vii) Strengthening of Administrative set up.	0.20	..	1.00	..	..	1.20	Building	No.	1
(viii) Opening of New Colleges	1.00	0.50	..	..	..	1.50	Colleges	No.	1
(ix) Students Welfare Activities	..	2.00	..	..	..	2.00	Colleges	No.	10
(x) National Service Corps	..	2.50	..	..	..	2.50	Student benefited	No.	5000
Total Higher Education :	22.30	14.20	15.50	..	..	52.00			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D. Sanskrit Education:									
1. Supplementation of Staff in the Existing Government Sanskrit Institutions:									
(i) Acharya and Shastri Colleges.	0.18	..	..	..	..	0.18	Institution benefited Staff-Gazetted.	No.	3
							Non-Gazetted.	No.	1
(ii) Upadhyay Colleges and Pathshalas.	0.65	..	..	..	..	0.65	Institution benefited Staff-Non-Gazetted.	No.	2
								No.	46
2. Introduction of new subjects.	0.05	0.07	..	..	..	0.12	Number of subjects introduced.	No.	2
3. Grant-in-aid to Non-Government Sanskrit Institutions.	0.45	..	..	..	..	0.45	New institution to be taken on Grant-in-aid list and non-recurring grant to be provided.	No.	N.F.
4. Strengthening of Admi. set up	0.40	..	..	..	..	0.40	Institution benefited. Staff to be Provided Gazetted Non-Gazetted	No.	6
								No.	1
								No.	10
5. Construction, Addition and Alteration, repairs in the Departmental Buildings.	..	..	1.40	..	..	1.40			
TOTAL:	1.73	0.07	1.40	..	..	3.20			

National Cadet Corps:

1. Conversion of Tech. Air Sqn. into Flying Sqn.	0.20	..	..	..	..	0.20	Conversion of Tech. Air Sqn. into Flying Sqn.	No.	1
2. Const. of Hangers.	..	..	..	0.45	..	0.45	Const. of Hangers.	No.	1
3. Raising of Naval Unit Kota.	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Raising of Junior Division Troops.	0.15	..	..	..	..	0.15	Raising of JD Troops.	No.	19
F. TOTAL of National Cadet Corp.	0.35	..	..	0.45	..	0.80			
Rajasthan Sports Council.	..	4.00	..	..	..	4.00			
TOTAL Gen. Education.	95.64	71.06	32.85	0.45	..	200.00			

Cultural Programme:

A—Archaeology & Museums.

1. Survey of monuments.	0.16	1.65	0.20	..	..	2.01	Preparation of Archaeological Atlas-Distts. Covered.	No.	2
2. Survey of Antiquities.	0.18	0.31	..	0.30	..	0.79	Districts covered	No.	2
3. Re-organisation and Development of Museums.	0.18	0.60	0.15	..	..	0.93	Museums covered	No.	(15)
4. Development of Observatory	..	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5. Opening of New Museums.	0.12	0.15	..	..	..	0.27	Museums opened	No.	1
TOTAL A₃	0.64	2.71	0.35	0.30	..	4.00			

B—Archives:

1. Construction of Two Stack Rooms at Bikaner.	..	..	1.00	..	..	1.00			
2. Construction of New Building for Archival Repository at Jaipur	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Fitting of Metal Racks and Exhaust Fans etc.	..	..	0.10	..	..	0.10			
4. Air conditioning of stack rooms both of Bikaner and Jaipur.	..	..	0.50	..	..	0.50			
5. Providing of additional staff	0.20	..	..	..	..	0.20	Staff Gazetted, Non-Gazetted	No. ..	3 2
6. Purchase of Preservation Material.	..	0.20	..	..	..	0.20			
TOTAL B₃	0.20	0.20	1.60	..	..	2.00			

C—Oriental Research Institute:

1. Survey of Manuscript documents, paintings, other art objects and to encourage research in old Rajasthani literature.	0.15	0.50	0.65	(i) Publication of Catalogue of Manuscripts.	No.	4
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(ii) Publication of old Books.	No.	4
(iii) Purchase of Rare & Important Manuscripts.	No.	600

TOTAL C.	0.15	0.50	..	..	..	..	0.65
TOTAL—D—Academics.	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	2.00
TOTAL—Cultural Programmes.	2.99	3.41	1.95	0.30	..	..	8.65

Technical Education

A. Polytechnics, Directorate and Board of Technical Education.

1. Reorganisation of courses and Modernisation of equipment.	0.30	2.70	..	..	..	3.00	Staff Non-Gazetted.	No.	7
2. Diversified & Sandwich course.	0.90	0.90	..	..	..	1.80	(i) In take capacity. (ii) Subjects. (Chemical Drawing)	No. No.	40 2
3. Post Diploma course.	0.30	0.20	..	..	..	0.50			
4. Part time course.	0.30	..	..	..	..	0.30			
5. Development of Physical facilities.	..	..	2.00	..	..	2.00			
6. Short term and Refresher courses.	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Faculty Development.	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Practical Training and Manpower assessment.	1.00	0.90	..	..	..	1.90			

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9. Board of Tech. Edu. and Curriculum Development cell and Examination.				
TOTAL A :—		2.80	4.70	2.00	..	..	9.50			
B—Grant-in-aid to Engg. Colleges:										
1. Malviya Regional Engg. College Jaipur.		..	1.50	..	..	..	1.50			
2. M. B. M. Engg. College, Jodhpur.		..	1.00	..	..	..	1.00			
TOTAL : B		..	2.50	..	..	..	2.50			
TOTAL—Technical Education		2.80	7.20	2.00	..	..	12.00			

Modern Medicine

A—Medical Education.

1. Medical Colleges :—

(i) Jaipur.	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..	3.00	Intake capacity	No.	100
(ii) Bikaner.	1.14	1.00	0.45	..	..	2.59	-do-	No.	100
(iii) Udaipur.	2.70	4.40	2.50	..	..	9.60	-do-	No.	100
(iv) Jodhpur.	0.96	1.70	4.37	..	..	7.03	-do-	No.	50
(v) Ajmer.	1.00	2.00	3.00	..	..	6.00	-do-	No.	50

2. Teaching Hospitals—

(i) Jaipur.	8.68	2.82	3.50	..	..	15.00			
(ii) Bikaner.	2.94	3.00	1.47	..	..	7.41			
(iii) Udaipur.	Included under Medical College.									
(iv) Jodhpur.	0.50	2.30	7.17	..	..	9.97			
(v) Ajmer.	1.10	1.70	7.60	..	..	10.40	Beds	No.	25
TOTAL A. Medical Education:	20.02	19.92	31.65	..	..	71.00			

B—Director, Medical & Health Services :

Consolidation Schemes.

1. Making up the deficiencies in existing hospitals.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(i) Staff according to 1961 rationalisation pattern.	4.18	..	..	..	..	4.18	<i>Additional Staff:</i>		
							(i) Medical (G)	No.	44
							(ii) Para Medical.	No.	7
							(iii) Others.	No.	32
(ii) Addition and alteration to existing buildings.	..	..	5.00	..	..	5.00			
(iii) Repairs and replacement of equipment and vehicles.	..	4.00	..	..	..	4.00	(i) Replacement of Dental Units.	No.	2
							(ii) Replacement of Vehicles.	No.	4
Total 1	4.18	4.00	5.00	..	..	13.18			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2. District Hospitals.									
(i) Up gradation of District Hospitals			4.00			4.00	Const. of additional accommodation.	No.	3
(ii) Specialist services.	1.34	2.10	..	..	..	3.44	Appointment of Specialists.	No.	21
(iii) District Hospital Jaipur.	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL2.	1.34	2.10	4.00	..	..	7.44			
3. M.C.W. Centres.	0.80	0.25	..	..	..	1.05	Additional beds M.C.W. Centres.	No.	5
4. Guinea Worm Control.	0.30	0.30	..	..	..	0.60	Guinea Worm Control Units.	No.	1
5. Laboratory Services.	0.80	..	..	..	..	0.80	Establishment of State Laboratory..	No.	1
6. Prevention of Food Adulteration.	1.28	..	..	..	..	1.28	(i) Head-quarter Cell (ii) Distt. Food Lab.	No. No.	1 1
7. Drug Control.	1.21	..	..	..	..	1.21	Appointment of Staff.	No.	5
8. Dispensaries-cum-M.C.W. Centres and Mobile Health Units.									
(i) Rural.	3.30	2.40	..	..	..	5.70	Estt. of Dispensaries cum-M.C.W. Centres.	No.	11
(ii) Urban.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Mobile.	0.20	0.45	..	..	..	0.65	Estt. of Mobile Health Units.	No.	1
9. School Health Services.	0.50	0.52	..	..	..	1.02	(i) State H.Q. Unit. (ii) Distt. Units.	No. No.	1 2

10. Health Education.	1.00	0.75	..	..	..	1.75	State H.Q. Bureau.	No.	1
11. Training Programme.	2.96	0.35	..	..	..	3.31	Public Health Institute.	No.	1
12. Epidemiological Health Intelligence Unit.	0.41	0.50	..	..	..	0.91	(i) Epidemiological Unit.	No.	1
							(ii) State Unit Field Lab.	No.	4
13. Planning & Evaluation Unit.	0.60	0.50	..	..	..	1.10	Health & Evaluation Unit.	No.	1
TOTAL B.—D.M.H.S.		18.88	12.12	9.00	..	..	40.00		
TOTAL.—Modern Medicine		38.90	32.04	40.06	..	..	111.00		

Ayurved:

1. Improvement in Government Ayurvedic Colleges.	0.91	0.72	5.50	..	..	7.13	<i>Additional Staff:—</i> G. O. N. G.	No. No.	3 17
2. Improvement in Government Ayurvedic Pharmacies.	2.38	1.00	1.00	..	..	4.38	<i>Additional Staff:—</i> G. O. N. G.	No. No.	2 10
3. Opening and Upgrading of Ayurvedic/Unani/Homeopathic Dispensaries.	2.07	0.38	..	..	..	2.45	(i) Opening of 'C' Class Dispensaries (ii) Upgrading of 'C' class Dispensaries into 'B' class (iii) Staff.	No. No. No.	30 5 100

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4. Consolidation of the existing Hospitals and Ayurvedic/Unani/Homoeopathic Dispensaries.		1.92	0.13	3.50	..	..	5.55	(i) Beds (ii) Additional Staff.--N.G.	No. No.	25 98
5. Strengthening of Administrative set up.		1.88	1.08	..	..	..	2.96	Additional Staff	No.	20
6. Estt. of Arogya Kendras.				
7. Grant-in-aid to Private Educational and Medical Institutions of Indian and Homoeopathic Medicines.		1.00	..	..	..	..	1.00			
8. <i>Research in Ayurvedic Science:</i>										
(i) Literary Research		0.60	0.15	..	..	..	0.75	Staff: G. O. N. G.	No. No.	5 5
(ii) Drug Standardisation Unit.		0.35	0.25	..	..	..	0.60	Staff:—G. O. N. G.	No. No.	6 12
(iii) Extensive Cultivation of Medicinal Plants.		0.70	0.90	..	..	..	1.60	Staff:—G. O. N. G.	No. No.	1 8
(iv) Short term Refresher Course for village Vaidayas.		0.29	0.29	..	..	..	0.58	Staff:—N. G.	No.	4
TOTAL,		12.10	4.90	10.00	..	..	27.00			

Urban Water Supply:

1. Urban Water Supply Scheme.	..	..	..	230.00	..	230.00	Augmentation of W.S.S.	No.	7
2. Sewerage and Drainage Schemes.	..	..	..	70.00	..	70.00			
Total Urban Water Supply	..	..	..	300.00	..	300.00			

Rural Water Supply:

1. Piped water supply	..	650.00	..	..	..	650.00	Villages covered	No.	440
2. Wells Prog.	..	50.00	..	..	..	50.00	Improvement and Construction of Wells.	No.	250
Total Rural Water Supply	..	700.00	..	..	..	700.00			

Housing & Urban Development:

1. Low Income Group Housing.	..	..	..	..	50.00	50.00			
2. Middle Income Group Housing.	..	..	..	..	20.00	20.00			
3. Land Inventories.	..	..	..	..	30.00	30.00			
4. Land Directorate.	2.00	..	..	..	..	2.00			
5. Rental Housing.	..	..	30.00	..	..	30.00			
6. Industrial Housing.	..	16.00	4.00	..	..	20.00			
7. Village Housing.	3.00	..	..	..	..	3.00	Staff Gazetted Non Gazetted.	No. No.	6 42
8. Slum Clearance.	..	7.50	..	..	7.50	15.00			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9. Apex Co-operative Financing Society-Share Capital.	..	..	..	10.00	..	10.00			
10. Apex Co-operative Housing Finance Society-Share Subsidy.	..	0.50	..	..	..	0.50			
11. Town Planning	2.00	2.00	..	..	..	4.00	Staff Gazetted, Staff Non-Gazetted.	No. No.	6 52
12. Solid Waste Disposal.	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Roads and drainage in Municipal Areas.	..	..	..	25.00	..	25.00			
14. Local Bodies Directorate.	0.40	0.60	..	..	..	1.00			
15. Local Self Government Department (Sectt.)	0.40	0.10	..	..	..	0.50			
16. Development of Bhakra Mandies	..	..	10.00	..	..	10.00			
Total Housing & Urban Development	7.80	26.70	44.00	35.00	107.50	221.00			

1. Welfare of Backward Classes:

A—Scheduled Tribes.

1. Education.

(i) Scholarships to Prematric students including those of I.T.I.	2.00	..	..	..	..	2.00	Students Benefited.	No.	1400
(ii) Additional Scholarships to post matric students taking up degree and post graduates.	1.00	..	..	..	..	1.00	-do-	No.	250
(iii) Boarding grants to the students.	5.00	..	..	..	..	5.00	-do-	No.	140
(iv) Special Coaching.	0.50	..	..	..	..	0.50	-do-	No.	500

(v) Hostel Building.	..	..	1.00	..	..	1.00	Building.	No.	1
2. Economic Development:									
(i) Assistance for Small Scale Industries.	..	1.00	..	..	..	1.00	Families.	No.	25
(ii) Assistance for Mining Contracts.	..	0.50	..	..	..	0.50	Benefited.	No.	10
(iii) Assistance for Agriculture inputs.	..	2.50	..	..	..	2.50	-do-	No.	250
(iv) Training for Young Farmers.	0.50	..	..	..	..	0.50			
(v) Assistance for Animal Husbandry	..	2.50	..	..	..	2.50			
(vi) Credit facilities.	..	2.00	..	..	..	2.00	Persons benefited.	No.	10
(vii) Marketing.	..	2.00	..	..	..	2.00	Corporation.	No.	1
3. Health Housing and other Schemes									
(i) Legal Assistance	..	0.50	..	..	..	0.50			
(ii) Housing	..	1.50	..	..	..	1.50	Persons benefited	No.	150
(iii) Administration	0.50	..	..	..	..	0.50			
Total—A	9.50	12.50	1.00	..	..	23.00			

B. Schedule Castes

1, Education

(i) Scholarship to Pre-Matric, students including those of I, T, I, S.	4.00	4.00	Students Benefited	No.	2800
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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(ii) Additional Scholarships to Post Matric students		2.00	2.00	Student Benefited	No.	500
(iii) Boarding grants to the students		5.00	..	..	..	..	5.00	..	..	140
2. Economic Development										
(i) Assistance for settling in trades		..	10.00	..	..	..	10.00	Persons Benefited	No.	400
(ii) Assistance to Agriculturists		..	6.00	..	..	..	6.00	..	..	600
3. Health Housing and Other Schemes :										
(i) Subsidy for Drinking Water wells		..	1.50	..	..	..	1.50	Wells Constructed	No.	75
(ii) Administration, Coordination and Research		..	0.50	..	..	..	0.50			
(iii) Improvement in living and working conditions for Sweepers		0.50	..	..	..	..	0.50	Opening of Creaches	No.	2
(iv) Housing		..	20.00	..	..	..	20.00	Houses constructed	..	2000
(v) Aid to Vol. Agencies		2.00	..	..	..	..	2.00			
Total-B :		13.50	38.00	..	..	..	51.50			

C. Welfare of other Weaker Sections including Denotified Tribes, Nomadic Tribes and Semi Nomadic Tribes

1. Education: Scholarships	1.00	1.00	Students Benefited	No.	1000
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2. *Economic Development:*

(i) Assistance to Agriculturists	..	1.50	1.50	Persons Benefited	No.	150
(ii) Assistance for Small Scale Industries	..	1.50	..	..	..	1.50	..	..	150

3. *Health Housing and Other Schemes*

Assistance for Housing to Nomadic Tribes and Denotified Tribes only	..	1.50	1.50	150
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Total-C

1.00	4.50	5.50
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Total Welfare of Backward Classes

24.00	55.00	1.00	80.00
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A. *Children Act Programme.*

(i) Observation Home	0.30	0.30	Observation Home opened	No.	1
(ii) Children's Home	0.50	..	..	..	..	0.50	Children Home opened	..	1
(iii) Special School	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Children Courts	0.15	..	..	..	..	0.15	Children Court established	..	1
(v) Children Welfare Boards	0.10	..	..	..	..	0.10	Children Board Established	..	1
(vi) Offices of District Children Officers	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vii) Strengthening of Offices of the Children Officers	0.10	..	..	..	..	0.10			

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B. Craftsmen Training										
1. Reorganisation of Trades and Modernisation of Equipments	0.26	2.00	..	..	..	..	2.26	Staff—Non-Gazetted	No.	7
2. Diversification of Trades	0.64	3.30	..	..	..	..	3.94	Trainees	No.	80
3. Agro-Industries & Mining Trades	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Rural Training Centres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Production Centres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Quality Improvement for Instructors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Provision for Adequate Physical facilities	..	..	5.03	..	..	..	5.03			
8. Placement & Trg. Cell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C. Apprenticeship Scheme										
1. Apprenticeship Training Programme	1.12	1.45	0.20	..	..	..	2.77	Apprentice.	No.	150
								Staff—Gazetted	..	2
								Staff—Non-Gazetted	..	15
Total:-Craftsmen's Training	2.02	6.75	5.23	..	..	..	14.00			
D. Employment Directorate										
1. Employment & Coverage of Employment Services	0.55	0.06	..	..	..	..	0.61	(i) Town Employment Exchanges	..	1

						(ii) State Employment Exchanges for Ex-Servicemen, Physically Handicapped, Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribes	No.	1
						(iii) Publicity Wing for Directorate	No.	1
						(iv) Staff—Gazetted	No.	3
						Non-Gazetted	No.	12
2. Collection of Employment Market Information	0.25	0.05				0.30 1. Cell for enforcement on compulsory Notification of Vacancies Act	No.	1
						Staff—Gazetted	No.	3
						Non-Gazetted	No.	5
3. Vocational Guidance & Employment Counselling	0.26	0.05				0.31 (i) Evaluation and Implementation Cell	No.	1
						(ii) University Employment Assistance & Guidance Bureaus	No.	1
						(iii) Staff—		
						Gazetted	No.	2
						Non-Gazetted	No.	5
Total—Employment Directorate	1.06	0.16						1.22

(137)

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
E. Labour Welfare									
1. Labour Department									
(i) Implementation of the recommendations of National Commission on Labour for improvement of Industrial relation	0.53	..	..	..	..	0.53	Staff—Gazetted Non-Gazetted	No. No.	2 8
(ii) Personnel and Welfare Advisory Service	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Grant-in-aid for Labour Welfare	0.15	..	..	..	..	0.15			
(iv) Reorganisation of existing activities of Labour Welfare Centres	0.20	..	..	..	..	0.20			
(v) Enforcement Machinery for Labour Laws	0.20	..	..	..	..	0.20	Staff—Non-Gazetted	No.	9
(vi) Research, Information and Publicity	0.27	..	..	..	..	0.27	Staff—Gazetted Non-Gazetted	No. No.	1 4
(vii) Training	0.05	..	..	..	..	0.05			
Total 1 ...	1.40	..	..	..	..	1.40			

2. Strengthening of Factories Inspectorate	0.95	0.05	..	..	..	1.00	Staff—Gazetted	No.	7
							Non-Gazetted	No.	22
Total-D	2.35	0.05	..	..	..	2.40			
Total—Labour and Labour Welfare:	5.70	7.19	5.23	..	..	18.12			
Public Cooperation.	0.10	..	..	..	..	0.10			
Total:—Social Services	198.78	907.50	138.34	335.75	107.50	1687.87			

MISCELLANEOUS SECTORS

Miscellaneous:

A—Statistics.

1. Strengthening of Statistical Machinery of different levels									
(i) District level set-up.	2.71	0.84	..	..	..	3.55	Staff—Gazetted	No.	4
							Non-Gazetted	No.	54
(ii) District Co-ordination Unit	0.31	0.04	..	..	..	0.35	Staff—Gazetted	No.	1
							Non-Gazetted	No.	6
(iii) Unit for collection, compilation and analysis of social statistics.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) State level Machinery	0.90	0.50	..	..	..	1.40	Staff—Gazetted	No.	3
							Non-Gazetted	No.	13
2. Training of Statistical Personnel	0.92	0.53	..	..	..	1.45	Staff—Gazetted	No.	2
							Non-Gazetted	No.	11
3. Implementation of Registration of Births and Deaths Act.	0.25	..	..	..	..	0.25			
4. Goods Traffic Survey	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL—Statistics.	5.09	1.91	..	..	..	7.00			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B. Information and Publicity									
1. Information centres	0.40	..	1.60	..	..	2.00	Building Staff—Non-Gazetted	No.	2
2. Field Publicity	6.00	4.00	..	..	..	10.00	Vehicles	No.	8
							Generators	No.	8
							Projects	..	8
							Staff—Gazetted	..	8
3. Publication	0.50	..	..	..	..	0.50			
4. Strengthening of Directorate	0.50	..	..	..	..	0.50			
TOTAL—Information and Publicity	7.40	4.00	1.60	..	..	13.00			
C-Evaluation and Gazetteers									
1. Evaluation Organisation									
(i) Strengthening of HQ. (Research Dn.)	0.94	0.60	..	..	..	1.54	Staff—Non-Gazetted	No.	7
(ii) Training and Supervision Division	0.13	..	..	..	..	0.13	Gazetted	..	15
							GO	..	1
							NGO	..	2
(iii) Mechanical and Tabulation Division	0.08	..	..	..	..	0.08	GO	..	1
							NGO	..	1
(iv) Strengthening of Field Machinery	1.05	..	..	..	..	1.05	GO	..	6
							NGO	..	25
2. District Gazetteers									
(i) Revision of District Gazetteers	0.20	..	..	..	..	0.20	GO	..	1
							NGO	..	3
TOTAL—Evaluation and Gazetteers	2.40	0.60	..	..	..	3.00			

D-Relief to Educated Unemployed	20.50	..	..	..	10.50	31.00
E-State Planning Machinery	14.50	0.13	..	..	..	14.63
F-Government Presses						
1. Machines	..	6.20	..	..	..	6.20
2. Buildings	..	..	0.80	..	..	0.80
<hr/>						
TOTAL—Government Presses	..	6.20	0.80	..	..	7.00

(i) Cylinder Automatic Printing Machine	No.	1
(ii) Plate Automatic Printing machine	No.	2
(iii) Monocomposing machine	No.	1

G-State and Distt. Level Building	..	..	200.00	..	..	200.00
H-Development of Rajasthan Canal Command Area	13.79	80.59	29.62	41.75	1.25	167.00
I-Development of Chambal Command Area	..	5.87	3.00	71.13	..	80.00
J-Desert Development	25.00	10.00	..	15.00	..	50.00
K-Tribal Development	..	20.00	..	..	..	20.00
<hr/>						
TOTAL—Misc. Sectors	..	88.68	129.30	235.02	127.88	592.63
<hr/>						
Grand—Total	..	497.00	1190.86	491.67	4523.07	3097.40 9800.00

TABLE--10

SCHEME WISE OUTLAYS AND PHYSICAL PROGRAMME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF RAJASTHAN CANAL AREA
ANNUAL PLAN 1974-75

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Sector/Scheme	Financial		Physical		
		Total Outlay	Capital	Item	Unit	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A-WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME						
1.	Agriculture Production	20.00	N.F.			
2.	Soil Conservation					
3.	Animal Husbandry					
	<i>(a) Animal Husbandry Department.</i>					
	(i) Completion of Cattle Breeding farm Raghunathpura	7.00	4.50	Completion of	Farm No.	1
	(ii) Completion of Key Village blocks and Veterinary hospital	5.00	5.00	Completion of buildings	No.	4
	(iii) Supervisory Staff	0.40	..			
	TOTAL (a)	12.40	9.50			
	<i>(b) Sheep and Wool Department</i>					
	(i) Establishment of Sheep Breeding Farm	2.50	..			
	(ii) Establishment of New A.I.Centres	2.00	..	Establishment of Centre	No.	1
	(iii) Strengthening of Sheep & Wool extension Centres	1.50	..	Strengthening of Centres	No.	2
	TOTAL (b)	6.00	..			
	TOTAL (3) Animal Husbandry	18.40	9.50			

4. Fisheries Development	1.60	1.00	Stocking of Water	No.	2
5. Forest—Afforestation in Rajasthan Canal Area	35.00	..	Shelter belt Plant— ation along Canals	R/Km.	2000
TOTAL-A	<u>75.00</u>	<u>10.50</u>			
			Shelter belt Plant— ation along Roads	R/Km.	100
			Sand dune stablisa- tion	Hect.	1600
			Irrigated Fuel Wood Plantation	Hect.	480
			Creation of new Nurseries	No.	10
			Constructionof Building	No.	21
B-AREA DEVELOPMENT					
(1) Roads					
Development of Roads in Rajasthan Canal Area	90.00	90.00	Construction of Roads	Km.	90
(2) Mandies					
Development of Mandies	10.00	10.00	Mandies Developed	No.	5
TOTAL-B	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>			
C-STATE PLAN & MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME					
(1) Land Development & Soil Conservation	20.00	20.00			
(2) Co-operation					
(a) Organisation of Agriculture Credit Societies	0.20	..	Societies assisted	No.	20
(b) Opening of Branches of Central Co-operative Bank Managerial Subsidy	0.15	..	Branches	No.	2

7. Water Supply					
Construction of Diggies in R. C. Area	60.00	—	Construction of Diggies	No.	40
8. Housing & Urban Development					
(i) Town Planning	2.00	—			
(ii) Development of Mandies-share Capital	20.00	20.00			
9. Welfare of Backward Classes—					
(i) Assistance for purchase of bullocks	4.00	2.00	Families covered	No.	600
(ii) -do- Agr. Implements	1.00	—			
(iii) Subsidy for purchase of coop. shares	0.80	—			
(iv) Housing Subsidy including purchase of shares	4.00	—			
(v) Scholarships	0.80	—			
(vi) Boarding Grants	0.40	—			
(vii) Administration	1.00	1.00			
TOTAL—(9)	12.00	3.00			
10. Colonisation	25.00	16.50	Survey Allotment of land	Lakh Hect.	2.28
11. Office of Area Development Commissioner	5.00	3.25	Staff:Gazetted Non-Gazetted	No. No.	1.00 3 23
TOTAL—C	172.00	83.15			
Total—(A to C) Rajasthan Canal Area	347.00*	193.65			

(145)

* In addition Rs. 3.00 Lakhs will be invested for construction of godowns by Institutional Financing Agencies.

TABLE—11

**SCHEMewise OUTLAYS AND PHYSICAL PROGRAMME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF CHAMBAL COMMAND AREA
ANNUAL PLAN 1974-75**

S. No. 1	Sector/Scheme 2	Financial		Physical		
		Total OUTLAY 3	Capital 4	Item 5	Unit 6	Target 7
1.	Agriculture Production					
	Mechanisation of Agricultural operations	2.00	..			
2.	Land Development & Soil Conservation	13.00	13.00			
3.	Afforestation in Chambal Command Area	2.00	..			
4.	<i>Co-operation</i>					
	(i) Share capital to Agriculture Marketing Societies	4.00	4.00	Societies Assisted	No.	1
	(ii) Margin Money to Co-operative Societies for distribution of fertilisers	5.00	5.00			
	(iii) Processing Societies	8.50	8.50	Societies.	No.	2
	(iv) Construction of Rural Godowns-Subsidy	1.87	..	Godowns.	No.	40
	(v) Administration	0.63	..			
	TOTAL—4	20.00	17.50			

5. *Roads*

Construction of Roads and Market Complex

(i) State Plan	40.00	40.00	Construction of Roads Km.	80
(ii) Area Development	50.00	50.00		

6. *Housing*

Village Development Share Capital	3.00	3.00		
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TOTAL—1 TO 6	<u>130.00</u>	<u>123.50</u>		
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TABLE-12

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS AND TARGETS

S.No.	Item	Unit	1968-69 Level.	FOURTH PLAN		Level expected at the end of 1973-74	FIFTH PLAN TARGETS	
				Target	Likely achieve- ment.		Total	1974-75
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

I-AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION

1. Area under forests.	Thousand Hectares	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
(i) Area under quick growing species.	"	0.5	..	..	0.5	..	..	..
(ii) Area under economic plantation for industrial and commercial uses.	"	14.4	1.8	3.9	18.3	15.1	3.3	
(iii) Area under Fuel Plantation.	"	1.0	0.8	0.5	1.5	16.5	3.0	
2. Net cropped area.	"	13311	15050	15000	15000	15150	15050	
3. Gross cropped area.	"	14257	16740	16670	16670	16900	16700	
4. Irrigated Area.								
Sourcewise Area Irrigated								
(i) Canals.	"	700	1054	834	834	1070	902	
(ii) Bhandars, Tanks, Bhandis.	"	219	328	246	246	280	254	
(iii) By Wells and others.	"	1199	1478	1487	1487	1617	1513	

(iv) Total Area Irrigated.	Thousand Hectares	2118	2660	2567	2567	2967	2669
5. Area Under Minor Irrigation.							
(i) Scheme implemented by Agriculture Deptt., Ground Water Deptt., Dev. Department, Land Development Bank, A. R. C. etc.	..	640	274	288	288	408	314
(ii) Scheme implemented by Irrigation Deptt.	..	73	109	100	100	134	108
6. Area under Major & Medium Irrigation							
(i) Area under R. C. P.							
(a) Potential.	..	164	521	290	290	629	597
(b) Utilization	..	99	283	206	206	420	274
(ii) Others							
(a) Potential.	..	544	643	550	550	871	555
(b) Utilisation.	..	515	624	542	542	564	542
7. Foodgrains.							
(i) <i>Kharif</i>							
(a) Total area.	..	8446	9122	8980	8980	9230	9000
(b) Irrigated area.	..	441	170	170	170	190	175
(c) Production.	'000 Tonnes	1284	3598	3070	3070	3900	3200
(ii) <i>Rabi</i>							
(a) Total area.	'000 Hectares	2679	3700	3820	3820	4125	3900
(b) Irrigated area.	"	1494	2150	2150	2150	2410	2219
(c) Production.	'000 Tonnes	2264	4502	4030	4030	4900	4200
Foodgrains (Total)							
Total area.	'000 Hectares	11125	12822	12800	12800	13355	12900

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	(b) Irrigated area.	'000 Hectares	1935	2320	2320	2320	2600	2394
	(c) Production.	'000 Tonnes	3548	8100	7100	7100	8800	7400
8. Area Under commercial crops.								
<i>(i) Oil Seeds.</i>								
	(a) Total area.	'000 Hectares	988	1312	1300	1300	1360	1310
	(b) Irrigated area.	„	47	120	120	120	150	124
	(c) Production.	'000 Tonnes	150	450	400	400	490	415
<i>(ii) Cotton .</i>								
	(a) Total area.	'000 Hectares	263	324	320	320	360	325
	(b) Irrigated area.	„	196	250	250	250	270	258
	(c) Production.	'000 Bales	172	550	300	300	450	325
<i>(iii) Sugarcane</i>								
	(a) Total area.	'000 Hectares	37	50	40	40	50	40
	(b) Irrigated area.	„	35	50	40	40	50	40
	(c) Production (cane)	'000 Tonnes	524	1100	1050	1050	1300	1030
9. Area under High-Yielding Varieties								
	(i) Wheat.	'000 Hectares	188	800	800	800	1150	850
	(ii) Paddy.	„	5	60	34	34	60	40
	(iii) Jowar.	„	4	30	10	10	20	12
	(iv) Bajra.	„	70	600	352	352	100	400

(150)

(v) Maize.	'000 Hectares	22	80	33	33	40	35
TOTAL—9:	„	289	1570	1229	1229	2270	1337

10. Area under Improved varieties.

Crop							
(i) Wheat.	'000 Hectares	64	344	300	300	470	330
(ii) Barlay.	„	4	80	60	60	140	76
(iii) Gram.	„	7	105	70	70	150	86
(iv) Paddy.	„	2	30	30	30	100	45
(v) Jowar.	„	13	100	100	100	150	110
(vi) Bajra.	„	48	380	200	200	410	240
(vii) Maize.	„	3	40	20	20	60	28
(viii) Others.	„	3	20	20	20	60	28
TOTAL—10:	„	144	1099	800	800	1540	943

11. High yielding varieties—seed distributed

(i) Wheat.	'000 Tonnes	4.60	20.00	16.00	16.00	23.00	17.00
(ii) Paddy.	„	0.12	1.50	1.70	1.70	3.00	2.00
(iii) Jowar.	„	0.03	0.22	0.06	0.06	0.12	0.09
(iv) Bajra.	„	0.17	1.50	0.70	0.70	2.00	1.00
(v) Maize.	„	0.32	1.20	0.40	0.40	0.48	0.42
TOTAL—11:	„	5.24	24.42	18.86	18.86	28.60	20.51

12.—Improved varieties seed distributed.

(i) Wheat.	'000 Tonnes	5.73	34.40	Cumula- 5.40	5.40	8.46	5.94
(ii) Barley.	„	0.39	7.20	tive 1.08	1.08	2.52	1.37
(iii) Gram.	„	0.31	4.72	„ 0.63	0.63	1.88	0.77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(iv) Paddy.		'000 Tonnes	0.08	1.80	Cumu- 0.27	0.27	0.90	0.40
(v) Jowar.		"	0.16	1.78	lative 0.25	0.25	0.38	0.28
(vi) Bajra.		"	0.24	2.02	" 0.20	0.20	0.41	0.24
(vii) Maize.		"	0.06	1.12	" 0.08	0.08	0.24	0.11
(viii) Others.		"	0.07	0.40	" 0.08	0.08	0.24	0.11
TOTAL—12		"	7.04	53.04	7.99	7.99	14.50	9.22
13. Fertilisers Consumed								
(i) Nitrogenous. (As N)		'000 Tonnes	23	110	58	58	120	68
(ii) Phosphatic. (As P ₂ O ₅)		"	6	30	11	11	27	12
(iii) Potassic. (K ₂ O)		"	1	9	5	5	11	6
14. Urban Compost distributed		"	81	320	65	65	75	67
15. Area covered by Plant protection.								
(i) Food crops.		-do-	..	..	3555	3555	6700	5000
(ii) Commercial crops.		-do-	2558	5000	645	645	1300	
(iii) Other.		-do-	..	..	300	300	500	
TOTAL—15			2558	5000	4500	4500	9500	5000
16. Soil Conservation on Agricultural Land		'000 Hects	21	200	490	511	500	100
17. Soil Conservation in catchment areas of River Valley Projects.		"	0.13	31.20	10.87	11.00	250.00	5.00
18. No. of Regulated Markets.		Nos.	71	19	25	96	17	4
19. Animal Husbandry.								
(i) Veterinary hospital / dispensaries.		"	332	21	21	353	10	2
(ii) Intensive Cattle Development Block		"	1	..	..	1	3	3

(iii) Artificial Insemination Centres.	No.	19	6	5	25	10	2
(iv) Stockmen Centres.	"	104	50	50	154	140	28
(v) Area under fodder crops.	'000 Hect	1.3	1.1	0.9	2.2	5.0	1.0
20. Key Village Blocks							
(i) Established.	No.	19	6	6	25	10	2
(ii) Expanded.	"	1	10	15	16	8	3
21. Cattle Breeding Farms established.	"	6	2	1	7	..	..
22. Sheep Breeding Farms established.	"	7	1	1 *	7	..	..
23. Sheep and Wool Extension Centres.	"	124	10	3	127	..	..
24. Sheep shearing, Grading and Marketing centres	"	5	2	4	10	4	..
25. Production of Animal Products —							
(i) Milk/Milk Products	'000 Tonnes	2270	2370	2370	2370	2800	2400
(ii) Meat.	"	Not known	12.00	12.00	12.90	13.20	12.20
(iii) Wool.	"	10.80	11.20	10.85	10.85	11.90	11.00
26. No. of Government Poultry Farms established.	Nos.	7	2	1	8	..	..
27. No. of Poultry Cooperatives.	"	7	2	2	9	..	..
28. No. of poultry farmers Trained.							
(i) Short term course.	"	101	290	392	493	700	100
29. Intensive Egg. and poultry production cum-marketing centres.	"	7	2	2	9	..	..
30. Mechanisation of boats.	"	1	..	..	1	..	..
31. Fingerlings distributed.	Lakhs.	17	300	139	156	400	150
32. No. of Fish-seed farms established	Nos.	11	50	20	31	4	1
33. Fish production-Inland.	'000 Tonnes	5	12.5	8.5	8.5	12.5	9.00

*One discontinued and another established as Centrally Sponsored.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

II. COOPERATION

1. Primary Cooperative Societies (Agricultural Credit)

(i) Number.	No.	9691	7425	7425	7425	7425	7425
(ii) Membership.	In lakhs	11.80	20.00	16.00	16.00	25.00	18.00
(iii) Share Capital of Members	Rs. Crores	4.25	6.00	6.00	6.00	24.00	9.00
(iv) Deposits of members	"	1.28	1.80	1.80	1.80	6.00	2.60

2. Agricultural Credit

(a) Short & Medium term							
(i) Advances during the year	"	14.56	25.00	22.00	22.00	113.00 ×	39.00
(ii) Amount outstanding at the end of the year.	"	17.88	25.00	25.00	25.00	125.00	42.00
(b) Long term							
(i) Advances during the year	"	2.27	26.00	26.00	26.00	65.00	11.00
(ii) Amount outstanding at the end of the year.	"	5.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	90.00	40.00

3. Primary Marketing Societies

(i) Business handled during the year.	No.	144	—4	—4	140	20	2
	Rs. in crores	12.37	20.00	20.00	20.00	50.00	30.00

4. Processing Societies.

(i) Rice Mills	No	6	6	6	6	6	6
Business handled	Rs. lakhs	N.A.	25.00	25.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(ii) Sugar factories	No.	1	1	1	1	1	1
production.	Rs. lakhs	..	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
(iii) Cotton ginning & pressing	No.	2	2	2	2	11	..
Business handled	Rs. lakhs	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

III. POWER

1. Installed capacity	000 M.W.	472.06	785.53	785.53	785.53	1497.53	818.53
2. Electricity generated	"	829.40	2521.00	2000.00	2000.00	5025.00	2671.00
3. Electricity Sold	"	653.00	1773.00	1600.00	1600.00	4170.00	2163.00
4. Rural Electrification.							
(i) Localities electrified.	No.	2247	3000	3810	6057	8000†	1200†
(ii) Pumpsets energised	No.	18795	60,000	62149	80,944	1,20,000†	20,000†
5. Firm Power available	M.W.	174	458	452	452	778	554

× Level at the end of 1978-79.

†Additional

IV. TRANSPORT

Roads

1. National Highways.							
Surfaced.	kms.	1256	1256	2089	2089	2089	2089
2. State Highways							
(i) Surfaced	kms.	7142	7492	8055	8055	8720	8330
(ii) Unsurfaced.	kms.	1288	1288	744	744	195	493
(iii) Total	kms.	8430	8780	8799	8799	8915	8823
3. Major District Roads							
(i) Surfaced	kms.	2660	3270	3769	3769	4800	4023
(ii) Unsurfaced	kms.	1695	1695	982	982	214	837
(iii) Total	kms.	4355	4965	4751	4751	5014	4860
4. Village Roads & O.D.R.							
(i) Surfaced.	kms.	7200	8087	9715	9715	18428	11252
(ii) Unsurfaced.	kms.	10135	8948	8528	8528	7543	8294
(iii) Total.	kms.	17335	17835	18243	18243	25971	19546
5. Total Roads							
(i) Surfaced.	kms.	18258	20905	23628	23628	34077	25694
(ii) Unsurfaced.	kms.	13118	11931	10254	10254	7912	9624
(iii) Total.	kms.	31376	32826	33882	33882	41989	35318
6. Villages not connected by roads	No.	..	..	27421	27421	25444	27317
7. Vehicles owned by State Transport undertaking Corporation—							
(i) Trucks	No.	5	N.F.	3	8	..	..
(ii) Buses	..	536	1016	1016	1016	4016	1616
(iii) Taxies & others	..	20	N.F.	(—)6	23	N.F.	N.F.

(155)

General Education—Enrolement

1. Classes I-V as percentage of population in age group 6-11:—
- (i) Boys
- (ii) Girls
- (iii) Total

V. EDUCATION

	%	79.30	81.30	90.70	90.70	100.00	93.73
(i) Boys	-do-	31.80	36.00	38.08	38.08	80.00	45.75
(ii) Girls	-do-	56.50	60.00	65.45	65.45	90.43	70.71
(iii) Total							

i	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2- Classes VI-VIII as percentage of population in age-group 11-14:—								
(i) Boys		%	37.40	45.10	46.73	46.73	67.06	52.33
(ii) Girls		..	8.10	13.40	14.07	14.07	31.05	18.09
(iii) Total		..	23.30	30.00	30.99	30.99	49.80	35.83
3. Classes IX-XI as percentage of population in age-group 14 to 17:—								
(i) Boys		..	18.10	20.50	21.82	21.82	33.75	25.15
(ii) Girls		..	3.40	5.30	6.10	6.10	8.86	6.43
(iii) Total		..	11.00	13.20	13.96	13.96	21.79	16.10
4. Output of matriculates/Higher Secondary per 10,000 of Population		No.	27	42	32	32	40	34
5. University/Collegiate enrolment		'000 No.	55	103	96	96	150	105
Teachers— Percentage trained in								
(i) Elementary Schools		%	90.2	95.0	95.0	95.0	97.0	96.0
(ii) Secondary Schools		..	87.5	100.0	95.0	95.0	97.0	96.0

Technical Education

1. Engineering Colleges—

(i) Number of institutions	No.	3	..	..	3	..	..
(ii) Sanctioned annual admission capacity	..	480	480	480	480	480	480
(iii) Out-turn (annual)	..	602	450	450	450	450	450

2. Polytechnics—

No. of institutions	..	6	6
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(a) Diploma level—

(i) Sanctioned annual admission capacity	Nos.	650	..	10	660	40	40
(ii) Out-turn (Annual)	..	848	550	550	550	550	550
(b) Post Diploma level Sanctioned Capacity	..	..	..	45	45	75	15

VI-HEALTH

(i) *Hospitals/Dispensaries—*

(i) Urban	Nos.	453	..	7	460	36	..
(ii) Rural	..	121	25	28	159	70	11

2. *Beds*

(i) Urban Hospitals and Dispensaries	..	10626	2067	1164	11790	465	..
(ii) Rural Hospitals and Dispensaries including upgraded P. H. Cs.	..	2589	333	..	2589	1882	66

3. *Primary Health Centres*

(i) Main centres	..	232	..	..	232	..	..
(ii) Sub-centres	..	553	1071	1071	1624	496	..

4. *Training of Nurses Institutes*

(i) Annual intake	..	150	50	100	100	100	100
(ii) Annual outturn	..	126	40	90	90	90	90

5. *Training of Auxiliary Nurse-mid-wives*

(i) Institutes	..	8	8	8	8	8	8
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	(ii) Annual intake	No.	240	240	240	240	240	240
	(iii) Annual outturn	"	97	190	190	190	190	190
6.	<i>Control of diseases</i>							
	(i) T. B. Clinics	Nos.	23	N.F.	4	27	2	2
	(ii) Leprosy Control Units	"	2	N.F.	2	2	2	2
	(iii) V. D. Clinics	"	5	N.F.	5	5	5	1
	(iv) S. E. T. Centres	"	..	N.F.	25	25	37	10
7.	Meternity and Child Welfare Centres	"	72	20	14	86	..	..
8.	<i>Medical Education</i>							
	(i) Medical Colleges	Nos.	5	5	5	5	5	5
	(ii) Annual admissions	"	600	400	400	400	400	400
	(iii) Outturn	"	502	3000	3267	650	2800	615

(158)

VII. WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION

1. Urban

(a)	Augmentation of protected water supply	Million Gallons	N.A.	30.00	22.00	22.00	27.00	6.00
(b)	Population covered	Million	..	1.99	1.99	1.99	2.56	0.66

(ii) Other Towns (Piped Water supply)

(a) Towns covered	Nos.	81	76	76	157	Nil.	Nil.
(b) Population covered	Million	3.43	1.10	1.10	4.53	„	„

2. Rural

(i) Piped Water Supply

(a) Villages covered	Nos.	225	400	853	1078	4900	820
(b) Population covered	Million	0.39	1.25	1.68	2.57	4.58	1.00

(ii) Simple wells

(a) Villages covered	Nos.	N.A.	2000	1637	N.A.	2000	300
(b) Population covered	Million	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

3. Urban Sewerage

(i) Augmentation/Provision of Sewerage Schemes	Nos.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	10 *	Nil
(ii) Population covered	Million	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.61	Nil

VIII. HOUSING]

(i) Industrial	No. of Tenaments	4277	923	783	5060	9300	1900
(ii) Slum clearance	„	357	743	543	800	17000	2550
(iii) Low Income Group Housing	„	9534	3166	1401	10935	27500	3930
(iv) Village Housing	„	3211	N.A.	N.A.	3211	25000	3000
(v) M. I. G. H.	„	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4100	800

* Partial Coverage

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(vi)	H. I. G. H.	..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	450	100
(vii)	Rental Housing	Nos.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	750	150
(viii)	Land acquisition & Development	Area Developed Hectares	1200	500	500	1700	800	100
1.	Institutions		IX. TRAINING OF CRAFTSMEN					
	Existing	Nos.	15	15	15	15	15	15
	New	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
2.	Existing Seats		3256	3256	2840	2840	2840	2840
	Intake	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Out-turn	..	1125	1275	1400	1400	1500	1500
3.	New Seats	..	..	144	96	96	634	80
	Intake	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Out-turn	..	..	72	60	60	360	..
			X. BACKWARD CLASSES					
1.	T. D. Blocks	Nos.	18	..	..	18	3	1
2.	Training staff by categories	..	10	75	45	45	25	50
3.	Post-matric scholarships							
	(i) <i>General courses</i>							
	(a) Scheduled Tribes	..	899	1350	1219	1219	5000	50
	(b) Scheduled Castes	..	1809	2375	645	645	7500	1250
	(ii) <i>Technical and Professional Courses</i>							
	(a) Scheduled Tribes	..	..	7	2	2	6	2

(b) Scheduled Castes	Nos.	..	7	1	1	7	1
(c) No. of girls hostels	..	7	2	1	8	25	5

XI. VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES.

Industrial Estates	Nos.	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)
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XII. INFORMATION & PUBLICITY

A. (i) Number of districts having publicity offices	Nos.	23	23	3	3
(ii) Number of districts without publicity offices	..	3	3	3	3	..	..
B. (iii) Number of field publicity units	..	3	—	(—)2	1	..	..
(iv) Number of Talukas/Sub-Divisions covered by field publicity units	..	83	3	3	86	..	..
(v) Number of Talukas/Sub-Divisions not covered by field publicity units	..	3	..	..	..	..	..

Note : Figures in brackets indicate Continuing Programme

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

Outlays and Expenditure**

TABLE—13

(Rs. in round lakhs)

S. No.	PROGRAMME	FOURTH PLAN 1969-74				FIFTH PLAN 1974-79			
		Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	1973-74 Approved Outlay	1973-74 Anticipated expenditure	FIVE YEAR OUTLAY		1974-75	
						Total	Capital	Total	Capital
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Elementary Education*	750	858	281	281	10771	1743	983	330
2.	Primary Health Centres	50	64	21	21	1105	499	155	108
3.	Rural Water Supply	2000	1999	733	733	6800	..	1150	..
4.	Rural Roads	766	496	85	85	4000	4000	724	724
5.	Rural Electrification	1300	1657	60	60	4725	4725	1025	1025
6.	House sites for landless labour	..	..	..	..	175	175	75	75
7.	Slum improvement	40	19	10	10	300	150	60	30
8.	Nutrition (Modern Medium)	..	..	..	..	800	..	37	..
	TOTAL	4966	5093	1190	1190	28676	11292	4209	2292

*Inclusive of Mid-day meals.

**1. Does not include outlays under similarheads for R. C.P., Tribal Areas Desert Areas etc. which have been specially provided by additional funds from different sources

2. This does not also include investment from Private funds envisaged under certain Minimum Needs sectors.

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

TABLE -14

Physical Achievements and Targets

S. No.	PROGRAMME.	Unit.	FOURTH PLAN		FIFTH PLAN		
			Target.	Likely achievement.	Likely Achievement 1973-74	Five year targets 1974-79	Target for 1974-75
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Elementary Education							
6-11 age-group—							
<i>(a) Additional enrolment-in number</i>							
	<i>(i) Boys</i>	Lakh No.	3.24	3.26	0.45	3.33	0.60
	<i>(ii) Girls</i>	„	1.56	1.51	0.25	8.73	1.40
	TOTAL	..	4.80	4.77	0.70	12.06	2.00
<i>(b) In terms of percentage coverage (level)</i>							
	<i>(i) Boys</i>	Percent	81.30	90.70	90.70	100.00	93.73
	<i>(ii) Girls</i>	„	36.00	38.08	38.08	80.00	45.75
	TOTAL	..	60.00	65.45	65.45	90.43	70.71

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.14 age-group								
<i>(a)</i> Additional enrolment-in number								
<i>(i)</i> Boys			Lakh No.	1.57	1.41	0.20	3.00	0.60
<i>(ii)</i> Girls			„	0.67	0.67	0.14	2.00	0.40
TOTAL ..			„	2.24	2.08	0.34	5.00	1.00
<i>(b)</i> In terms of percentage coverage (level)								
<i>(i)</i> Boys			Percent	45.10	46.73	46.73	67.06	52.33
<i>(ii)</i> Girls			„	13.40	14.07	14.07	31.05	18.09
TOTAL ..				30.00	30.99	30.99	49.80	35.83
2. Primary Health Centres								
<i>(a)</i> Number (level)			No.	232	232	232	232	232
<i>(b)</i> Population Covered			Lakh No.	211.9	211.9	211.9	211.9	211.9
Sub-Centres.								
<i>(a)</i> Number (Level)			No.	1071	1071	1624	496	..
<i>(b)</i> Population Covered (Approx)			Lakh No.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..

3. Rural Water Supply

(a) No. of villages covered	No.	400	853	331	4900	820
(b) Population covered	Lakh No.	1.25	1.68	0.40	2.01	1.00

4. Rural Roads

New construction	Km.	500	908	110	7728	1033
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5. Rural Electrification

Villages electrified	No.	3000	3810	1000	8000*	1200*
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6. House Sites for landless labour

House sites allotted	No. in '000	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	132	60
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7. Slum Improvement.

(a) Towns covered with name of town		Jaipur£	Jaipur£	Jaipur£	(Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer)	3£
(b) Population covered	Lakh No.	1.17£	1.17£	1.17£	1.70	1.70
(c) Construction of tenaments	-do-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	17000	1000

8. Nutrition

Vulnerable groups to be catered for	No. in '000	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	580	132
-------------------------------------	-------------	------	------	------	-----	-----

9. Name of the Food with details

1. Cereal Flour (Wheat Flour)	Gms. per beneficiary	30
2. Gram Flour	"	30
3. Ground nuts	"	10
4. Gur	"	20
5. Some edible Oil	"	N.F.

*Including those electrified through R.E.C. Schemes.
£Partial coverage.

TABLE—15

CENTRALLY SPONSORED AND OTHER SCHEMES

S. No.	Sector/Scheme	Financial outlays (Rs. in lakhs)				Physical			
		Fifth Plan		1974-75		Item	Unit	Target _j	
		Total	Capital	Total	Capital			5th Plan	1974-75
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

I—AGRICULTURE PROGRAMMES**1. Agriculture Production:****A—Farmers Training & Education:**

(i) By Agriculture Department	12.86	..	2.43	..
(ii) Udaipur University	400.00	180.00	50.00	22.00
TOTAL A	412.86	180.00	52.43	22.00

B—Agricultur Research:

(1) All India Co-ordinated Research Project on Wheat	6.03	..	1.10	..
(2) All India Co-ordinated Research Project on Barley	3.78	..	6.69	..
(3) All India Co-ordinated Research Project on Cotton	14.67	..	2.66	..

(4) All India Co-ordinated Research Project on Sugar beet	1.95	..	0.35	..
(5) All India Co-ordinated Research Project on Soil Structure	2.86	..	0.52	..
(6) All India Co-ordinated Research Project on Sun flower	5.40	..	0.98	..
(7) All India Co-ordinated Agronomic Experiments:				
(i) With H.V.P. in Tonk	3.77	..	0.68	..
(ii) Staff at Head Quarters	3.56	..	0.65	..
(iii) Simple Fertiliser Trials	5.10	..	0.92	..
—Dry Farming in Jaipur & Jhalawar Districts.				
(iv) Model Agronomic Trials at Hanumangarh	2.56	..	0.47	..
(8) National Demonstrations	4.77	..	0.88	..
(9) Research on new cropping pattern & Water use in selected area (Kota)	15.42	..	2.79	..
(10) Pilot Project on Regional Soil & Water Management in R.C.A.	27.60	..	5.00	..
(11) Regional Soil & Water Management Pilot Project with UNDP Assistance in Chambal Commanded area Kota	56.50	..	10.27	..
TOTAL B	153.97	..	27.96	..

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C—Development of Commercial Crops										
Export Promotion:										
(i) Cotton:										
(1) Maximised Production of cotton										
(2) Composit Demonstration-cum-Varietal trials			17.75	..	2.45	..				
(3) Foliar Application of Urea										
(4) Production of Nucleous and Foundation Seed of Cotton			4.06	..	0.74	..				
(5) Kapas Grading Centres			3.00	..	0.56	..				
(6) Aerial Spraying in Endemic Area			99.72	..	19.25	..				
(7) Intensive Cotton District Prog.										
(8) Strengthening of Cotton seed Multiplication Programmes			3.05	..	0.55	..				
(9) Intensive Cultivation of Cotton in R.C.A.			282.10	..	56.42	..				
TOTAL C-(i)			409.68	..	80.97	..				
(ii) Oil Seeds:										
(1) Maximised Production of Groundnut in R.C.A.			8.95	..	1.65	..				
(2) Intensive cultivation of groundnut in Udaipur Division			12.68	..	2.37	..				
(3) Intensive cultivation of groundnut in Ajmer Division			5.40	..	1.21	..				
(4) Rape and Mustard Demonstration and Mess Plant Production Measures			15.00	..	3.00	..				
(5) Sunflower Demonstration			2.25	..	0.45	..				
(6) Soyabean Demonstration			1.00	..	0.20	..				
TOTAL C-(ii)			46.28	..	8.88	..				

(iii) Development of Sugar-beet	4.30	..	0.82	..
(iv) Demonstration of Pulses	150.00	..	29.82	..
(v) Fertiliser Promotion Scheme	33.00	..	6.20	..
TOTAL C-(iii)+(iv)+(v)	187.30	..	36.84	..
TOTAL C (i) to (v)	643.26	..	126.69	..
D--Special Projects:				
(1) Integrated Dry land Agriculture Development, Osian (Jodhpur)	166.60	111.00	33.87	22.20
(2) Integrated Dry land Agriculture Development, Kapsin (Chittor)	148.95	113.60	29.68	22.72
(3) Integrated Dry land Agriculture Development, Kumbhalgarh (Udaipur)	79.85	36.50	15.86	7.30
(4) Pilot Project on Multiple Cropping	16.01	..	2.91	..
TOTAL D	411.41	261.10	82.32	52.22
E--Agriculture Statistics:				
(1) Assessment Survey on H.V.P.	3.50	..	0.67	..
F--Development of Rajasthan Canal Area	140.00	..	..	..
G--Agro-Industries Corporation:	220.00	..	..	..
TOTAL Agriculture Production	1985.00	441.10	290.07	74.22

Note—Physical Targets for Agriculture production programmes have not yet been worked out in detail.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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2. MINOR IRRIGATION:

Rajasthan Ground Water Department:

1. Detailed Ground Water Basin Investigation	255.00	8.00	34.00	2.00	Basin	No.	39	13
2. Drought Prone Area Programme	506.00	149.50	100.00	52.00	Tubewell Dug-cum-Bore wells	No. No.	1850 1000	300 150
TOTAL	755.00	157.50	134.00	54.00				

3. SOIL CONSERVATION:

A—Land and Soil Conservation:

(i) Agriculture Department	500.00	..	50.00	..				
(ii) Water Courses, Lining and Land Levelling in R.C. Area	1840.00*	1255.00	200.00	N.F.				
(iii) Water Courses, lining and Land levelling in Chambal Area	801.00**	125.00	100.00	N.F.				
(iv) Drought Prone Area Programme (Desert Development)	350.00	..	50.00	..	NOT YET WORKED OUT IN DETAIL			
TOTAL A	3491.00	1380.00	400.00	..				

B—Pasture Development:

(i) Drought Prone Area Programme (Desert Development)	700.00	..	100.00	..				
(ii) Crash Scheme for Rural Employment	350.00	..	70.00	..				
(iii) Other Programmes	50.00	15.00	5.00	N.F.				
TOTAL B	1100.00	15.00	175.00	N.F.				

C— Forest Department:

(i) *Continuing Scheme:*

1. Soil Conservation measures in Chambal River Valley Project	172.08	4.35	35.12	0.95	1. Soil Conservation measures in Forestry Sector	Hect.	12730	2140
					2. Soil Conservation measures in Agriculture Sector	„	6500	1300
					3. Buildings	No.	31	6
2. Soil Conservation measures in Dantiwara River Valley Project	136.00	1.50	23.99	0.30	1. Soil Conservation measures in Forestry Sector	Hect.	22500	4500
					2. Soil Conservation measures in Agriculture Sector	Hect.	15000	3000
					3. Buildings	No.	15	3
3. Soil Conservation measures in Kadana River Valley Project (Mahi Stage II)	490.31	31.90	85.79	3.90	1. Soil Conservation measures in Forestry Sector	Hect.	81000	16200
					2. Soil Conservation measures in Agriculture Sector	„	41000	8200
					3. Buildings	No.	142	24

(171)

*Matching share for World Bank assistance and Additional Central Assistance for Rajasthan Canal Area.

**Matching share for World Bank assistance.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4. Ravine Reclamation Project		559.17	6.20	82.74	1.70	I. Reclamation for Agriculture:— (a) Survey and Planting	Hect.	10,000	2,000
<i>(ii) New Schemes:</i>									
1. Bajaj Sagar River Valley Project (Mahi Stage I)		118.93	7.80	28.93	1.30	1. Soil Conservation Measures in Forestry Sector	Hect.	20,250	4,050
						2. Soil Conservation Measures in Agriculture Sector	Hect.	10,250	2,050
2. Crocodile and Gavial formal Abhera Tank Kota		26.51	7.80	6.38	..	3. Construction of Buildings	No.	25	5
Total C		1503.00	59.55	262.95	8.15				
Total Soil Conservation		6094.00	1454.55	837.95	8.15				

4. Animal Husbandry :

A. Animal Husbandry Department :

— (a) Intensive Cattle Development Project, Bikaner

100.00	17.00	19.00	3.00	(i) Central Semen Bank	No.	(1)	(1)
				(ii) Regional A. I. Centre	..	(2)	(2)
				(iii) Stockmen Centre	..	(60)	(60)
				(iv) Feed mixing Plant	..	(1)	(1)

					(v) Rural Dairy Extension unit	No.	(1)	(1)
					(vi) Opening of Tubewells	„	(9)	(9)
					(vii) Evaluation Cell	„	(1)	(1)
					(viii) Supervisory Staff unit at project level and completion	„	(1)	(1)
					(ix) Construction and completion Buildings	„	10	3
(b) Progeny Testing Programme of the cattle breeding farm Kumher	44.00	6.00	7.80	2.00	Progeny Testing Programme at the farm	„	(1)	(1)
(c) Rinderpest Eradication	40.00	..	7.00	..	(i) Immune Belts at the International Border	„	(3)	(3)
					(ii) Check posts	„	(2)	(2)
					(iii) Vigilance Units	„	(3)	(3)
(d) Rearing of Cross breed heifers	200.00	..	30.00	..	Subsidy to small & Marginal farmers for rearing of heifers	„	30,000	3,000
(e) Construction of Veterinary Hospital Building opening K. V. Blocks etc. in R. C. Area	81.00	40.00	8.00	6.00				
(f) Drought Prone Area Programme (Desert Development)	370.00	111.00	50.00	N.F.				
Total Animal Husbandry Department	835.00	174.00	121.80	11.00				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B. Sheep & Wool Department :									
(a)	Assistance for World Bank project	100.00	..	10.00	..				
(b)	Fatehpur Farm	90.00	90.00	20.00	20.00				
C. Special Scheme for Rajasthan Canal Area :									
(i)	Establishment of Mobile shearing Unit	19.32	..	4.18	..	Opening of Mobile Shearing Unit	No.	4	2
(ii)	Establishment of Mobile Health Unit	6.80	..	6.80	..	Opening of Mobile Health Unit	No.	2	2
(iii)	Strengthening of existing extension centres	5.28	..	5.28	..	Strengthening of Centres	No.	4	4
(iv)	Opening of New Extension Centres	14.80	5.93	14.60	5.93	Opening of Centres	No.	3	3
(v)	Assistance to migratory blocks	5.00	..	1.00	..				
(vi)	Purchase of Vaccines & Medicines	5.00	..	1.00	..				
(vii)	Purchase of Cross-breeds	2.80	..	..	..	Purchase of Cross-breeds	„	1500	..
D. Drought Prone Area Programme		130.00	55.00	30.00	10.00				
Total Sheep & Wool		379.00	150.93	92.86	35.93				
Total Animal Husbandry		1214.00	324.93	214.66	46.93				

5. Dairying & Milk Supply :

1. Drought Prone Area Programme 200.00 100.00 40.00 20.00

6. Forestry :

1. Forest Resources Survey 45.00 .. 6.00 .. Area to be Surveyed Sq.kms. 11250 1500

2. Road Side Plantation 106.00 .. 22.30 .. Plantation Kms. 500 100

3. Fuel Wood Plantation 75.00 .. 11.80 .. Advance Soil Working Hect. 15000 3000

4. Backward and Tribal Areas Programme:

(a) Economic Plantation for commercial uses 81.00 .. 7.70 .. Advance Soil Working Hects. 10000 2000

(b) Afforestation of barren and Semi-barren areas 21.00 .. 3.85 .. Advance Soil Working Hects. 2000 400

5. Forestry Programme in Rajasthan Canal Area

180.00

6. Drought Prone Area Programme :

(a) Sand dunes stabilisation 22.20 .. 2.58 .. Sand dunes stabilisation Hects. 6000 600

(b) Rehabilitation of degraded Forests 99.30 .. 15.39 .. Rehabilitation of degraded Forests .. 20670 5980

(c) Soil Conservation Measures 30.00 .. 6.00 .. Soil Conservation measures etc. .. 20000 4000

(d) Nurseries 32.50 .. 6.80 .. Nurseries No. 50 48

(e) Administration 5.00 .. 1.00 ..

(f) Purchase of Tools & Plants 11.00 .. 2.00 ..

Total 6 200.00 .. 33.77 ..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7. Desert Development Programme :									
	(a) Pasture Development	25.00	..	5.00	..	Pasture Development	Hects.	5000	1000
	(b) Shelter belt along roads	50.00	..	10.00	..	Shelter belt along road	Km.	5000	1000
	(c) Reclamation of Saline soil	30.00	..	6.00	..	Reclamation of Saline Soil	Hects.	5000	1000
	(d) Buildings	10.00	10.00	2.00	2.00	Buildings	No.	55	11
	(e) Nurseries	25.00	..	5.00	..	Nurseries	..	25	25
	(f) Administration	40.00	..	8.00	..				
	(g) Purchase of equipment	20.00	..						
	Total 7	200.00	10.00	36.00	2.00				
	Total Forestry	908.00	10.00	121.42	2.00				
TOTAL AGRICULTURE PROGRAMMES		11156.00	2488.08	1638.10	205.30				

II-COOPERATION & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

1. Cooperation

(i) Agricultural Credit stabilisation fund	100.00	25.00	20.00	5.00	Rajasthan State Cooperative Bank	No.	1	1
(ii) Margin money requirement of Cooperative Societies for distribution of chemical fertilizers	75.00	75.00	5.00	5.00	Marketing Societies	No.	100	5

(iii) Revitalisation of weak Central Cooperative Banks (50% provision of total requirement)	25.00	25.00	5.00	5.00	Revitalisation of Banks	No.	10	N.F.
(iv) Manager's salary fund subsidy to Primary Agri. Credit Societies	500.00	500.00	50.00	50.00	Societies benefited	"	5,000	100
(v) Additional Share Capital contribution to Marketing Societies for strengthening share capital base (NCDC)	200.00	200.00	25.00	25.00	Marketing Societies benefited	"	100	25
(vi) Block Capital requirement for processing units (10% of requirements)	250.00	250.00	10.00	10.00	Industries benefited	"	26	2
(vii) Development of Rajasthan Canal Area								
(a) Primary Agricultural Credit Societies	0.80	0.80	0.30	0.30	Societies assisted	No.	200	30
(b) Opening of branches of C. C. Bank	1.20	1.20	0.30	0.30	Branches	"	10	4
(c) Opening of branches of Primary L. D. Bank	1.00	1.00	0.30	0.30	Branches	"	5	..
(d) Organisation of Primary Marketing Societies :								
(i) Share Capital Contribution	4.75	4.75	1.25	1.25	Societies assisted	"	19	5
(ii) Managerial Subsidy	1.90	1.90	0.25	0.25	"	"	19	5
(e) Processing Societies other than Sugar Factories	7.10	7.10	2.00	2.00	"	"	13	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	(f) Construction of Godowns	42.25	26.41	9.56	6.10	Godowns Marketing Rural	No.	19	5
							„	140	30
	(g) Administration	24.00	..	2.80	..	Staff—Gazetted Non-Gazetted	„	5	2
							„	45	18
(viii)	Development of Chambal Area	325.00	325.00	65.00	65.00				
	Total Cooperation	1558.00	913.26	196.46	119.35				

2. Community Development:

(i)	Pilot Intensive Rural employment programme.	75.00	..	16.50	..				
(ii)	Applied Nutrition Programme.	17.80	..	3.74	..	Blocks Covered	No.	52	10
(iii)	Pilot Research Project in Growth Centres.	3.90	..	0.80	..	Centres	No.	1	1
(iv)	Demonstration feeding including Training of Bal Sevika.	15.00	..	4.79	..	Panchayat Samities	No.	18	18
(v)	Incentive awards to Mahila Mandals.	5.75	..	1.15	..	Awards	No.	1,150	230
(vi)	Incentive awards to Yuvak Mandals.	2.50	..	0.50	..	Awards	No.	500	100
(vii)	Training of Associated Women and Men.	0.55	..	0.11	..	Participants	No.	800	160

(viii) Training of Youth Workers	0.50	..	0.10	..	Participants	No.	800	160
(ix) Sammelans for Non-officials	1.00	..	0.20	..				
TOTAL Community Development	122.00	..	27.89	..				

Total : Cooperation and Community Development

1680.00	913.26	224.35	119.35
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III—IRRIGATION & POWER:

1. Irrigation:

(i) Rajasthan Canal	6,100.00	6,100.00	700.00	700.00
(ii) Survey & Investigations	200.00	200.00	20.00	20.00
TOTAL: Irrigation	6,300.00	6,300.00	720.00	720.00

2. Power:

(i) <i>E.H.T. Transmission Schemes</i>							
(a) 220 KV Naroda Debari Line.	71.00	71.00	35.00	35.00	Line Length	Kms.	112
(b) 220 KV Badarpur Jaipur Line.	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	Line Length	..	169
(c) New Schemes— 220 KV Itarsi Kota Line.	196.00	196.00	30.00	30.00	Line Length	..	130
(ii) Drought Prone Area Programme.	300.00	300.00	50.00	50.00			
(iii) R.C.P. area development	200.00	200.00	20.00	20.00	33 K.V. Line Localities	No.	400 150
TOTAL: Power	777.00	777.00	145.00	145.00			
TOTAL: Irrigation & Power	7,077.00	7,077.00	865.00	865.00			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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IV—INDUSTRIES & MINES:

1. Large & Medium Industries:

A. Rajasthan Industries & Mineral Development Corporation.—

(i) Industrial Estates	400.00	266.67	80.00	53.33	Sheds	No.	500	100
(ii) Functional Industrial Estates	180.00	120.00	36.00	24.00	Estates	No.	5	1
(iii) Share Capital to R.I.M.D.C.	300.00	300.00	60.00	60.00				
TOTAL: R.I.M.D.C.	880.00	686.67	176.00	137.33				

B. Fertilizer Complex

	25,000.00	25,000.00	N.F.	N.F.
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TOTAL: Large & Medium Industries.

	25,880.00	25,686.67	176.00	137.33
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(180)

2. Village & Small Industries:

A. Industries Department

(i) Rural Industries Programme	150.00	100.00	15.00	10.00	Projects	No.	10	N.F.
(ii) Employment Scheme	50.00	..	10.00	..				
(iii) R. C. Area	40.00	30.00	7.00	6.00				
(iv) Drought Prone Area Programme	35.00	..	5.00	..	Districts to be covered	No.	10	N.F.
TOTAL: Industries Department	275.00	130.00	37.00	16.00				

**B—KHADI & VILLAGE INDUSTRY:
For Drought Prone Districts:**

1. Woollen Khadi:

(i) Hosiery Production Units	6.05 ⁷	2.75	1.40	1.10	Hosiery Units	No.	5	2
(ii) Woollen Khadi Production Centres	72.59	56.75	53.60	52.16	Production Centres	No.	25	8
(iii) Carding Units	20.14	17.00	7.12	6.80	Carding Units	No.	5	2

2. Organisational set up and Project Officers

	16.22	..	4.76	..
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TOTAL

	115.00	76.50	66.88	60.06
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TOTAL: Village and Small Industries

	390.00	206.50	103.88	76.06
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TOTAL: Industries & Mines

	26,270.00	25,893.17	279.88	213.39
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V—TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS:

1. Roads:

(i) Development of National Highways	1,500.00	1,500.00	300.00	300.00	Widening & Improvement of Roads including CD works.	Kms.	2,151	1200
(ii) Construction and development of Border roads	200.00	200.00	50.00	50.00				
(iii) Construction and development of roads of economic or Industrial importance	400.00	400.00	50.00	50.00	Bridges.	No.	22	..
(iv) Construction and development of roads in Chambal Valley Dacoity Menace	100.00	100.00	10.00	10.00	Roads	Kms.	420	20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(v) Central Road Fund Allocation works	100.00	..	20.00	..	Roads		Kms.	150	20
(vi) Central Road Fund Reserve works	35.00	..	7.00	..	Roads		Kms.	50	10
(vii) Drought Prone Area Programme	300.00	300.00	50.00	50.00					
(viii) Crash Scheme for Rural employment	775.00	..	155.00	..					
(ix) Development of roads in R.C. Areas	2,400.00	2,400.00	200.00	200.00	Roads				
(x) Tribal Development Programme	370.00	370.00	50.00	50.00	Roads				
TOTAL: Roads	6,180.00	5,270.00	892.00	710.00					

2. Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation:

Share Capital Contribution from Railways.

150.00 150.00 50.00 50.00

TOTAL:Transport & Communications.

6,330.00 5,420.00 942.00 760.00

VI—SOCIAL SERVICES

1. General Education:

A. Elementary Education :

(i) Opening/upgrading of schools in Rajasthan Canal area	250.00	200.00	25.00	22.00	Schools-Primary	No.	200	N.F.
(ii) Opening/upgrading of schools in Tribal Area	390.00	350.00	39.00	37.00	Middle	No.	50	N.F.
TOTAL: Elementary Education	640.00	550.00	64.00	59.00				

B. Higher Education:

(i) National Loan Scholarship	250.00	250.00	50.00	50.00	Students benefitted (annual)	No.	5000	5000
(ii) National and Merit Scholarship to the children of P & S teachers	100.00	100.00	20.00	20.00	"	"	2000	2000
(iii) National Service Corps.	18.00	..	2.50	..				
(iv) Assistance from the University Grants Commission	515.00	N.F.	80.00	N.F.				
TOTAL: Higher Education	883.0	350.00	152.50	70.00				
C. National Cadet Corps:	8.00	..	1.00	..				
TOTAL : General Education	1531.00	900.00	153.50	70.00				

2. Modern Medicines:

A. Medical College, Ajmer:

1. Mobile Training-cum-service Hospital attached to Medical College, Ajmer

13.00	..	2.54	..	Beds	No.	50	N.F.
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B. Medical College, Jaipur:

Upgradation of Department of Pharmacology and Orthopaedics

20.00	5.00	4.00	1.00
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C. National Family Planning Programme:

(i) F.P. Cell in Secretariat

3.12	..	0.57	..
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(ii) Tech. Advice & Supervision—									
1. S.F.P. Bureau		39.78	1.00	7.11	..				
2. D.F.P. Bureau		270.49	32.50	49.85	6.25				
3. R.F.P. Centres		1187.02	389.20	207.38	78.75	Opening of Centres	No.	232	N.F.
4. U.F.P. Centres		229.67	..	41.70	..	Sub-Centres	No.	496	N.F.
5. M.C.H. Centres		13.10	..	2.62	..	Opening of Centres	No.	72	N.F.
						A. Immunisation of :	(000')		
						(i) Infants & pre-school			
						age children in the			
						D.P.T.	No.	430	75
						(ii) Expectant mothers			
						against Tetanus	No.	140	18
						B. Prophylaxis against:			
						(i) Nutritional	No.	710	110
						Anaemia.	No.	550	80
						(ii) Control of	(Lakh)		
						blindness amongst			
						Children.	No.	78.50	12.00
(iii) Transport		344.94	20.00	95.22	20.00	Procurement of Vehicles	No.	300	100
(iv) Compensation		500.00	..	100.00	..	Sterilisation	Lakh No.	10	2
						IUCD	"	10	2
						Conv. Contraceptives	"	70	14
(v) Mass Education		92.65	1.00	19.21	1.00				
(vi) Other Services and Supplies:—									
1. Supply of surgical equipments		10.00	..	2.00	..				
2. Maintenance of beds		33.42	..	6.25	..				
3. Contraceptives		40.00	..	8.00	..	Distribution	Lakh No.	70	14

4. Post Partum Centres	28.12	..	5.21	..	Centres to be opened	No.	21	N.F.
5. Incentive Districts	21.13	..	4.24	..				
6. Disadvantage Area	10.00	..	2.00	..				
7. Training and Research	53.52	..	8.79	..	Opening of R. F. P. T. Centres	No.	3	N.F.
8. Stationery and Printing	15.00	..	3.00	..				
Total C	2892.76	443.70	543.15	106.00				

D. Other National Programmes :

1. National Malaria Eradication Programme	603.00	..	126.00	..	(i) Attack Phase Units	No.	3	7.42
					(ii) Consolidation Phase Units	No.	4	5.75
					(iii) Maintenance Phase Unit	No.	9.67	3.50
2. National Small-pox Eradication Programme	210.67	..	35.92	..	(i) Primary Vaccination population covered	%	80	6
					(ii) Revaccination	%	80	15
3. National Trachoma Control Prog.	36.56	..	5.63	..	Blocks covered	No.	157	30
4. Cholera Control Programme	21.09	..	3.55	..	Districts covered	No.	All suspected Districts	
5. National T. B. Control Programme	184.25	5.00	31.75	2.00	(i) Cons. of T. B. Clinic Buldgs.	No.	5	2
					(ii) Estt. of Distt. T. B. Control Centre	No.	2	2
					(iii) Upgrading of T. B. Demonstration Centre	No.	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6. National Leprosy Control Prog.		7.12	..	1.37	..	Establishment of S. E. T. Centre	No.	37	10
7. National V.D. Control Programme		8.45	..	1.40	..	Clinics Established	No.	5	1
Total—Other National Programmes		1071.24	5.00	205.62	2.00				
E. Rajasthan Canal Command area		23.00	10.00	3.00	2.00				
Total—Modern Medicines		4020.00	463.70	751.77	110.00				

3. Ayurved:

(i) Upgrading of department for post-graduates education & research in Shalya Shalakya, Prasuti tantra Śtri Roga and Bala Roga at Govt. Ayurvedic College Udaipur

8.00	..	2.00	..	(a) Intake capacity	No.	20	20
				(b) Admissions (annual)	No.	20	20
				(c) Outturn (annual)	No.	18	18

(ii) Upgrading of department for post-graduates education & research in Dravyadi Vigan, Rasa Shatra & Bhaisya Kalpana at Govt. Ayurvedic College, Jaipur

8.00	..	2.00	..	(a) Intake capacity	No.	20	20
				(b) Admissions (annual)	No.	20	20
				(c) Outturn (annual)	No.	18	18

(iii) Opening of Ayurvedic/Unani/ Homoeopathic dispensaries in R. C. Area	69.00	30.00	8.00	6.00	(i) "C" Class disps. (ii) Dispensary buildings	No. No.	120 120	24 24
(iv) Estt. of office of Zila Ayurved Adhikari in R. C. Area	6.00	0.50	1.10	0.30	(i) Estt. of office of D. A. Os. (ii) Providing Vehicles	No. No.	3 3	3 3
Total—Ayurved	91.00	30.50	13.10	6.30				
4. Rural Water Supply:								
(i) Drought Prone Area Programme (desert development)	500.00	..	80.00	..	Villages covered	No.	250	50
(ii) Development of R. C. Area	358.00	..	70.00	..				
Total —Rural Water Supply	858.00	..	150.00	..				
5. Housing & Urban Development								
A. Town Planning								
Sub Regional Plans (Area Plans)								
Layout Plans & Buildings designs Mandis								
	35.00	7.00	6.00	2.00	Planning & Designs:			
					(i) Regions	No.		1
					(ii) Sub-Regions	No.	3	1
					(iii) Towns	No.	28	6
					(iv) Villages	No.	1000	200
B. Development of Mandi, towns & village market complexes	100.00	100.00	40.00	40.00				
Total—Housing & Urban Dev.	135.00	107.00	46.00	42.00				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1
6. Welfare of Backward Classes									
A—Scheduled Tribes									
(a) Education									
(i)	Post Matric Scholarships	20.00	..	4.00	..	Scholarships (Annual)	Students	1000	1000
(ii)	Girls Hostels & Buildings	32.00	15.00	4.00	1.50	Girls Hostels	Buildings	10	2
(iii)	Pre-Examination Training Centre.	13.00	1.00	1.70	..	Training Centre	No.	1	1
(b) Economic Development.									
(i)	Tribal Development Blocks & Tribal Development Projects	700.00	..	60.00	..	(i) T.D. Blocks (ii) Projects.	No.	3	1
(ii)	Cooperatives including Forest Cooperatives and Marketing cum-Consumers Cooperative Societies including Apex Body	500.00	350.00	10.00	7.00	Cooperative Societies	No.	100	10
(c) Health Housing and other Schemes									
	Research Training and Special Projects	15.00	1.50	1.00	..				
Total—Scheduled Tribes		1280.00	367.50	80.70	8.50				

B—Scheduled Castes:

(a) Education

(i) Post Matric Scholarships	30.00	..	6.00	..	Scholarships (Annual)	Students	1500	1500
(ii) Girls Hostels & Buildings	47.00	22.00	4.00	1.50	Hostels	No.	15	3

(b) Economic Development

(i) Training in crafts & Professions	10.00	1.50	2.00	..
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(c) Health Housing & other Schemes

(i) Improvement in the working conditions of the persons engaged in uncleaned occupations of the practice of carrying Night soil as head loads	200.00	..	10.00	..	(i) Grants to Municipalities	No.	100	5
					(ii) Families.	No.	5000	50
(ii) Subsidy for housing & provision of house sites to Sweepers, Scavengers Lanners & Players who belongs to Scheduled Castes	5.00	..	1.00	..				

Total—Scheduled Caste	292.00	23.50	23.00	1.50				
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C—Denotified Tribes

Nomadic & Semi-nomadic Tribes

(i) Education—Scholarships	8.00	..	0.50	..	Students (Annual)	No.	200	75
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(ii) Other Schemes									
(a)	Housing	8.00	..	3.00	..				
(b)	Setting-in-trades	12.00	..	2.00	..				
TOTAL C		28.00	..	5.50	..				
D—Development of Rajasthan Canal Area									
		180.00	..	36.00	..				
E—Drought Prone Area Programme									
		1000.00	..	100.00	..				
Total—Welfare of Backward Classes		2780.00	391.00	245.20	10.00				
Total—Social Services		9415.00	1892.20	1359.57	238.30				
VII—Miscellaneous									
1. Statistics									
A. Core Schemes of National Importance									
(i)	Setting up of National Data Bank	52.60	..	0.71	..	Staff Gazetted	No.	10	
						Non-Gazetted	..	39	6
(ii)	Economic Census	45.10	..	9.15	..	.. Gazetted	..	17	17
						Non-Gazetted	..	92	92
(iii)	Construction of State-wise Index of Industrial Production	2.60	..	0.45	..	.. Gazetted	..	1	1
						Non-Gazetted	..	9	9

(iv) Strengthening of State Income Unit for estimates of Capital Formation and Savings	7.40	..	1.30	..	Gazetted	No.	4	4
					Non-Gazetted	..	18	18
(v) Establishment/Strengthening of Printing Units with the Statistical Bureau	8.30	..	7.20	..	Gazetted	..	..	..
					Non-Gazetted	..	5	5
Total—Statistics	116.00	..	18.81	..				
2. Revision of District Gazetteers	11.00	..	2.07	..	Gazetted	..	8	8
					Non-Gazetted	..	25	25
					Printing of Gazetteers	..	12	3
					Compilation of Gazetteers (including 4 State Gazetteers)	..	10	2
3. Colonisation in R.C.Area	120.00	71.63	20.00	13.68	Survey	Lac Acres	11.76	2.28
					Allotment of Land	-do-	3.28	..
					Staff	Gazetted	12	2
						Non-Gazetted	268	68
4. Strengthening of Area Development Commissioner's Office	25.00	4.33	3.00	2.00	Staff	Gazetted	9	5
						Non-Gazetted	54	35
5. Relief to Educated unemployed	1,625.00	525.00	325.00	N.F.				
6. State Planning Machinery	109.00	..	14.14	..				
7. Desert Development (DPAP)	300.00	..	30.00	..				
Total Miscellaneous	2,306.00	600.96	413.02	15.68				
GRAND TOTAL	64,234.00	44,284.67	5721.92	2,417.02				

Date:
 L.C.C. No.
 THE SECRETARY
 STATISTICAL UNIT