

DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN

RAJASTHAN

1978-83

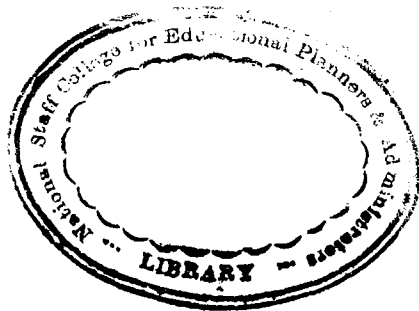
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GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN

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CHAPTER I

The Economy

Stretching over an area of 3.42 lakh square kilometres, Rajasthan is the second largest State in the country accounting for nearly eleven percent of its area. Of this, about fifty five percent, covering 1.88 lakh sq. kms. and inhabited by about one third of the State's population, lies in the heart of the great Indian desert, the Thar, forming a geographic region of chronic under development and an easy prey to drought and scarcity.

1.2 The population of the State, which stood at 257.66 lakhs, as per 1971 census, is estimated to reach the figure of 342.19 lakh by 1983. About 82 percent of the population is rural, and more than 70 percent is dependent on agriculture and allied occupations for their livelihood.

1.3 Despite more than a quarter century's development effort, which by no means has been insignificant, the backwardness of Rajasthan remains an accepted fact. The index of development of infra-structure, as prepared by the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, Bombay, for 1974-75, placed Rajasthan at the 15th position in descending order, its index number being 71 (all States index=100). The State has still to go a long way to make up much leeway in order to reach satisfactory levels of development and stand at par with other States, or to reach the national levels.

1.4 The high-lights of the economic development during the last seventeen years have been the efforts made towards building up of a strong infra-structural base through major and medium irrigation projects, including the Chambal and Rajasthan Canal Projects, minor irrigation schemes for exploiting ground water potential with refinance facility from ARDC, and power development. Atomic power also became available during this period. Programmes of Command area development were taken up for efficient utilisation of water potential through assistance from the Inter-national Development Association, an associate of World Bank. An ambitious programme of dairy development was launched to transform the rural economy. Area development schemes under drought prone area programme, desert development programme and tribal area sub-plan were taken up. Schemes for creating employment opportunities and raising the income levels of the poor masses and benefitting specific target groups consisting of weaker sections of the society like small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers were also initiated. Pioneering steps were taken for the economic emancipation of the poorest of the poor in each village of the State by initiating the Antyodaya programme during 1977-78.

This programme envisages identification of the five poorest families in each village and assisting these families to take up economically productive activities so as to enable them to cross the poverty line.

Demographic trends

1.5 According to the Census results, in 1961 the population of Rajasthan was 201.56 lakh; it increased to 257.66 lakh in 1971 registering an increase of 2.49 percent per annum against the all India growth rate of 2.23 percent.

1.6 The population growth rate for Rajasthan has always been higher than that for the country. It is estimated that the population in the State will increase from 308.21 lakhs in 1978 to 342.19 lakhs in 1983.

1.7 The three yearly average for the period 1974-76 in respect of birth and death rates works out to 35.5 and 15.0 respectively for Rajasthan as per the results of Surveys conducted by the Registrar General of India under Sample Registration Scheme. The crude growth rate works out to 20.5 for the State as against the corresponding rate of 19.4 for the country as a whole. Thus the growth rate for Rajasthan continues to be higher.

1.8 The higher population growth for the State as compared to the country is accompanied by two factors, viz. the higher longevity of life and the high percentage of persons in the age group 0-14 and above 60. The percentage of persons in these age groups increased from 43.14 to 44.70 and from 4.28 to 5.53 respectively during the decade 1961-71. The dependency ratio has thus increased, and consequently the demand for educational and medical facilities etc. have increased correspondingly.

1.9 Another significant trend noticed during the last 17 years is the migration of population from rural to urban areas. In 1961, 83.72 percent population resided in rural areas. This percentage declined to 82.37 in 1971 and further to 81.90 in 1978. It is expected that by the end of the 1978-83 plan period it would have further declined to 81.58.

State Income

1.10 The net State domestic product was placed at Rs.559.41 crore in 1960-61, which increased to Rs. 906.30 crore in 1975-76 and further to Rs. 934.87 crores in 1976-77 (1960-61 prices). The per capita State

income at constant (1960-61) prices rose from 284 in 1960-61 to Rs. 317 in 1975-76 and to Rs. 319 in 1976-77. The all India per capita income at constant prices was Rs. 306 in 1960-61 and Rs. 366 in 1975-76. The per capita national income at constant (1960-61) prices showed a compound growth rate of 1.21 percent per annum between 1960-61 and 1975-76 whereas the rise in the State per capita income during the same period was only 0.74 percent per annum. This slow growth rate has further widened the gap between the per capita income of the State and the per capita national income.

1.11 In terms of current prices for the year 1976-77 the per capita income of Rajasthan was placed at Rs. 898 as against Rs. 1008 for the country as a whole.

1.12 The distribution of State domestic product (1960-61 prices) according to sectors is given in the following table:—

Percentage Distribution of State Domestic Product
(1960-61 prices)

Sectors	1960-61	73-74	74-75	75-76	76-77
Agriculture and Allied Services	45.70	42.66	34.33	38.25	37.86
Animal Husbandry	10.51	9.67	11.90	10.13	10.21
Mining and Manufacturing	16.58	16.19	17.63	15.95	16.53
Trade, Transport and Communication	14.45	15.44	18.08	19.21	18.56
Other Services	12.76	16.04	18.06	16.46	16.84
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Area Planning

1.13 A major structural shift was the emphasis given to area development programmes and programmes benefitting specific target groups like small/marginal farmers etc.

1.14 As part of the area development programmes, the Drought Prone Area Programme was initiated in ten full and three part-districts of the State. The Desert Development programme covers eleven districts of the State, out of which eight districts are common to this programme and to DPAP. The major activities in these two programmes relate to development of agricul-

ture and allied sectors, including infra-structure like power, roads etc.

1.15 Development of the Tribal sub-plan area covering two full districts and three part-districts has been taken up on a priority basis as part of an integrated programme covering economically productive activities as well as the social services sector.

1.16 The Small Farmers/Marginal Farmers Development Agencies catering to the needs of small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers have been functioning in six districts of the State as part of a Central scheme. These agencies subsidised the investment cost to the tune of 25 percent in respect of small farmers and 33-1/3 percent for marginal farmers and agricultural labourers and arranged credit from Co-operative/Commercial Banks for the balance cost. By the close of 1977-78 the cumulative inflow of credit to these weaker sections of society in these six districts was of the order of Rs. 37.96 crores. This programme has given a boost to the upliftment of these weaker sections. In the year 1977-78 the remaining 10 districts of the State, which were not covered by the centrally sponsored schemes of SFDA/MFAL or DPAP, were covered under State Plan so that the benefits of such schemes are available to all similarly placed persons throughout the State.

1.17 The facility of giving subsidy to this section of society has also been extended to the ten full districts covered under DPAP.

1.18 The Antyodaya programme, initiated in 1977-78 which covers the poorest of the poor families in each village of the State and would cover about 6 lakh families in five years, is also a programme for benefitting specific target groups.

World Bank assisted Projects

1.19 A new direction was given to the economy through initiation of projects with assistance from World Bank/International Development Association amounting to about Rs. 295 crores. The projects presently on ground are those of command area development, agricultural extension, DPAP and dairy.

1.20 The command area development projects are under implementation for Rajasthan Canal Project Stage-I, Phase-I and Chambal Project Phase-I. The total estimated cost amounts to Rs.139.20 crores and Rs.73.20 crores respectively for these two projects. The project components for Rajasthan Canal Project Stage-I, Phase-I include canal lining of 915 kms., on farm development works over 2 lakh hectares, plantation in 8000 hectares, construction of 431 kms. of roads and 100 sanitary diggies for water supply. This project would continue till 1980.

1.21 The Chambal project envisages drainage works on 1.67 lakh hectares, on farm development of 50 thousand hectares, afforestation of 1000 hectares and construction of 247 kms. of roads. This project would also be completed by 1980.

1.22 The Agriculture Extension Project, estimated to cost about Rs.23.90 crores, has been taken up in seventeen districts of the State for transferring technology to farmers through regular contact. This is a six year project which was started in 1977-78.

1.23 Under DPAP, the districts of Jodhpur and Nagaur have been covered. The project, estimated to cost Rs. 18 crores, was taken up in 1974-75 and would continue till 1980-81.

1.24 The Dairy Development Project, estimated to cost Rs.41.47 crores, covers the districts of Jaipur, Ajmer, Alwar, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk and Bhilwara. The project components include establishment of feeder balancing dairies, chilling plants, the provision of balanced cattle feed, besides providing a marketing outlet for milk at the field level through a net work of cooperative societies affiliated to the milk unions.

Agriculture

1.25 The net area sown, which was 39 percent of the total geographical area in 1960-61, increased to 47 percent in 1973-74 but was 44 percent during 1975-76 and 1976-77. The intensity of cropping, as reflected by area sown more than once as a percentage of net area sown, registered a rise from 7 percent in 1960-61 to 11 percent in 1973-74 and to 12 percent in 1976-77. The culturable waste land, including other fallows, which was 28 percent of the total geographical area in 1960-61 declined to 26 percent in 1976-77.

1.26 The area under crops was about 140.13 lakh hectares in 1960-61. It is estimated to be about 167.00 lakh hectares in 1977-78. Food grains including cereals and pulses, accounted for about 70 percent of the total cropped area. The distribution of area under crops is given in the sub-joined table along with the figure of production.

Crops	Area (lakh hectares)		Production (lakh tonnes)	
	1960-61	1977-78	1960-61	1977-78
Foodgrains	109.66 (78.26)	121.06 (72.49)	44.50	71.53
Oilseeds	8.11 (5.79)	10.42 (6.24)	1.73	4.16
Sugarcane	0.41 (0.29)	0.61 (0.36)	10.02	28.50
Cotton	2.01 (1.43)	3.70 (2.22)	1.46*	4.79*
Others	19.94 (14.23)	31.21 (18.69)	—	—
TOTAL	140.13 (100.00)	167.00 (100.00)	—	—

(Figures in brackets are percentage to total)
*Lakh bales.

1.27 The all commodities index number of area (triennium ending 1961-62=100) increased from 96.07 in 1960-61 to 106.47 in 1976-77 and the index number of production from 95.33 to 182.73. The index of productivity registered an increase from 92.23 to 171.63.

1.28 The yield rate per hectare has generally increased for most of the important crops from 1960-61 to 1976-77. However, the comparable yield rates for important crops like bajra, jowar, maize, sesamum, and sugarcane etc. are still lower than the all India averages, as would be observed from the following table:—

Yield rates of principal crops

Crop	Kg. per hectare.				
	RAJASTHAN				India
	1960-61	1973-74	1976-77	1977-78	1976-77
1. Rice (Paddy)	659	890	2011	1929	3325
2. Jowar	286	350	428	385	631
3. Bajra	161	382	366	197	438
4. Maize	998	410	760	688	1063
5. Wheat	946	1070	1280	1424	1083
6. Barley	1161	1008	1163	1403	1035
7. Gram	667	477	769	799	657
8. Groundnut	494	584	668	799	757
9. Sesamum	61	124	157	138	187
10. Linseed	252	305	313	364	224
11. Rape and Mustard	367	296	438	462	497
12. Cotton	391	507	610	220	147
13. Sugarcane	24382	48406	45080	46721	55134

1.29 The gross irrigated area during the period 1960-61 to 1976-77 increased from 17.52 lakh hectares to 29.76 lakh hectares, thereby registering an increase of 69.86 percent. There had been a substantial step up in the area irrigated by canals. The percentage of irrigated area to total cropped area was about 13 percent in 1960-61, and 18 percent in 1976-77. The comparable percentage for all India for the year 1974-75 was about 25 which was much higher than the state average.

1.30 By the close of the year 1977-78, irrigation potential to the tune of 14.37 lakh hectares had been created through major and medium projects in Rajasthan against which 10.57 lakh hectares was utilised.

1.31 The State embarked on an ambitious programme of utilisation of ground water potential through minor irrigation schemes covering the whole or part of a Panchayat Samiti. By 1977-78, 33 Schemes had been completed and 74 (41 through PLDB's and 33 through commercial banks) were under implementation. The items taken up under these schemes were construction of wells, installation of pump sets and construction of field channels. The projects were financed both by Primary Land Development Banks and Commercial Banks for which refinance facility was extended by the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation Ltd.

Animal Husbandry & Dairy

1.32 In Rajasthan, cattle husbandry is not a mere adjunct but a major economic activity comprising about 10 percent of the State's economy. The total livestock population of the State in 1961 was 235.31 lakhs which increased in 1977 to 416.86 lakhs out of which cattle and buffaloes were 129.25 lakhs and 50.75 lakhs respectively. There are seven well defined breeds of cattle in the State. Of these Tharparkar, Gir and Rathi are maintained for milk production, the Nagauri and Malwi for production of bullocks, while Haryana and Kankrej are dual purpose breeds producing good bullocks as well as a fair quantity of milk. The common breed of buffalo in the State is Murrah which is kept for milk production.

1.33 To tap the vast potential of the cattle wealth for providing the vital subsidiary food item, milk and its products, as also to enhance the income of milk producers in rural areas, a composite programme of dairy development for marketing and milk enhancement based on the AMUL pattern has been taken up in the State. This covers collection of milk at the village site, through a chain of milk producers cooperatives societies linked to the milk union. By the close of 1977-78 six chilling plants and three dairy plants had been established. In-put programme for milk enhancement, including supply of balanced cattle feed and breed improvement has been taken up. The average daily collection of milk at the end of 1977-78, was 2.24 lakhs litres. 1460 milk producers cooperative societies, with a membership of 75,000 had been formed upto 1977-78.

1.34 World Bank assistance has been obtained for the programme in the six eastern districts of Ajmer, Jaipur, Alwar, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk and Bhilwara. Similar assistance is also available for Jodhpur and Nagaur districts as part of the IDA assisted DPAP projects.

1.35 The Programme has made a tremendous impact on the economy of the milk producers whose income has increased by about 50 percent with the facilities of organised marketing made available to them.

1.36 Besides cattle development, structural improvements in sheep development were also made. Pasture plots were developed to be ultimately managed by sheep breeders cooperative societies. An intensive artificial insemination programme was taken up in selected blocks for improvement of breed. Breed improvement, through natural service, with imported Merinos has also been taken up. A Sheep and Wool Marketing Board has been constituted to arrange for marketing of wool and live

animals through a net work of cooperative societies. The scheme for development of sheep husbandry for benefiting the small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers by providing subsidy on investment cost and arranging loan from institutional sources for a thirty sheep unit launched during the later years of the Fifth plan has improved the lot of these weaker sections, besides breed improvement.

1.37 The total wool production of the State increased from 0.10 lakh tonnes in 1973-74 to 0.12 lakh tonnes in 1977-78.

1.38 A break-through in the development of poultry has been made by introducing the system of organised marketing through egg producers marketing societies. Institutional sources of finance are also being tapped for poultry development for the welfare of small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers who are being provided subsidy as well. The egg production is estimated to have increased from 103 million numbers in 1973-74 to 115 million numbers in 1977-78.

Credit

1.39 Credit is being arranged by commercial and cooperative banks. The State was served by 1128 bank branches out of which 884 were in semi-urban/rural areas. The population served per bank was about 23 thousand against the northern region average of 13 thousand and the national average of 20 thousand. The corresponding figures per semi urban/rural branch were 27 thousand for Rajasthan, 17 thousand for northern region and 24 thousand for the country. Out of 27 districts in the northern region that are below the national average, 19 districts are in Rajasthan. This fact highlights the basic weakness of the banking structure in the State. Even the credit deposit ratio was quite unfavourable to the State as would be observed from the fact that against the national average of 71 and the northern region average of 91 it was only 66 for Rajasthan in March, 1978.

1.40 Cooperatives are playing a key role in the development of agriculture and allied activities. The total membership of cooperative societies increased from 7.67 lakhs in 1960-61 to 32.50 lakhs in 1976-77, registering a four fold increase. The total number of villages and families brought under the cooperative fold in 1960-61 was 55 percent and 21 percent respectively which increased to 98 percent and 61 percent respectively in 1976-77. The total short and medium term advances by the primary agricultural cooperatives recorded an increase from Rs.5.65 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 59.17 crores in 1976-77. The Primary Land Development Banks advanced Rs. 4.90 lakhs in 1960-61 which increased substantially to Rs. 1085.62 lakhs in 1976-77, thereby highlighting the fact that the cooperative sector has significantly contributed to long term loaning.

1.41 The Cooperative sector has diversified its activities. One sugar mill, one spinning mill and one rice mill have been established in this sector.

Power

1.42 In spite of the manifold increase in the availability of power (97.89 mkwh. in 1960-61 to 3764.40 mkwh in 1977-78), the State continues to be quite poorly served in matters of power development. The per-capita consumption of power was only 64 kwh per year in 1975-76 as against the national average of 101 kwh.

1.43 The Rajasthan Atomic Power Project has been commissioned. Work on Kota thermal project has started. The State's own resources for generating hydel power being limited to Chambal and Mahi, Rajasthan has to depend on projects located in other States.

1.44 The transmission system has been strengthened by laying 220 KV and 132 KV lines, but still much needs to be done. A rural electric cooperative project has been under operation at Kotputli for quite some time. The number of localities electrified and wells energised increased from 66 and 0.01 lakhs in 1960-61 to 10.166 and 1.29 lakhs in 1977-78. Highest priority was given to agriculture and irrigation, the combined share of which, in the total power consumption, increased from 8.3 per cent in 1960-61 to 18.1 per cent in 1977-78.

Industry

1.45 The industrial economy of the State, in spite of the fact that a few major units have been established largely because of the promotional activities undertaken by the State through the Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation does not present a very bright picture. The few important Government of India undertakings in operation are the Instrumentation Ltd., Kota, Hindustan Copper Project, Khetri, Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Udaipur, Hindustan Salts, Jaipur and Hindustan Machine Tools, Ajmer. The important units established in the State sector/joint sector/private sector since 1960-61 include three cement factories, one tannery (State enterprise), one sugar mill (cooperative sector), chemical industries, rayon and synthetic fibre units, one television factory, one scooter factory, one spinning mill and two vanaspati factories. During the last decade or so, the Central Government has not sanctioned any new project for the State.

1.46 Resource based consumer goods, producers goods and general engineering industries accounted for about 44 percent, 20 percent, 7 percent and 13 percent of the total registered factories in 1974. The shift towards producers goods and general engineering industries had been quite significant since 1961.

1.47 A gradual shift towards small scale units was also discernible. The proportion of large, medium and small scale units was 11.80 percent, 2.46 percent and 85.74 percent in 1966 which changed to 7.92 percent 2.12 percent and 89.96 percent respectively, of the total registered factories in 1973.

1.48 The productive capital increased from Rs. 34.47 crores in 1961 to Rs. 428.83 crores in 1973-74 and the value added by manufacture from Rs. 11.24 crores to

Rs. 88.43 crores as per the data made available by Annual Survey of Industries.

1.49 The production of selected industries over the years had recorded an around increase as would be observed from the following table:—

Production of selected Industries

S.No.	Commodity	Unit	Production	
			1969	1977
1.	Sugar	Tonnes	17606	*35190
2.	Salt	Lakh Tonnes	3.59	3.70
3.	Cotton cloth	Lakh Metres	0.67	0.69
4.	Cotton yarn	Tonnes	33539	*33141
5.	Nylon yarn	Tonnes	3016	4061
6.	Urea	Lakh Tonnes	1.22	2.68
7.	Cement	Lakh Tonnes	14.48	20.72
8.	Zinc Slabs	Tonnes	10745	25391
9.	Single superphosphate	Tonnes	42456	43213
10.	Zinc Sulphate	Tonnes	88	109
11.	Ball Bearings	Lakhs	55.0	73.8
12.	Caustic Soda	Tonnes	15449	29957
13.	Calcium Carbide	Tonnes	20513	21957
14.	P.V.C Resin	Tonnes	11266	15799

*provisional

1.50 The value of production of khadi and village industries which was Rs. 3.71 crores and Rs.3.16 crores respectively in 1971-72 increased to Rs. 9.35 crores and Rs. 8.50 crores in 1977-78 thereby registering an increase of 151 and 169 per cent.

Literacy and school enrolment

1.51 Although the percentage of literates to total population increased from 15.2 in 1961 to 19.1 in 1971 yet the State has the lowest literacy percentage amongst the various States of the country with the exception of Jammu and Kashmir. The percentage of literate males was 28.74 and that of females 8.46 in 1971.

1.52 The proportion of school going children in 6-11 and 11-14 year age groups increased to 57.99 per cent and 26.72 per cent in 1977-78 over the corresponding percentage of 40.9 and 14.4 respectively for 1960-61. This is much lower than the national average.

1.53 The State had an estimated number of about 60 lakh illiterate adults in the age group 15-35 years at the end of 1977-78.

Health services

1.54 Considerable efforts have been made to provide adequate medical facilities both in urban and rural areas and to check the recurrence of communicable diseases. As a result, the number of hospitals and dispensaries (allopathic) which was 491 in 1961 increased to 1057 in

1977. The number of beds also increased to 16475 in 1977 as against 9459 in 1961. All the Panchayat Samities, numbering 232, are now served by primary health centres. In 1961 only 132 Panchayat Samities had a primary health centre each. Presently, on an average, each primary health centre is available for every one lakh of population. The number of ayurvedic institutions and beds increased from 1268 and 245 in 1960-61 to 2396 and 580 in 1977-78 respectively. The number of medical institutions, per lakh of population, increased from 3.26 in 1960-61 to 3.76 in 1976-77. Beds in medical institutions, and registered doctors per lakh of population which were 45 and 6 in 1960-61 became 54 and 19 respectively in 1975-76. The per capita expenditure on medical and family welfare in Rajasthan increased from Rs.1.97 in 1963-64 to Rs. 11.29 in 1977-78.

1.55 The Family Planning Programme has been given a new direction by extending the coverage to family welfare, including health care.

1.56 Special attention was paid to the eradication of communicable diseases. The programme of malaria eradication was initiated in 1959, that of small pox in 1962 and of tuberculosis in 1966. Small-pox has been completely controlled and Rajasthan was declared free from smallpox in 1977.

Water Supply

1.57 About, 72 per cent of the total inhabited villages of the State, numbering about twenty four thousand are categorised as problem villages in respect of supply of drinking water. It has so far been possible to cover about three thousand such villages under the programme of supply of safe potable water leaving a backlog of about twenty one thousand such villages at the close of 1977-78.

Roads

1.58 The State has been one of the most under-developed in the country from the point of view of communications. In the absence of inland waterways inadequate expansion of railways and in view of the vast area of the State, roads provide the only other infra-structural link and efforts have thus been made to provide a better road net-work in the State. The total road

length in the State increased from 26,701 kms. in 1961 to 39,194 kms. in 1978 or from 7.80 kms. per 100 sq.km. of area in 1960-61 to 11.45 kms. in 1977-78 which was still much lower than the all India average of 36.0 kms. in 1975-76. There had been a gradual reduction in the length of unsurfaced roads. Such unsurfaced roads accounted for 50.7 per cent of total kilometreage in 1961 and 27.8 per cent in 1978.

Inter regional disparities

1.59 Within the State, inter-district disparities are fairly well pronounced. A study conducted by the Registrar General of India on levels of development in 1965, based on broad features covered by 47 indicators highlights the inter-district disparities as under:—

Highest:	Ajmer, Bharatpur, Jaipur, Kota.
One below highest:	Alwar, Bikaner, Bundi, Ganganagar, Jodhpur, Sirohi.
Lowest but one:	Churu, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Ja'ore, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Pali, Sikar, Sawai-Madhopur, Tonk and Udaipur.
Lowest:	Barmer, Bhilwara, Banswara, Jaisalmer and Nagour.

1.60 In spite of the development in some of the districts included in the lowest and lowest but one categories, and consequent changes in the rankings during the last decade or so, by and large, the above classification continues to be a fairly good indicator of inter-district disparities. One point that emerges quite clearly is the need for concerted attention to be given to the development of districts included in the lowest and lowest but one categories. It may be further added that the districts covered under Tribal sub-plan area viz. Banswara, Dungarpur and parts of Udaipur and Chittorgarh come under these two categories. Similarly, all the districts included under DPAP/Desert Development programme except Ganganagar, Bikaner and Jodhpur, also come under these two categories highlighting the basic fact that the districts in the lowest and lowest but one categories are indeed the most backward districts of the State.

CHAPTER II

Review of the Fifth Plan (1974-78)

The objective of the Fifth Plan in Rajasthan was to strengthen the economic base by promoting development in the sectors which were capable of generating growth, to ensure that the benefits of economic development are spread over a wider section of the population and to ensure that a significant improvement takes place in the standard of living of the majority of the population, especially in the rural areas. The strategy was to select programmes which would generate larger employment opportunities and ensure wider distribution of incomes.

2.1 The Fifth Plan, originally conceived to cover the Five Year period 1974-79 was terminated a year ahead in 1977-78.

2.2 The total investment in the States economy during the period 1974-78 was of the order of Rs. 611.19 crores through State Plan as per details given below:—

	(Rs. in crores)	
	Budgetary outlay	Expenditure
1974-75	79.80	109.84
1975-76	110.84	140.87
1976-77	138.19	169.21
1977-78	196.53	191.25
TOTAL	525.36	611.27

2.3 The sectoral break up of the expenditure during 1974-78 is presented in the sub-joined table.

Sector	Expenditure (Rs.in crores)	Percentage to total
1. Agriculture & Allied Services	51.63	8.45
2. Cooperation	12.12	1.98
3. Irrigation & Power	351.43	57.50
4. Industry & Minerals	25.54	4.18
5. Transport & Communication	61.55	10.07
6. Social & Community Services	106.47	17.42
7. Economic & General Services	2.45	0.40
TOTAL	611.19	100.00

2.4 The above table would reveal that the expenditure under irrigation and power combined with agriculture and allied services constituted about two-thirds of the

investment through State Plan Schemes. The next priority was accorded to social services in which the State is poorly served as compared to the national averages. The performance in respect of important sectors is reviewed below.

Agriculture and Allied Services

2.5 The sectoral expenditure under this broad head is given below :—

Sector	Expenditure 1974-78 (Rs. in crores)
1. Land Reforms	0.31
2. Agricultural Research	1.84
3. Crop husbandry	2.71
4. Warehousing	0.84
5. D.P.A.P.	11.11
6. Minor Irrigation	11.34
7. Agriculture Credit	2.40
8. Soil Conservation	0.68
9. Command Area Development	7.33
10. Animal Husbandry	2.32
11. Sheep & Wool	0.88
12. Dairy	4.36
13. Fisheries	0.66
14. Forestry	4.44
15. Community Development	0.15
16. Antyodaya	0.26
TOTAL	51.63

Crop Husbandry

2.6 With a view to increase crop production, efforts were mainly directed towards making adequate and timely provision for requisite inputs like HYV seeds, chemical fertilisers and plant protection measures, besides creation of infra structural facilities like irrigation etc. An agricultural extension programme was conceived on the approach of "focussing of efforts" which aimed at communicating the latest research findings to the farming community so that optimum use of the land, water and input resources could be made through introduction of the latest technological research. The programme was initially taken up in the Rajasthan Canal and Chambal Command areas with the assistance of World Bank and when the methodology adopted there had proved a success, it was extended to 17 more districts with the assistance of International Development Association

(IDA). Other programmes of multiplication and distribution of improved seeds, supply of chemical fertilisers and plant protection equipment, horticulture development etc. were also continued. The gross cropped area is estimated to be about 167.00 lakh hectares in 1977-78 as against 157.11 lakh hectares in 1974-75. The gross irrigated area also fluctuated from year to year. It was 26.79 lakh hectares at the end of the Fourth Plan and 29.76 lakh hectares during 1976-77 i.e. an increase of 2.97 lakh hectares.

2.7 The targets of agricultural production for most of the important crops, except oil seeds, were largely achieved as would be observed from the following tables:—

(Lakh tonnes)

Crops	1973-74	1977-78		% of col. 4 to 3
		Targets	Achievement (likely)	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Foodgrains	67.21	77.00	71.53	92.90
2. Oilseeds	3.39	4.70	4.16	88.51
3. Sugarcane	19.46	20.25	28.50	140.74
4. Cotton (lakh bales)	3.01	4.13	4.79	115.98

2.8 It is estimated that crops worth Rs. 413.48 crores were damaged due to floods/famines and the State Government had to undertake massive relief measures.

2.9 During 1977-78 area covered under high yielding varieties (HYV) was 13.53 lakh hectares against the stipulated target of 15.50 lakh hectares. The increase in area under HYV over 1973-74 was 28.37 percent. The quantity of HYV seed distributed was 4773 tonnes. 7620 tonnes of HYV seed was produced in 3666 hectares during 1977-78. 1.14 lakh tonnes of chemical fertilisers and 20 lakh tonnes of organic manures were distributed in 1977-78 against the target of 1.23 lakh tonnes and 21.40 lakh tonnes respectively. In 1973-74 the level of distribution was 0.73 lakh tonnes of chemical fertilisers and 8 lakh tonnes of organic manures. An area of about 42 lakh hectares was covered under plant protection programme during 1977-78 against the target of 50 lakh hectares.

2.10 The total storage capacity increased from 1.03 lakh tonnes in 1973-74 to 1.35 lakh tonnes by the end of 1977-78 in the godowns of the Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation. The State Agriculture Marketing Board was set up to provide adequate marketing facilities for agriculture & allied products. 110 market and 118 sub-market yards were functioning by the end of 1977-78. Institutional finance was raised for construction of market yards for which refinance facilities were provided by the Agriculture Refinance and Development Corporation (ARDC).

Minor Irrigation

2.11 For the flow irrigation schemes an investment of Rs. 8.96 crores was made adding to the irrigation potential by about 11 thousand hectares. Minor irrigation schemes for the various Panchayat Samities, based on the estimates of ground water through semi-detailed hydrogeological investigations were formulated for which refinance facility was made available by ARDC. These schemes boosted up the programme of construction of wells, installation of pump-sets and construction of field channels. These schemes were financed both by the Primary Land Development Banks (PLDB) and Commercial Banks. 33 minor irrigation schemes had been completed by the end of 1977-78 and 74 schemes were in execution, out of which 41 were through PLDBs. Debenture support was provided to the Primary Land Development Banks from State Plan funds amounting to Rs 1.20 crores which attracted a loan of about 12.00 crores. An area of about 1.49 lakh hectares was brought under irrigation through these schemes.

D.P.A.P.

2.12 The matching share out of State plan funds for this centrally sponsored scheme amounted to Rs. 11.11 crores. The major achievements have been the establishment of two feeder balancing dairies and six chilling plants, completion of 134 minor irrigation works, afforestation of about 14,700 hectares of barren hills and degraded forests and canal side plantation over 1965 hectares. Under minor irrigation 138 medium duty tubewells, and 279 dug-cum-bore wells, were constructed. The programmes of laying power transmission system and drinking water supply schemes were also undertaken. Subsidy was being provided to small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers in DPAP districts. The programme in two districts viz. Jodhpur and Nagaur is being assisted by I.D.A.

2.13 The Desert Development Programme initiated during 1977-78 was a centrally sponsored scheme for which no funds were spent from State Plan.

Command Area Development

A-Chambal Project

2.14 The C.A.D project costing Rs. 73.20 crores in Chambal area was taken up in 1974-75 with assistance from the World Bank. The project has a culturable command area of 2.29 lakh hectares in Rajasthan. The progress achieved till March, 1978 is given below:—

Item	Unit	Project Target	Achievement
		1974-80	till 3/78
1. Canal lining	Kms	21	12
2. Canal Capacity Works	Kms	854	475
3. Control Structures	Nos.	157	54
4. Aquatic Weed Control	%	100	32
5. Drainage-Survey	Lakh Ha.	2.29	2.03
6. Drainage-Construction	"	1.67	0.65
7. On Farm Development	Thousand Ha.	50	6

2.15 The major shortfall had been under on-farm-development works largely due to lack of adequate response from the farmers. However with the issue of crop compensation having been settled recently the programme is likely to gain momentum.

2.16 Agricultural extension methods were widely applied by covering the entire project area and roads and afforestation works were also taken up.

B. Rajasthan Canal Project

2.17 The C.A.D project in Rajasthan Canal Area, costing Rs. 139.20 crores, covering 2 lakh hectares in Stage-I phase-I, was taken up in 1974-75 with World Bank assistance. The project targets and achievements during 1974-78 plan period were as follows:

Item	Unit	Project target 1974-80	Achievement till March,78
1. Canal lining	Kms.	915	571
2. Afforestation			
(a) Plantation	Ha.	8000	6280
(b) Pasture Development	Ha.	35000	15500
3. Roads	Kms.	431	253
4. Sanitary diggies	No.	100	54
5. Land Development			
(a) Land reclamation	Ha.	34000	30465
(b) Water courses lining	„	200000	50947

2.18 The shortfall in land development works was mainly due to initial delays in occupancy by the farmers. The problems have since been largely overcome.

2.19 The State Government set up the Rajasthan Land Development Corporation (RLDC) in 1975 mainly to act as a financial intermediary between the financing institutions and the executing agencies in the Canal Command area for on farm-development works. The Corporation made advances to the Command Area Authorities of Rajasthan Canal and Chambal Project areas to the tune of Rs. 5.68 crores and Rs. 0.86 crore respectively upto March,78 which was partly re-imbursed. Special loans were also sanctioned by the Corporation for ineligible farmers. The Command Area Development Programme was also taken up in Gang and North West Bhakra Project during late 1977-78.

Animal Husbandry

2.20 The basic thrust under the Animal Husbandry sector was the provision of feed, including fodder and animal health cover. A large scale cross breeding programme for improving the breed was undertaken. 59 new veterinary hospitals and dispensaries were opened, and 9 dispensaries were upgraded to hospitals. 2 poultry estates were established and 4 fodder demonstration centres were set up for demonstrating the improved fodder growing techniques on the farmers' fields.

2.21 The centrally sponsored schemes of Special Animal Husbandry Programme for the benefit of Small/Marginal farmers and agricultural labourers for poultry and piggery development was undertaken with matching contribution from State Plan funds. Subsidies were provided to the small farmers at the rate of 25 per cent of the investment cost and to marginal farmers and agricultural labourers at the rate of 33-1/3 per cent. Initially the programme was faced with the problem of lack of adequate response from commercial banks. However, most of the bottle necks were removed and the programme is now getting on ground.

2.22 Under the sheep development programme, cross breeding programme was taken up on an intensive basis in three tehsils. Besides usual health coverage, machine shearing and marketing facilities were also provided to sheep farmers. The Sheep and Wool Marketing Board was set up to take care of marketing of wool and live animals.

2.23 The scheme of subsidising the investment cost to small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers for a 30-sheep unit with institutional support was implemented through matching contribution from State Plan funds. Under this programme 2500 sheep units were covered and 112 cooperative societies were formed. The cooperative and commercial banks provided loan assistance of Rs. 66.36 lakhs for implementing this programme.

Dairy Development

2.24 Looking to the vast potential for dairy development in the State, a large scale cattle and dairy development programme was launched during the Fourth Plan to mop up surplus liquid milk from the rural areas through organisation of producers' Cooperatives and their federation into Unions at the district level. The entire dairy programme in the State has been organised in the Co-operative Sector on AMUL pattern, with dairy cooperative societies at the lowest level, the cooperative unions at the district/regional level and the dairy cooperative federation at the State level. For procurement of milk from the rural areas, 1460 dairy cooperative societies were organised of which 680 cooperative societies were in the IDA assisted project area covering six districts. With a total membership of about 75000 these societies were collecting on an average about 2.24 lakh litres of milk everyday.

2.25 During the Fifth plan period, 7 milk Producers Cooperative Unions were set up in the State. Two feeder balancing dairies at Jodhpur and Bikaner, one feeder dairy at Ajmer and 6 chilling plants were commissioned. Work was also initiated for construction of two new feeder balancing dairies at Alwar and Jaipur expansion of one dairy plant at Ajmer and 7 chilling centres at Jhunjhunu, Dausa, Kotputli, Tijara, Bijaynagar, Beawar and Bhilwara. An intensive dairy programme was launched in six eastern districts of the State with I.D.A assistance in 1975-76. The Rajasthan State Dairy Development Corporation was formed in 1975 to implement this World Bank assisted project and to undertake other development activities. A fairly large milk production enhancement programme was taken up in the State.

through supply of technical inputs. Work on 4 feed mills was initiated. Eight semen banks were established for providing breeding facilities to milk producers through artificial insemination, 30 mobile and emergency units were pressed into service for treatment and prevention of various diseases. In order to ensure supply of exotic bulls, a Jersey farm was established at Bassi and four training centres were set up for manpower development. Distribution of balanced cattle feed on subsidised rates, improved fodder cultivation demonstrations, dairy extension service through spearheaded teams, etc. was also taken up during the Fifth Plan. The number of dairy cooperative societies rose from 146 at the end of fourth plan to 1,460 by the end 1977-78. The membership of these societies also increased from 2,700 to about 7,5000 during this period.

Fisheries

2.26 During the Fifth Plan, emphasis was laid mainly on development of reservoir fisheries, setting up of fish breeding centres, establishment of fish seed farms, distribution of fry and fingerlings, etc. 7 dry bundh breeding centres, 2 induced breeding units and two fish seed production projects were started and 3 reservoirs were taken up for development during the plan period. As a result of these efforts, the level of spawn production increased from 39 million in 1973-74 to 110 million in 1977-78 and that of fry and fingerlings from 10 million to 30 million over the same period. The annual fish production also rose from 8.5 thousand tonnes to 11.5 thousand tonnes in this period, and the total water area covered by fish seed farms increased from 45 hectares in 1973-74 to 150 hectares in 1977-78.

Forestry

2.27 The strategy of forestry development in the State during the Fifth Plan period was concentrated on management and preservation of the natural environment, proper and full utilisation of existing forest resources alongwith their adequate development to meet the basic demand of fuel wood and fodder. The main scheme implemented during this period was rehabilitation of degraded forests under which 27,155 hectares of degraded forests were covered and cultural operations were also carried out in about 2500 hectares of teak and bamboo bearing areas. Forest plantations were raised on 3714 hectares in Rajasthan Canal Command area along canal side, road sides and village abadies. Besides, pasture development works were carried out over 15,500 hectares.

Antyodaya

2.28 This is an action programme meant for the social and economic uplift of the poorest of the poor in the rural areas of the state. It was launched on 2nd October'77 with the aim of identifying five poorest families in each village of Rajasthan and devising a plan of action for their economic upliftment in consultation with the Gram Sabha. The assistance programme includes provision of old age and disability pensions, allotment of land, SFDA type facilities for agricultural purposes, assistance for construction of wells and installation of pump-sets, credit for land development, loans for

purchase of cattle, sheep breeding, goat rearing, poultry farming and piggery, camel carts, bullock carts, etc. assistance for production of khadi and setting up cottage industries and for other wage employment or self-employment.

2.29 Upto March, 1978 about 1.59 lakh families had been identified under the programme. Out of these about 40 per cent had been benefited under various programmes. The programme has made a tremendous impact on the poorest sections of society.

Cooperation

2.30 The Cooperative movement in the State was strengthened. Special emphasis was also given to catering to the needs of small & marginal farmers, and other weaker sections of society. It is estimated that the movement had covered about 61 percent of the families in rural areas by the end of 1977-78. 41 branches of Central Cooperative Banks were opened and 19 weak banks were rehabilitated. 4 marketing cooperatives were organised in RCP area and 8 other were assisted. The marketing cooperatives handled goods worth Rs. 32.51 crores. Assistance was given to PACS for construction of 519 rural godowns at the village level and 37 godowns at the mandi level. Besides, 9 small scale processing units were also set up. The sales of consumer cooperative stores exceeded Rs. 14 crores during this period.

2.31 Short and medium term credit advanced during 1976-77 touched the level of Rs. 59.17 crores and long term advances for agricultural purposes amounted to Rs. 10.86 crores as compared to Rs. 25.49 crores and Rs. 4.78 crores respectively in 1973-74.

Irrigation & Power

2.32 The sectors included under this head are irrigation, flood control, colonisation and power for which, during the period 1974-78, the expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 176.02 crores, Rs. 2.05 crores, Rs. 1.07 crores and Rs. 172.28 crores respectively.

Irrigation

2.33 The details in respect of irrigation sector are given in the sub-joined table:

Item	Expenditure 1974-78 (Rs. in crores)
1. Multipurpose projects :	
(i) Beas	28.11
(ii) Chambal	13.10
(iii) Mahi	24.71
2. Major Projects †	
(i) Rajasthan Canal Stage-I	68.77
(ii) Rajasthan Canal Stage-II	24.12
(iii) Others (Jakham, Gurgaon Canal & Okhla barrage).	3.88
3. Medium Projects	12.59
4. Survey & Investigation	0.74
TOTAL	176.02

2.34 Beas project, on completion will make available perennial supplies of water to Rajasthan Canal Project for ultimately irrigating an area of about 12.60 lakh hectares. The project was nearing completion by the close of the Fifth plan. Expenditure on Chambal Project was incurred for modernisation and drainage works forming part of World Bank assisted project of Command Area Development, works recommended by the Technical Committee of the Chambal Control Board and left over departmental works. Irrigation potential to the tune of 1.72 lakh hectares had been created upto 1977-78 against which 1.70 lakh hectares was utilised.

Rajasthan Canal Project

2.35 The latest estimated cost of Rajasthan Canal Project is Rs. 391.46 crores which includes Rs. 176.00 crores for stage-I at 1975 price level and Rs. 215.46 crores for stage-II at 1978 price level.

2.36 The ultimate irrigation potential to be created through this project is 5.90 lakh hectares for stage-I and 6.70 lakh hectares for stage-II. The level of potential created till the end of Fourth Plan was 2.90 lakh hectares, which further increased to 4.89 lakh hectares by the end of 1977-78, all in Stage-I. Irrigation on the project started in 1961-62 and utilisation of the potential reached a level of 2.25 lakh hectares at the end of the Fourth Plan, and further increased to 2.93 lakh hectares by March, 1978.

2.37 The major constraint in the implementation of the project has been non-availability of cement in adequate quantity and insufficient number of wagons for movement of cement and coal.

Mahi Bajajsagar Project

2.38 The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs. 129.46 crores for all the three units. The project envisages harnessing of the water potential of Mahi river for irrigation and power by constructing a 72 TMC (gross) capacity storage reservoir near Banswara town. The revised yield of the reservoir has been assessed to be 56 TMC out of which 40 TMC would be given to Gujarat and 16 TMC would be utilised for irrigation in Rajasthan. The project is likely to be completed by 1982. It would cover a culturable command area of 80,000 hectares and with 89 percent intensity and thus irrigate 71,000 hectares. In terms of physical work, 66 percent masonry and concrete work and 79 percent earth work was completed on unit-I, while about 50 percent earth work was completed on Right Main Canal, Left Main Canal and common works on Unit-II. The main constraints in the progress of works have been inadequate and erratic supply of cement.

2.39 Other major projects include Jakham, Gurgaon Canal and Okhla barrage estimated to cost Rs. 17.70 crores, Rs. 6.00 crores and Rs. 1.05 crores respectively. Works on all these three projects is under progress.

Power

2.40 Significant development took place in the power sector during the Fifth Plan in Rajasthan. The Government of India cleared the proposal of the State Government to set up a thermal power plant at Kota and work was initiated on this project. The installed power generating capacity increased from 581 MW at the end of Fourth Plan to 906.5 MW at the end of 1977-78. The important generation schemes that were under implementation included Beas Stage-I, Beas Stage-II, Mahi Stage-I and Kota thermal. These would spill over to the next plan. An important key development indicator is per capita consumption of power. It was 48 kwh at the end of Fourth Plan and rose to 75 kwh at the end of 1977-78. However as compared to the all India average, the State was still very much lagging behind (101 kwh (India) and 64 kwh (Rajasthan) in 1976).

2.41 The Planning Commission had sanctioned two inter-State EHT lines, during the Fourth Plan, one of which was completed and commissioned during the Fifth Plan and work was under progress on the other. The Planning Commission also sanctioned another inter-State EHT line (Kota-Ujjain) during the Fifth Plan which was completed and commissioned in October, 1977. In all about 114 kms. of 220 KV transmission lines were added to the system during the Plan period and work was under progress on the Khetri-Jaipur line.

2.42 Under the scheme of rural electrification 0.55 lakh wells were energised during 1974-78, thus raising their number from 0.74 lakhs at the end of 1973-74 to 1.29 lakhs at the end of 1977-78. Similarly, 4,297 localities were electrified in the State, raising their number to 10,166 by the close of 1977-78.

Industries

2.43 Greater emphasis was laid on the promotion of small scale industries in the State and the 'package of assistance' programme was launched for providing concessions and facilities in the speediest possible manner. The concessions regarding exemption from octroi duty, exemption from payment of electricity duty, subsidy in power charges, price preference and concessions for grant of subsidy on testing equipment and interest free loans in lieu of sales tax were introduced in this plan period. Infrastructural facilities were developed in the salt areas controlled by the Industries Department.

2.44 The Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation (RIMDC) was provided Rs. 848.75 lakh during the Fifth Plan period. Under the Programme of development of industrial areas, the number of industrial areas managed by the Corporation increased from 20 at the end of the Fourth Plan to 53 by the end of 1977-78. 2895 plots, 330 sheds and 91 shops were also constructed by the Corporation during this period. The RIMDC is running some industrial and mineral projects on its own, as well as in the joint sector. It has also assisted some projects in the private sector by under-writing shares and by purchase of direct shares. It has made an investment of Rs. 199.77 lakh on industrial projects and Rs. 62.61 lakh in equity participation in the private sector.

2.45 An amount of Rs. 0.73 crores was spent for Khadi and Village industries under the State Plan. The production value of Khadi (both woollen and cotton) increased from Rs. 3.80 crores at the end of Fourth Plan to Rs. 9.35 crores by the end of 1977-78. Besides, the production value of village industries also increased from Rs. 5.14 crores to Rs. 8.50 crores during the same period. Khadi production provided full and part-time employment to about 1.04 lakh persons, while the village industries benefited about 31 thousand persons in the State.

2.46 The Rajasthan Small Scale Industries Corporation assisted the development of small scale/cottage industries, including handicrafts, and managed marketing of products. A sum of Rs. 1.13 crores was spent under State plan for its activities. Expenditure amounting to Rs. 0.35 crores was incurred out of State Plan for the Handloom Board set up in 1976.

2.47 The State Government is running 6 industries through the State Enterprises department. These are: Ganganagar Sugar Mills Ltd., Hi-tech Precision Glass Ltd., Dholpur; Rajasthan State Chemical Works, Deedwana; State Tanneries, Tonk; Deedwana and Pachpadra Salt Works; and State Woollen Mills, Bikaner. The State Tannery project at Tonk commenced production in 1975. An amount of Rs. 1.10 crores was spent during 1974-78 for these enterprises out of the State Plan funds.

Mineral Development

2.48 During 1974-78 a sum of Rs. 4.75 crores was spent for mineral development. In addition, investment to the tune of Rs. 3.65 crores was made in the Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Ltd, (RSMM) a State Government undertaking which is responsible for mining operations, including the rock phosphate deposits of Jhamarkotra. The mineral development programme in the State during the Fifth Plan envisaged intensification of work in respect of prospecting of minerals, providing necessary infrastructure, improving economic viability of marginal mining entrepreneurs, rationalisation of mining laws/schedules etc. so as to remove regional disparities, providing technical help and guidance to private lessees and establishing an independent organisation for exploitation and beneficiation of important minerals. Reserves of copper, lead and zinc in Sirohi district, flou-rite in Jalore district, marble at Makrana (Nagaur), cement grade limestone at Modak (Kota) and in Sirohi district were proved and the Jalore, Sirohi and Makrana deposits were given to RIMDC for mining and development. 55 kms. of approach roads to mines and quarries were constructed.

2.49 Under the quarry improvement scheme, 104 lessees were provided various mining equipment on rent on 'no profit, no loss' basis. A loan of Rs. 3.42 lacs was disbursed to Small Scale mining lessees for purchase of mining machinery and development of mines.

2.50 During 1974-78 RSMM produced 17.59 lakh tonnes of rock phosphate and removed an overburden of 44.38 lakh tonnes. The Company sold 13.61 lakh tonnes

of phosphate worth Rs. 53.97 crores during 1974-78.

Roads

2.51 From the point of view of communications, the State has been one of the most under-developed in the country. At the end of the Fourth Plan the total road length in the State was 33833 kms. only which constituted 9.88 kms. of roads per 100 sq. kms. of area. The expenditure incurred on roads amounted to Rs. 49.42 crores during 1974-78. It is note-worthy that floods devastated large parts of the State and damaged roads at several places. Relief works were also organised during famine years in scarcity hit areas. During the Fifth Plan period, 5361 kms. length of roads were constructed bringing their cumulative total length to 39194 kms. at the end of March, 78 which constituted 11.45 kms. of road length per 100sq. kms. of area. Under the Minimum Needs Programme all villages having a population of 1500 and above were to have been connected by roads but till March, 78 about 1600 such villages had yet to be linked by roads.

Road Transport

2.52 The State Government provided a share capital of Rs. 10.51 crores to the Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation. About 17 percent of the existing routes had been nationalised by the end of Fourth Plan. Efforts were made during Fifth Plan to take over more and more routes, and this figure reached 31 percent by the end of 1977-78 at 1977-78 road length level.

Tourism

2.53 A sum of Rs. 1.62 crores was spent for promotion of tourism through additions to bed capacity and transport facilities etc. Four new tourist bungalows with a capacity of 146 beds, were commissioned and 134 beds were added to the existing tourist bungalows.

Social and Community Services

2.54 The expenditure incurred during 1974-78 against the various sectors included under this head was as under:

	Expenditure (1974-78) (Rs. in crores)
1. Education	31.73
(i) Elementary Education	22.16
(ii) Adult Education	0.13
(iii) Secondary Education	5.01
(iv) Special Education	0.01
(v) Libraries	0.08
(vi) Sanskrit Education	0.16
(vii) Higher Education	2.83
(viii) Sports & Youth Welfare	0.36
(ix) Technical Education	0.51
(x) Arts & culture	0.48
2. Medicine	12.16
(i) Modern Medicine	10.42
(ii) Ayurved	1.74

3. Sewerage & Water Supply	41.62
(i) Urban Water Supply	12.36
(ii) Rural Water Supply	29.26
4. Housing	12.35
5. Urban development	3.16
6. Information & Publicity	0.66
7. Labour & Labour Welfare	1.13
8. Welfare of backward classes	2.72
9. Social Welfare	0.33
10. Nutrition	0.61
TOTAL	106.47

General Education

2.55 Rajasthan gave due priority to educational programmes in the Fifth Plan but to its typical demographic conditions, social backwardness and lack of funds, the State was far from achieving the target of universalisation of education in the 6-14 age-group. The enrolment was 57.99 percent and 26.72 percent respectively in the age-group 6-11 and 11-14 years till the end of 1977-78. The following table gives the details of enrolment in primary and upper primary levels:—

Enrolment	(Cumulative %) Position at the end of 1977-78
(i) Class I-V (6-11 years)	
(a) Boys	83.55
(b) Girls	29.95
(c) Total	57.99
(ii) Class VI-VIII (11-14 years)	
(a) Boys	41.04
(b) Girls	10.86
(c) Total	26.72

2.56 During the period 1974-78 the number of primary schools in the State increased from 19,602 in 1973-74 to 20,241 in 1977-78. Similarly, the number of middle schools increased from 4,923 to 5,088 during the same period. Due to lack of funds, it has not been possible to provide the bare necessities like teaching aids, furniture and building etc. for schools.

2.57 The quality of education imparted in these institutions was constantly improved by increasing the number of trained teachers every year.

2.58 Special incentives were provided to tribal students for pursuing courses of higher education.

2.59 The farmers functional literacy programme covered the districts of Udaipur, Jaipur, Bharatpur, Jodhpur, Bikaner and Kota with 60 centres in each district and each centre having an enrolment of about 30 adult farmers. About 8,350 farmers were covered under this programme.

In addition about 750 adult education centres were being run as part of adult education programme with an estimated coverage of 22,000 adults. The non-formal adult education programme for 15-35 age group was undertaken in 8 districts in the State. About 800 centres were run under this programme and the estimated coverage was 24,000 adults. Besides, Nehru Yuvak Kendras were run in 15 districts.

Technical Education

2.60 The main objective of technical education in the Fifth Plan was development of physical facilities, including student's amenities, modernisation of equipment and laboratories, introduction of employment and need-based diversified diploma and post-diploma courses and part-time diploma courses. Emphasis was given to the qualitative improvement of technical education at degree and diploma level rather than quantitative expansion of facilities of technical education in the State. The total annual intake capacity of diploma courses was increased from 650 at the end of Fourth Plan to 805 at the end of 1977-78. The annual intake capacity of 3 Engineering Colleges of the State was increased from 480 to 530 during the same period.

Medical & Public Health

2.61 The health services in the State, particularly in the rural areas, were very inadequate. The primary health centres, sub-centres, dispensaries and aid posts were mostly ill-equipped and the provision for drugs far below the needs. A minimum needs programme was, therefore, introduced in the Fifth Plan to remove the back log and deficiencies in buildings, equipment and drugs.

2.62 Under the Minimum Needs Programme, one Primary Health Centre (PHC) main building, 42 sub-centres buildings and 32 staff quarters were completed. Additional provision for drugs and medicines @Rs. 6,000/- per PHC and Rs. 2,000/- per sub-centre per annum was made available to 232 PHCs and 1,824 sub-centres. Eight PHCs were upgraded and 200 new sub-centres were established. In each Panchayat Samiti one primary Health Centre was functioning.

2.63 Under other programmes of this sector, 560 beds were added in district and other hospitals and 53 specialists were provided. The mobile surgical unit was expanded by adding 200 extra beds. In addition, 178 dispensaries and 158 aid posts were opened, thus achieving the target of providing at least 2 dispensaries and 1 aid post in each development block. A sum of Rs. 21.75 lakh was spent on control of various communicable diseases, such as T. B., Cholera, V. D., Malaria, etc., A new Centrally Sponsored Scheme titled 'Community Health Workers Scheme' was introduced towards the end of 1977-78 which envisaged the provision of one Community Health Worker for every 1,000 rural population. 27 PHCs have been selected under this scheme in the first instance.

2.64 By the end of 1977-78, there were 130 hospitals in urban areas and 23 hospitals in rural areas of the

State. Similarly, there were 217 dispensaries and aid posts in urban areas and 687 in rural areas of the State. As a result of various efforts the number of beds in the urban areas rose from 11,790 at the end of the Fourth Plan to 12715 at the end of 1977-78. The number in rural areas similarly increased from 3223 to 3760 during the same period.

2.65 The Family Welfare Programme was implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Out of 53.13 lakh couples in the reproductive age-group (wife age 15-44 years) 8.31 lakh couples were effectively protected by the close of 1977-78. The number of voluntary sterilisations was 0.13 lakh in 1977-78 as against 3.65 lakhs in the preceding year. During the Fifth Plan 4.42 lakh persons were sterilised. About 0.66 lakh persons used conventional contraceptives and oral pills in 1977-78.

Medical Education

2.66 A sum of Rs. 2.98 crores was spent on medical education during 1974-78. The five medical colleges in the State at Ajmer, Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur and Udaipur continued to function. The total intake capacity of all the colleges was 550 for the graduate courses.

Ayurved

2.67 Rajasthan has given due impetus to the indigenous systems of medicine. During 1974-78, expenditure amounting to Rs. 1.74 crores was incurred. During this period, 488 'C' class dispensaries were opened and the existing institutions were consolidated. Of these, 18 were in the RCP area and 31 in the tribal area. Besides, three mobile dispensaries were also started. The Ayurvedic College at Jaipur was taken over by the Central Government and converted into the National Institute of Ayurved.

Water Supply

2.68 Urban Water Supply: An amount of Rs. 12.36 crores was spent on urban water supply schemes. It was envisaged that all the urban towns in the State would have piped water supply by the end of the Fifth Plan. At the end of the 1973-74, 151 towns were already covered with protected water supply. During 1974-78, 30 more towns were covered thus all the 181 towns in the State were covered with piped water supply.

2.69 Rural Water Supply: During 1974-78, under State plan, an investment of the order of Rs. 29.26 crores was made. 1857 additional problem villages were covered under rural piped water supply schemes, thus bringing their number to 3190 villages served till the end of 1977-78.

Labour and Labour Welfare

2.70 There were 22 E. S. I. dispensaries and one hospital in the State having 241 beds at the end of the Fourth Plan. Their number increased to 33 dispensaries and one hospital having 315 beds at the end of 1977-78. Under the craftsman training scheme, there were 15 institutions in the State with an annual intake capacity

of 2936 in 1973-74, which increased to 16 and 3460 respectively by the end of 1977-78.

Welfare of backward classes

2.71 This scheme encompasses the welfare of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes including denotified tribes and nomadic tribes.

2.72 Under the programme of welfare of scheduled castes, scholarships were given to 5612 persons. 14023 cultivators were assisted by payment of interest on their loans and 304 persons were assisted for settling in trades. Housing grants were provided to 1427 persons. Similarly, scheduled tribes students numbering 6021 were provided scholarships. 8215 persons belonging to scheduled tribes were provided assistance for payment of interest on loans for wells and 89 for settling in trades.

Nutrition

2.73 The Medical and Health Department completed the nutritional and dietary surveys for children and adults and the districtwise estimates to be released shortly would assist in proper planning of these programmes. The Applied Nutrition Programme was taken up in 10 new blocks, thus bringing the total number of blocks under this programme to 47 at the end of 1977-78. The Integrated Child Development Scheme was initiated in one block of Banswara district. Under the special nutrition programme, mid day meals programme and World food programme there were 2.91 lakh, 3.37 lakh and 0.70 lakh beneficiaries respectively at the end of 1977-78.

Minimum Needs Programmes

2.74 During the Fifth Plan to attain the objective of social justice, outlays for the Minimum Needs Programme covering the basic social services were specifically earmarked. However, due to resource constraint, only moderate provisions could be made. The total expenditure against this programme amounted to Rs. 82.59 crores constituting 13.51 per cent of the total expenditure under the State Plan.

2.75 The itemwise expenditure figures are reproduced below :—

	<i>Expenditure 1974-78 (Rs. in crores)</i>
1. Rural Electrification	10.00
2. Rural Roads	15.86
3. Elementary Education	22.16
4. Rural Health	2.91
5. Rural Water Supply	29.26
6. House Sites for landless rural labour	0.10
7. Environmental improvement	1.69
8. Nutrition	0.61
TOTAL ..	82.59

Tribal Sub-plan

2.76 Under the Tribal area sub-plan, sectoral flows out of State Plan amounted to Rs. 28.54 crores. A sum of Rs. 6.72 crores was spent out of Special Central assistance, and Rs. 8.25 crores from other Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

2.77 The State has developed an efficient and sound monitoring system by establishing cells manned by experts in the various departments.

CHAPTER III

Bench Mark Levels

Rajasthan, though rich in resources, continues to be one of the most backward states of the country essentially because of the legacy of backwardness, vast desert areas and constraints of financial resources. Be it agriculture, industry, social services or other infra structural facilities, it is far below the national levels and those of most other states, as would transpire from some of the key indicators given in the following table:

Item	India	Rajas- than	States covered	Rajas- than's rank amongst the Sta- tes co- vered
1	2	3	4	5
1. Per capita income at current prices (1975-76) (Rs.)	1008	898	19	10
2. Agriculture				
(i) Net area sown, as percentage to reporting area (1974-75)	46.9	46.6	17	11
(ii) Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross sown area (1974-75)	25.4	18.9	18	9
(iii) Consumption of fertilisers per hectare of cropped area (kg) (1976-77)	20.1	5.5	21	18
(iv) Yield per hectare (kg) (triennium 1973-74 to 1975-76)				
(a) Foodgrains	956	577	21	21
(b) Pulses	475	372	20	18
3. Industry:				
(i) Average employment of factory workers per lakh of population (1974)	1032	388	18	16

	1	2	3	4	5
(ii) Per capita value added in industry (Rs) (1975-76)	106.8	54.9	20	13	
4. Social over-heads					
(i) Literacy percentage (1971)	30	19	19	19	
(ii) Hospital beds per 10,000 population (1973-74).	5.8	5.2	17	12	
5. Infrastructure					
(i) Percentage of villages electrified (March 1978)	37.7	30.1	17	13	
(ii) Percapita electricity consumption (Kwh.) (1975-76)	101	64	17	11	
(iii) Road length per 100 Sq. Kms. of area (Kms) (March, 1975)	36	10	22	21	
(iv) Railway route length per 1000 Sq. Kms. of area (kms) (1975-76)	18	16	16	12	

3.2 An overview of the bench mark levels at the onset of the plan (1978-83) would provide an idea of the enormity of the task that lies ahead for transformation of the economy to attain satisfactory levels.

Agriculture:

3.3 The net area sown varied between 44 percent to 47 percent of the total geographical area during 1974-77. The total cropped area during 1977-78 is estimated to be around 167 lakh hectares. About 12 percent of the net area sown was sown more than once.

3.4 The following levels of area and production were registered during 1977-78 :—

Item	Area (hectares)	Production (lakh tonnes)
1. Foodgrains	121.06	71.53
2. Oilseeds	10.42	4.16
3. Sugarcane	0.61	28.50
4. Cotton	3.70	4.79@

@ Lakh bales

3.5 The yield per hectare for important crops was as under during 1977-78. Comparable figures for the neighbouring States and the country as a whole are also given below for 1976-77:—

Crop	(Kg per hectare)							
	Rajasthan		1976-77					
	1976-77	1977-78	Haryana	Punjab	M.P.	U.P.	Gujarat	India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Rice (Paddy)	2011	1929	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3325
2. Jowar	428	385	218	619	749	633	479	631
3. Bajra	366	197	476	958	576	555	654	438
4. Maize	760	688	1090	1439	1012	698	1109	1063
5. Wheat	1280	1424	2219	2401	800	1284	1767	1083
6. Barley	1163	1403	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1035
7. Gram	769	799	730	906	591	710	618	657
8. Kharif Pulses	223	244	729	443	264	275	256	286
9. Sesamum	157	138						
10. Linseed	313	364	668	818	307	407	953	534
11. Groundnut	668	799						
12. Rape & Mustard	438	462						
13. Cotton	217	220	312	345	102	89	163	147
14. Sugarcane	45080	46721	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	55134

N.A.—Not Available

Fertiliser consumption:

3.6 The consumption of fertilisers is suggestive of the technological advance made by the agrarian economy. In 1977-78 a meagre 6.8 kg. of fertiliser was consumed per hectare of cropped area, as against 5.5 kg. per hectare in 1976-77, which was far below the national average of 20.1 kg. The comparative figures for Punjab and Haryana were 61.6 kg. and 26.6 kg. respectively. In fact it was the lowest amongst all the States of the country except Assam, Nagaland and Tripura.

Animal husbandry:

3.7 The average daily collection of milk was 2.24 lakh litres in 1977-78. 1460 milk producers cooperative societies had been formed. The production of eggs in 1977-78 was 115 million. Wool production was about 0.12 lakh tonnes.

Irrigation:

3.8 The total internal surface water resources are estimated to be 1.9560 m. ha. m. (million hectare metres), out of which 1.070 m. ha. m. can be utilised. The existing utilisation for irrigation purposes through major, medium and minor irrigation works is 0.5087 m. ha. m. The outside surface water resources from inter-State irri-

gation projects were 1.9320 m. ha. m. out of which resources utilised upto the end of the Fifth Plan were 0.9538 m. ha. m. The total ground water potential is estimated to be 0.7539 m. ha. m., out of which utilisable potential for irrigation purposes is 0.5386 m. ha. m. The utilisation upto the end of Fifth Plan was 0.4445 m. ha. m.

3.9 The ultimate irrigation potential for Rajasthan from all sources has been estimated to be 56.0 lakh hectares.

3.10 By the close of 1977-78, 14.37 lakh hectares of irrigation potential had been created through major and medium projects in the State against which 10.57 lakh hectares was utilised.

Social over heads:

3.11 The proportion of school going children was 57.99 percent and 26.72 percent in the age-group 6-11 and 11-14 years respectively. This is far below the national average. At the commencement of 1978-83 Plan the State has an estimated number of 60 lakh illiterate adults in the age-group 15-35.

3.12 The State was served by 1057 allopathic hospitals and dispensaries with 16475 beds in 1977. Every

Panchayat Samiti had a Primary Health Centre. The number of medical institutions per lakh of population was 3.76 in 1976-77. Per lakh of population the number of beds and registered doctors in 1975-76 was 54 and 19 respectively.

3.13 About twenty one thousand villages in the State, categorised as problem ones in respect of supply of drinking water, are yet to be provided safe potable water.

Infrastructural facilities:

Power:

3.14 The total installed capacity was 906.5 MW at the end of the Fifth Plan. It consisted of Satpura (125.0 MW), Gandhi Sagar (57.50 MW), Rana Pratap Sagar (86.0 MW), Jawahar Sagar (49.5 MW), Bhakra Nangal (168.5 MW), isolated diesel and steam stations (64.0 MW), nuclear power (220.0 MW) and 136.0 MW from the Beas complex which is still under construction.

3.15 Besides Beas complex, the other on-going projects are Mahi-Bajaj Sagar (70.0 MW) and Kota thermal (220.0 MW). Rajasthan would be getting a share from the Central sector project of Singrauli also.

3.16 The per capita consumption of electricity in the State in 1978 was 75 Kwh. 10166 villages had been electrified and 1.29 lakh wells energised by March, 1978.

Roads:

3.17 The total road length in March, 1978 was 39194 kms. consisting of 28275 kms. of surfaced roads and 10919 kms. of unsurfaced roads. Per 100 sq. kms. of area there was 8.23 kms. of surfaced road and 11.45 kms. of total road (surfaced + unsurfaced).

Credit:

3.18 In March, 78 the State had 1128 bank branches out of which 884 were in rural/semi-urban areas. The population served per bank office was 23 thousand against the national average of 20 thousand. The credit deposit ratio for the State was 66 only as compared to 71 for the country as a whole.

3.19 The State is served by a network of Cooperative societies, with the Rajasthan State Cooperative Bank at the apex level for short/medium term credit and the State Land Development Bank for long term credit. There were 25 Central Cooperative Banks, 35 Primary Land Development Banks and 5149 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies in June, 1977. Cooperative Credit (short/medium term) was of the order of Rs. 59.17 crores and long term advances amounted to Rs. 10.86 crores in 1976-77.

State Revenues:

3.20 The estimated revenue receipts, as per revised estimates for 1977-78, were placed at Rs. 483.55 crores. Tax revenue, non-tax revenue and grants-in-aid contri-

buted 53.27 percent, 20.99 percent and 25.74 percent of this total.

3.21 The revenue and capital expenditure put together amounted to Rs. 577.55 crores. Net receipts from public debt, loans and advances were of the order of Rs. 31.90 crores.

3.22 The per capita receipts from State's revenues amounted to Rs. 160.64 in 1977-78 (revised estimates) as per itemwise details given below :—

Item	Per capita receipts (1977-78) R.E. (Rs.)
1. Share in Central Taxes and Duties	28.17
2. State Tax Revenue	57.41
(i) Land revenue	2.49
(ii) Sales tax	33.23
(iii) State excise	9.31
(iv) Stamps and registration	2.67
(v) Motor vehicles	2.66
(vi) Others	7.05
3. Non-tax Revenue	75.06
(i) Education, art and culture	1.04
(ii) Medical and Public Health	2.93
(iii) Forest	1.66
(iv) Water and Power development	2.80
(v) Industries and Mines	8.49
(vi) Others	58.14

Employment:

3.23 The back log of unemployed persons at the commencement of the 1978-83 plan is estimated to be about 6 lakhs. During the period 1978-83 additions to labour force are estimated to about 17.50 lakh persons. Thus during 1978-83 job opportunities for about 23.50 lakh persons would need to be created, if unemployment is to be eradicated within this period.

3.24 In addition to the number of wholly unemployed persons, about 20-22 lakh persons were reported to be under-employed at the close of 1977-78.

Poverty :

3.25 In the Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83, the Planning Commission has defined poverty line on the basis of nutritional requirements of 2400 calories per person per day for rural areas and 2100 calories per person per day for urban areas. According to this norm, the proportion of people below the poverty line at all India level in 1977-78 was 48 percent in rural areas and 41 per cent in urban areas. Comparable figures for the State are not available.

3.26 It may be recalled that the Expert Committee of the Planning Commission had indicated a minimum per capita monthly consumption of Rs. 20 at 1960-61 prices. For rural areas, the minimum consumption expenditure was stated to be Rs. 18.90 while for urban areas the minimum was Rs. 25 per capita per month. Inflating these figures by the relevant price indices the percentage of persons below the poverty line is estimated to be about 60 percent both for rural and urban areas in 1973-74. These estimates are based on the results of State Sample of 28th round of National Sample Survey.

3.27 It may also be pointed out that the National Council of Applied Economic Research had determined that 56.36 percent of the rural population in Rajasthan was below the poverty line (Rs. 20 per capita per month at 1968-69 prices). The estimate of 60 percent of rural

population below the poverty line thus appears to be reasonably fair.

3.28 About 20 percent of the total rural population and 14 percent of the total urban population was estimated to be living below the destitution level (Rs. 34 per capita per month) in 1973-74. It may be added that various studies determined different levels of poverty since each study used a different base model for computing income or consumption levels. However, it is established beyond doubt that a fairly large segment of the total population has an income which is far below the accepted standard of living. The pressing need for raising the income/consumption levels of the bottom two deciles of the population on a priority basis, needs hardly any statistical support and emphasis.

CHAPTER IV

Objectives, Strategy, Plan Size

The basic objectives of planned economic development are guided by the Directive Principles of the Constitution which enjoin the State "to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting, as effectively as it may, a social order in which justice, social, economic and political shall inform all the institutions of national life." The Constitution also directs that all the citizens should have "the right to an adequate means of livelihood", that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good and "that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment". It has been emphasised that "the State shall promote, with special care, the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation".

4.2 "The assessment of India's economic development over a quarter of a century of Planning has indicated some fundamental failures and it is on account of these that the need has arisen for a reappraisal of the development strategy. We must face the fact that the most important objectives of Planning have not been achieved and that the most cherished goals seem to be almost as distant today as when we set out on the road to planned development. The aims implicit in all our plans, but more explicitly stated in the later formulations of our development strategy are universally accepted by the Indian people; they are the achievement of full employment, the eradication of poverty and the creation of a more equal society"*

4.3 The economic scene in Rajasthan is practically the same as that prevailing through out the country though with the added disadvantage that amongst the constituent units it is one of the most backward states. The stark reality is that the State, woefully lacking in respect of the basic infra-structural and social services, has a poor production base despite its rich potential. The objectives for Rajasthan's Plan (1978-83) have to be redefined in the context of the goal of achieving within a specified time frame of five or ten years:

- (i) the removal of unemployment and significant under-employment;

- (ii) an appreciable rise in the standard of living of the poorest sections of the population;
- (iii) provision by the State of some of the basic needs of the people in these income groups, like clean drinking water, adult literacy, elementary education, health care, rural roads, rural housing for the landless and minimum services for the urban slums;

This plan aims at considerable progress towards achieving these goals.

These primary objectives should be attained while-

- (iv) achieving a higher rate of growth of the economy than in the past;
- (v) moving towards a significant reduction in the present disparities of incomes and wealth;
- (vi) narrowing at least the gap between national and state averages in respect of indicators of economic development including infra-structure and social services etc.;
- (vii) ensuring continued progress towards self reliance; and
- (viii) providing safe drinking water in all the problem villages in the State.

4.4 Unemployment being closely linked with poverty, the main strategy would be to identify the poorest of the poor right at their doorstep, at the lowest level of habitation i.e. in each of the 33,305 villages of the State, and to provide them with a sustained economic base for a reasonable livelihood. Part of the unemployed labour force is to be absorbed in the massive public works programme to be undertaken for building up the requisite infra-structure in the form of roads and irrigation projects etc.

4.5 The agriculture and allied sectors and the small scale and cottage industries sector offer the largest potential for providing employment opportunities. The capacity to absorb increasing numbers in agriculture itself being conditioned by the availability of irrigation, prevailing cropping intensity and cropping pattern, the main thrust of the planning strategy would be to expand the area under

*Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83, Planning Commission; Government of India (Para 1.13)

irrigation as rapidly as may be possible and to develop cropping patterns and agricultural practices which optimise the use of land and water resources. Adequate provision has to be made for making available requisite inputs like improved seeds, fertilisers and credit, storage, marketing and technical know-how in the application of modern cultural practices. The weaker sections of society, particularly the small/marginal farmers have to be given priority in matters of access to all physical inputs. Improved productivity would be achieved not merely in the production of cereals and cash crops but also under animal husbandry, dairying, sheep husbandry, forestry and fisheries programmes where the scope for expansion is much larger. The dairy sector and sheep husbandry offers a great scope for absorption of a substantial segment of the rural labour force particularly from the small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. A big boost to these programmes would go a long way in alleviating the unemployment and under-employment problem. Increase in employment opportunities in agriculture and allied sectors is expected to generate secondary employment in rural areas in distribution and transport services, as also tertiary employment in other economic activities with the rise in rural incomes.

4.6 Priority has to be accorded to the growth of cottage and small scale industries which may absorb a sizeable segment of the unemployed or under-employed rural poor and enable them to raise their income levels.

4.7 Area specific plans for removal of unemployment/under-employment as part of the integrated rural development would be taken up. Macro planning had so far not yielded the desired results for reduction of disparities and tackling the problems of the poor. While we have been able to identify some of the poor or weaker sections of society, we have not yet been able to reach the poorest of the poor. The strategy to be followed now would be to identify the poorest persons in each of the villages year after year and provide them with the necessary wherewithal for production programmes through State support to ensure that a substantial number of severe destitutes/destitutes cross the poverty line.

4.8 The task of raising the income levels of the lowest income classes is quite stupendous and can not be tackled by production programmes alone. The sectoral flows are to be supplemented by specific programmes of direct transfer of the basic services to the target population groups. With this end in view the norms for the Minimum Needs Programme have been accordingly revised to ensure the availability of basic needs to the people in the lower income groups, to enable them to have a better living.

Area Development

4.9 The backward regions of the State are mostly located in the desert and tribal belts. These areas had been prone to frequent visitations of famine also, thereby shattering their economy. Special emphasis is to be

given to the economic emancipation of people in these areas through provision of infrastructural facilities and individual/group beneficiary oriented programmes.

4.10 The Desert Development Programme being currently implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme covering eleven districts of the State takes into account both the conservation and production perspective. An ambitious programme of afforestation designed to check the spread of the desert and for restoration of ecological balance is the key stone of the programme. Besides the development of cattle and dairy, sheep, roads, water supply, soil conservation etc. would also be taken up on a priority basis. The welfare of small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers is to be specially looked after through grant of subsidies etc. It is stipulated that under the Desert Development Programme an outlay of Rs. 74.33 crores would be required for 1978-83.

4.11 The drought prone area programme, covering largely the desert districts, and districts falling under the tribal sub-plan area also accords preferential treatment to the welfare of small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers etc. Besides the agricultural development programmes, minor irrigation works, dairy development, sheep development, rural water supply and rural roads etc. are also included under the Programme. An outlay of Rs. 40.27 crores is proposed for the 1978-83 Plan.

4.12 The tribal sub-plan area covers the two full districts of Banswara and Dungarpur and parts of three districts. It is expected that a sum of Rs. 256.24 crores would flow into the sub-plan area from the sectoral outlays of State Plan. In addition, a sum of Rs. 29.20 crores is anticipated to be received as special central assistance.

4.13 Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agencies are functioning under a Central scheme in six out of twenty-six districts of the State. However, considering the development of these weaker sections to be an item of priority, the State has extended the facility of subsidies to these sections on the Central SFDA pattern in ten D.P.A.P districts through the District Development Agencies and established SFDA's in the remaining ten districts out of its own resources on the Central pattern. These arrangements would continue during 1978-83 for the benefit of these poorer sections of society.

4.14 These programmes, besides improving the lot of the target groups would also tend to reduce regional imbalances.

Revised Minimum Needs Programme

4.15 The particulars in respect of the Revised Minimum Needs Programme are summarised in the table given

below:—

Item (Norm for 1978-88)	Coverage 1978-83 (As prescribed by Planning Commission)	Likely levels in Rajasthan (1982-83)	Outlay 1978-83 (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4
1. (a) Elementary Education: 100% coverage of Children in age group 6-14.	90%	79.95%	138.66
(b) Adult Education: 100% coverage of all adults in age-group 15-35	66%	66%	22.25
2. Rural Health:			
(a) 100% coverage by Community Health Workers (sanitation, immunisation, simple remedies, referral services)	PHC 46%	To be covered under Centrally Sponsored Scheme	..
(b) Establishment of one Primary Health Centre for every 50,000 population and one Sub-Centre for 5,000 population.	Sub-Centres 71%	Sub-Centres 100%	28.40
3. Rural Water Supply: coverage of all problem villages	100%	100%	436.95
4. Rural Roads: linking up all villages with a population of 1000 or more	100% coverage of villages with population of 1500 and above and 50% coverage of villages with population of 1000-1500.	Coverage of all the village with a population of 1500 and above and 50% villages in the population range 1000-1500.	100.78
5. Rural Electrification: Supply of power to 50% of villages	40000 villages to be electrified in the country	55% villages	55.00
6. (a) House sites for landless and rural housing: 100% coverage for landless labour house holds.	About 45%	About 48%	31.00
(b) Environmental improvement of urban slums.	13 million urban slum dwellers in large cities to benefit in the country.	2.75 lakh slum dwellers in 6 important cities	5.00
Environmental improvement comprehending			
(a) Expansion of water supply			
(b) sewerage (c) paving of streets			
and (d) provisions of community latrines in slum areas. Areas inhabited by scheduled castes, particularly scavengers etc. to be given due priority.			
7. Nutrition:			
(a) Mid-day meals for one fourth of children in age group 6-11.	About 4 million addl. children under MDM in the Country	Coverage of 5 lakh additional children under mid-day meals	12.00
(b) Supplementary feeding programme for under nourished children in the age group 0-6, pregnant women and nursing mothers in blocks with high concentration of SC/ST.	Additional 2.6 million pre-school and nursing mothers under SNP in the country	Coverage of 2.92 lakh additional beneficiaries under SNP, 0.30 lakh under WFP and 0.70 lakh under ICDS.	

4.16 The State would not be able to achieve the norms under elementary education mainly because the existing level is so low that to attain 90 percent level of enrolment in 6-14 years is physically not feasible. In respect of the scheme of community health worker it is expected that the Government of India would be providing necessary funds to achieve the anticipated level.

Rate of growth

4.17 It is true that the concept of growth rate as a measure of economic development indicates only the expansion of the size of the economy over a particular period but not necessarily its development potential for the future. Nor does it measure the welfare of the masses

since it is not related to the distribution of income as between different classes. However it continues to be an important indicator for reflecting the level of the economy vis-a-vis the country and other States.

4.18 The earlier discussions have amply revealed that the State is lagging far behind the national average in terms of per capita income of Rs. 898 at current prices as against the all India average of Rs. 1008 (1975-76). The rate of growth for the State's economy has necessarily to be projected at a much higher level to bridge the gap between the two by 1982-83. This, if achieved, would mean that the State would still only be at level with the average of the country, even after thirtyfive years of independence.

4.19 It has been estimated that the State has to achieve a growth rate of 8.1 percent per annum during 1978-83 to bolster its economy. This rate is considered to be quite feasible and necessary for a sustained growth. For achieving this growth an outlay of Rs. 6552 crores during 1978-83 is considered to be necessary as per details given below:—

	<i>Rs. in crores</i>
1. Public Sector	4202
(i) State plan	2902
(ii) Central sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes	1300
2. Private Sector	2350
TOTAL :	6552

4.20 The estimated per capita income at 1977-78 prices in 1982-83 is likely to be around Rs. 1337 as against the estimated all India per capita gross domestic product at factor cost of Rs. 1312 in 1983.*

4.21 The projected growth rate of 8.1 per cent ** per annum may seem to be higher than that of 4.7 per cent assumed for the national plan but any rate less than this would mean perpetuating the gap between the State and national levels. In spite of this, the State would continue to lag behind its neighbouring States of Punjab and Haryana.

4.22 The share of investment in public sector is expected to be about 60 percent in the total investment, the remaining 40 percent flowing from the private sector. The corresponding share of public and private sectors in total investment over the same period for the national plan has been estimated to be 56 percent and 44 percent respectively.

4.23 The total plan outlay for 1978-83 for Rajasthan in the public sector projected to be of the order of Rs. 4202 crores would be only 6.1 per cent of the national plan outlay for public sector amounting to Rs. 69380 crores which, seen in the context of 11 per cent of the country's area and about 5 per cent of the country's population, and further viewed in the background of its backwardness, appears to be quite modest.

Sectoral Strategies

4.24 While formulating the State plan for 1978-83 the basic objectives kept in view are substantial reduction in unemployment/ under-employment and poverty, provision of minimum needs for poor, reduction in inequalities etc. alongwith a higher rate of growth. The plan would be rural biased.

4.25 The priorities followed for determining sectoral allocations of the total State plan amounting to Rs. 2902.47 crores are summarised below:—

- (i) The highest priority has been given to employment intensive sectors like agriculture, animal husbandry, dairying and allied services; village, cottage and small industries; mining, and associated inputs like irrigation and power.
 - (ii) For achieving the upgraded norms of the Revised Minimum Needs Programme in elementary education, adult education, rural health, rural water supply, rural roads, rural electrification, house sites for landless, environmental improvement of urban slums and nutrition sectors due priority has been accorded to these sectors.
 - (iii) Adequate provision has been made for the Antyodaya programme.
 - (iv) Full provision has been made for executing the World Bank/International Development Association (IDA) assisted projects, both on-going and proposed.
 - (v) Priority has also been given for completion of the Rajasthan Canal Project which will help transform the desert area into a granary. Similarly, as part of the area development programme due provision in the sectoral allocations has been made for schemes to be implemented in the tribal sub-plan area. Care has been taken to ensure that the development in desert/drought prone areas is expedited.
- 4.26 The above mentioned strategy and priorities are likely to absorb the sizeable additions to labour force and remove part of the backlog of unemployed persons, besides reducing under employment.

*Derived by dividing the figure of Rs. 91500 crores given in annexure-IV (Page 74) of Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83-Planning Commission by the total population of 69.72 crore vide table 2.23 of the same publication.

**The I.C.O.R. assumed is 4:1 in view of heavy investments in Irrigation and Power Sectors etc. (See para 2.7 page 36 Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83, Planning Commission). Investment cost of Public Sector outlay has been assumed to be 85% of total Public Sector Outlay.

4.27 About 61 percent of the total outlay is estimated to be for rural development, against the national average of about 43 per cent.

4.28 The outlay for 1978-83 under State plan is projected to be of the order of Rs. 2902.47 crores. The invest-

ment from Centrally sponsored schemes/Central sector schemes in the economy of the State would be in addition to this.

4.29 The sectoral distribution is given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector	Outlay 1974-79	Percentage to Total	Outlay 1978-83	Percentage to Total	Percentage increase in 1978-83 over 1974-79
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Agriculture & Allied Services	7886.5	9.31	29695.49	1.23	276.56
(i) Agricultural Research	246.67	0.29	500.00	0.17	102.70
(ii) Crop husbandry	575.26	0.68	2080.00	0.72	261.58
(iii) Warehousing	89.83	0.11	30.00	0.01	66.31
(iv) Land Reforms	44.09	0.05	62.00	0.02	40.62
(v) Rural development	1516.70	1.79	3550.00	1.22	134.06
(vi) Minor Irrigation	1702.54	2.01	3496.49	1.21	105.37
(vii) Agricultural credit	353.07	0.42	862.50	0.30	144.28
(viii) Soil conservation	94.95	0.11	206.00	0.07	116.96
(ix) Command area development	1092.04	1.29	12036.84	4.15	1002.23
(x) Animal Husbandry	479.21	0.57	1111.33	0.38	131.91
(xi) Dairy	640.31	0.75	1000.00	0.34	56.17
(xii) Fisheries	102.02	0.12	250.00	0.09	145.05
(xiii) Forestry	704.11	0.83	1470.33	0.51	108.82
(xiv) Community Development	19.60	0.02	40.00	0.01	104.08
(xv) Antyodaya	225.65	0.27	3000.00	1.03	1229.49
2. Cooperation	1417.93	1.67	2800.00	0.97	97.47
3. Water & Power Development	49078.15	57.93	139064.59	47.91	183.35
(i) Irrigation	24244.39	28.62	45606.59	15.71	88.11
(ii) Flood control	471.06	0.55	1000.00	0.34	112.29
(iii) Colonisation	134.49	0.16	200.00	0.07	48.71
(iv) Power	24228.21	28.60	92258.00	31.79	280.79
4. Industries & Minerals	3373.25	3.98	18120	3.75	222.52
(i) Large & Medium Industries	1280.65	1.51	3661.20	1.26	185.89
(ii) Village & Small Scale Industries	771.68	0.91	2205.00	0.76	185.74
(iii) Financial Corporation	100.00	0.12	400.00	0.14	300.00
(iv) Khadi & Village Industries	97.81	0.11	500.00	0.17	411.20
(v) Minerals	1123.71	1.33	4115.00	1.42	266.20
5. Transport and Communications	7959.45	9.40	22916.32	7.90	187.91
(i) Roads & Bridges	6192.48	7.32	17930.32	6.18	189.55
(ii) Road Transport Corporation	1550.97	1.83	4586.00	1.58	195.69
(iii) Tourism	216.00	0.25	400.00	0.14	85.19
6. Social & Community services	14619.25	17.26	83833.98	28.88	473.45
(i) Education	4512.83	5.33	19846.66	6.84	339.78
(ii) Medicine	1918.70	2.26	5016.50	1.73	161.45
(iii) Sewerage & Water Supply	5507.43	6.50	50495.00	17.40	816.85
(iv) Housing	1508.00	1.78	5306.00	1.83	251.86
(v) Urban development	420.12	0.50	710.00	0.24	69.00
(vi) Information & Publicity	100.83	0.12	203.00	0.07	101.33
(vii) Labour & Labour Welfare	156.52	0.19	331.82	0.11	112.00
(viii) Welfare of backward classes	346.78	0.41	650.00	0.22	87.44
(ix) Social Welfare	44.67	0.05	75.00	0.03	67.90
(x) Nutrition	103.37	0.12	1200.00	0.41	1060.88
7. Economic & General Services	381.45	0.45	1055.00	0.36	176.58
TOTAL	8416.13	100.0	29246.58	10.60	242.61

4.30 The above table amply reveals that a substantial step up is proposed under programmes that would tend to create larger employment potential or provide basic social services viz. crop husbandry, command area development, animal husbandry & fisheries, antyodaya, irrigation & power, khadi & village industries, roads and road transport, education, health and water supply.

4.31 Out of the total, Rs. 830.03 crores would be for the Revised Minimum Needs Programme.

4.32 The strategy for the important sectors is discussed below. Physical targets for key items have also been indicated.

Agriculture

4.33 The strategy for agricultural development would be to strengthen the infra-structural base e.g. irrigation, power, storage and marketing for stabilisation and increase in agricultural production. The provision for requisite inputs like improved seeds, fertilizers and plant protection measures etc. would be ensured. The efforts would be directed towards increasing the double cropped area and the yield per hectare, besides bringing additional land under plough. The extension programme, which envisages transfer of latest research findings to the cultivators for optimum use of land, water and input resources being implemented through assistance from IDA, would be the main plank for increasing yield rates. The seed production programme as part of another IDA assisted project, would be intensified for making available increased quantities of improved seed. Special attention will be paid to the uplift of small/marginal farmers by providing investment subsidy and input support.

4.34 It is proposed to increase the area under improved seed from 13.53 lakh hectares in 1977-78 to 24.80 lakh hectares in 1982-83 and that of consumption of fertilizers from 1.14 lakh tonnes to 2.15 lakh tonnes.

4.35 The level of production for important crops is estimated to be as under:

	1977-78	1982-83
1. Foodgrains (Lakh tonnes)	71.53	90.00
2. Oil Seeds (Lakh tonnes)	4.16	4.80
3. Cotton (Lakh bales)	4.79	5.80

Minor Irrigation

4.36 Priority is to be given for completing the spill over works of the Fifth Plan. It is proposed to create additional potential of 33000 hectares through minor irrigation (flow) works.

4.37 The semi-detailed hydrogeological surveys for assessing the ground water potential have been completed for almost all the development blocks of the State and minor irrigation schemes for most of these block have been prepared. For the remaining blocks these would be

prepared now. However, detailed hydrogeological investigations are considered to be necessary for assessing the ground water potential for exploitation of the same. With this end in view, detailed investigations for 13 basins are proposed to be taken up under the State Plan.

4.38 The minor irrigation schemes would be executed through institutional support with refinance facility from the Agricultural Refinance & Development Corporation. Necessary debenture support would be provided by the State Government.

Command Area Development

4.39 The Agricultural development is closely linked with the optimum utilisation and conservation of scarce water resources. The strategy during 1978-83 would be to give a big boost to the Command Area Development Programme for ensuring optimum utilisation of irrigation potential created along with necessary infra-structural support viz. roads, drinking water supply and afforestation etc. The two on-going IDA assisted projects in Rajasthan Canal Stage I-Phase-I and Chambal Phase-I would be completed. The projects for Rajasthan Canal Project Stage I-Phase-II and Rajasthan Canal Stage-II, Chambal Phase-II, Gang Canal system, Bhakra Canal system, Mahi Project and a few others are proposed to be taken up. It is proposed to seek assistance from external sources like IDA, IFAD etc. for implementing some of these projects.

Animal Husbandry & Sheep Development

4.40 The main activities under animal husbandry would be directed towards breed improvement, veterinary health cover and increased production of live stock products supported by marketing arrangements on cooperative lines. Breed improvement would be effected through programmes of selective breeding and cross breeding. Artificial insemination programmes would be intensified. Programmes for increased availability of feed and fodder would be taken up. For the welfare of small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers including Antyodaya families special programmes for development of poultry, piggery and sheep husbandry would be implemented in rural areas with State support and finance through institutional sources. The Sheep & Wool Board constituted by the State would handle the marketing of wool and live animals.

4.41 A Poultry Development Corporation is proposed to be set up for taking up integrated development of poultry and attracting institutional finance for speedier execution of the programmes.

4.42 The production of eggs and wool respectively is expected to increase from 115 million and 1.22 lakh quintals in 1977-78 to about 140 million and 1.58 lakh quintals in 1982-83.

Dairy Development

4.43 The strategy for dairy development envisages, besides breed improvement and increase in milk yield, the provision of proper marketing tie up for ensuring

remunerative prices to the producer through a net work of cooperative societies with a federation at the State level. Chilling plants and feeder balancing dairies would be established to handle increased milk collection. Diversification of product mix is proposed. Provision for feed will be made through establishment of feed mills. The on-going IDA assisted project covering six eastern districts is expected to be completed as per schedule. The State would be one of the participating States in the Operation Flood-II programme recently negotiated by Government of India with World Bank. During the period 1978-83, 6 feeder balancing dairies, 19 chilling centres, and 6 semen banks would be established, besides 2 cattle breeding centres. The number of milk producers cooperative societies would increase to 3200 with a membership of about 2 lakhs. The programme would largely benefit the weaker sections of the society, and would add considerably to their incomes. Milk production is expected to rise to 36.00 lakh tonnes by the end of 1982-83 and average daily collection to 7 lakh litres.

Fisheries

4.44 Dry bundh breeding centres, induced breeding units and fish seed production projects would be expanded to increase the level of production of spawns, fry, and fingerlings. A Fisheries Development Corporation is proposed to be set up. The annual production is expected to rise to 16.0 thousand tonnes in 1982-83 from 11.50 tonnes in 1977-78.

Rural Development

4.45 Rural Development encompasses in its fold the Integrated Rural Development (IRD), Samagra Gram Vikas and Growth Centres programmes. All these schemes are basically designed towards reduction of unemployment/underemployment and raising the income levels besides provision of infra-structural facilities and social over-heads which are the main objectives of the current plan. The IRD programme has been initiated by Government of India for intensive development at the block level with a view to provide full employment through productive programmes in selected areas. In Rajasthan 112 blocks out of 232 blocks are proposed to be covered during 1978-79. As a first priority, blocks where the population of scheduled castes is above 20 percent will be taken up. The programme content would largely comprise individual beneficiary schemes.

4.46 The Samagra Gram Vikas Programme envisages integrated and comprehensive development of the entire village with the object of removal of unemployment, raising the income levels and to assist the poor to rise above the poverty line. Four villages in each district are to be brought under the programme each year leading to the development of 520 villages during the plan period.

4.47 The basic objective of the scheme of Growth Centres is to provide service facilities to the hinter-land. Infra-structural facilities would be made available. About 500 growth centres are proposed to be covered during the plan period.

Forestry

4.48 Besides canal side plantation in the Rajasthan Canal Project area, the strategy under forestry development envisages management and preservation of natural environment, proper and full utilisation of existing forest resources alongwith their adequate development to meet the basic demands of fuelwood and fodder. Shelter-belt plantation over 3925 hectares, reforestation of 44300 hectares of degraded forests and mixed plantation over 12600 hectares of panchayat lands lying waste, would be laid. Pastures would be developed and fodder banks established. For development of commercial species and marketing, a Forest Development Corporation is proposed to be set up.

Antyodaya

4.49 The programme is a pioneering effort designed to tackle the problem of eradication of poverty right at the grassroots, with the family as the unit of development. It envisages identification of the poorest of the poor families in each village in the State every year and the provision of economically productive vocations, besides old age pensions, for supplementing the existing incomes of such families. About 6 lakh families are expected to be benefited under the programme over a period of five years. The total project cost for five years is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 187 crores out of which the budgetary outlays are estimated to amount to Rs. 62 crores, which would be met from sectoral flows besides a specific allotment of Rs. 30 crores for this sector proposed during the Plan. The remaining funds are to flow from institutional sources.

Cooperative Credit

4.50 It is proposed to reorganise the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACs) into strong and viable multi-purpose units on the model of Farmers' Service Societies and LAMPS to provide credit, technical guidance, inputs and processing/marketing facilities. Some of the societies are to be ceded to commercial banks for enabling them to meet the demand of increased credit requirements. Construction of storage godowns for inputs, agricultural produce and essential consumer articles, even at the PAC level, would be taken up. It is proposed to seek assistance from World Bank/EEC for Integrated Storage Project. Consumers Cooperatives would be strengthened. By the end of 1982-83 about 90 percent of agricultural families are proposed to be brought under the cooperative fold. The anticipated level of credit is indicated below:—

	(Rs. in crores)	
	1977-78	1982-83
1. Short term	53.16	152.00
2. Medium term	7.00	11.00
3. Long term	14.00	27.00

Irrigation

4.51 Irrigation is the major input of agricultural production and tends to increase the intensity of cropping

through double and multiple cropping. The main strategy for irrigation development would be:

- (i) Expeditious completion of on-going and new projects.
- (ii) Modernisation of the existing irrigation systems and drainage improvement.
- (iii) Effecting more efficient use of available waters in the existing irrigation systems.
- (iv) Over riding priority to be given to Rajasthan Canal and Mahi Projects.

4.52 During 1978-83 additional potential of the order of 8.80 lakh hectares is likely to be created through major and medium irrigation projects. The barren and desolate terrain of the Rajasthan Canal Project would be provided with facilities for irrigating 5.78 lakh hectares of area.

Power

4.53 The plan for development of power has been formulated on the basis of anticipated load to create the required generating capacity. The major hydel resources of the State being confined to the Chambal and Mahi Systems, besides its share in inter-State projects, the thermal resources of Palana lignite would be harnessed and mini hydel schemes would also be taken up. The on-going schemes, including Kota thermal, would be completed on a priority basis. The State hopes to get its due share in a few projects e.g. Anandpur Sahib, Mukerian, Baggi and Their under construction in neighbouring states. The installed capacity is proposed to be raised from 906.5 MW in 1977-78 to 2,120.5 MW in 1982-83. The transmission and sub-transmission system would be strengthened for evacuation of power from the generating stations and transmitting the same to the ultimate consumers. Efforts would be made for reduction of transmission losses.

4.54 The main thrust would be on the rural electrification programmes. Besides electrifying 8,100 villages, about 1.18 lakh additional wells are proposed to be energised during 1978-83. The State plans to achieve the norm of electrification of at least 50 percent villages by 1982-83.

Industries

4.55 Industrial development programmes of the State would be taken up within the frame work of its industrial policy enunciated in June 1978 and within the broad guidelines of national policy. The order of priority would be Khadi and village industries, handlooms, handicrafts, tiny units, small scale units and medium and large scale units. Labour intensive industries would be preferred, as against capital intensive units. Persons belonging to scheduled castes/scheduled tribes would be given special concessions. In addition to the central subsidy @ 15 percent in six industrially backward districts, 15 percent subsidy on capital investment would be made available by the State Government to the small scale, tiny and village industries, handlooms and handicrafts in the remaining twenty districts of the State. Incentives would continue to be provided to small scale units in the form of subsidies

for power consumption and differential rate of interest etc. Apart from setting up District Industries Centres, procedures relating to establishment of industries would be simplified.

4.56 A separate Corporation for development of leather industries in the State is proposed to be set up. In addition to supply of improved tools and equipments, marketing assistance will be provided for handloom development.

4.57 In view of the pivotal role of khadi and village industries for removal of unemployment/under employment the outlay for this sector is to be stepped up from Rs. 0.73 crores in 1974-78 to Rs. 5.00 crores in 1978-83 under the State plan. About 1000 sick and unproductive cooperative societies will be revitalised. Rebate on khadi sale will be continued. Subsidies will be given to weavers on purchase of improved implements and to institutions for hosiery and carding plants. The physical indicators are given below:—

		1977-78	1982-83
1. Production of Khadi	(Rs. in crores)	9.35	25.00
2. Production of Village industries	„	8.50	15.66
3. Full time employment			
(a) Khadi	'000 persons	7	15
(b) Village industries	„	13	28
4. Part-time employment			
(a) Khadi	„	97	184
(b) Village industries	„	18	45

4.58 A large number of Antyodaya families are expected to benefit under this programme.

Minerals

4.59 The main programmes to be taken up would be intensive prospecting and mineral survey, quarry improvement, loans to small scale mining lessees, approach roads to mines and quarries and phosphate mining beneficiation at Jhamarkotra. A separate Mineral Development Corporation is proposed to be set up for exploitation of the mineral wealth and its scientific management.

4.60 It is proposed to set up a plant for beneficiation of low grade ore at Jhamarkotra with a capacity of 1.1 million tonnes per annum through Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals Limited which is likely to produce 5 lakh tonnes of concentrates per year.

Roads

4.61 The main strategy to be followed would be to provide a net work of roads in rural areas to meet the increasing traffic needs of the rural economy. Besides providing an outlet for the agricultural produce at remunerative costs, road construction programmes create large employment potential. Top most priority would be accorded to link all the villages with a population of 1,500 and above and about half the number of villages in

the population range 1000-1500. Strengthening of existing roads will also be taken up. 12,881 kms. of surfaced roads would be constructed during the plan period out of which 7,545 kms. would be village roads, 5,223 kms. other district roads, 70 kms. major district roads and 43 kms. State highways. Improvements would be effected over 3627 kms.

Education

4.62 The main thrust would be on universalisation of elementary education, adult education and vocationalisation of education. First priority would be given to universalisation of education in the age group 6-14. All villages with a population of 200 & above would be provided with the facility of a primary school. Special condensed courses of non-formal education will be organised for children in the age group 9-14 who have either never been to school or have dropped out. There would be an upper primary school for every five primary schools. Sixty six percent of illiterate adults in the 15-35 age group are proposed to be covered under the programme of adult education. The percentage of school going children is anticipated to be as under :—

Age Group (Years)	Level 1977-78	Target 1978-83
6-11	57.99	94.14
11-14	26.72	54.38
6-14	48.65	79.95

4.63 It may be added that the upgraded norms of RMNP stipulated a coverage of 90 percent children in the 6-14 age group by 1982-83, but it would not be possible to attain the same in Rajasthan mainly because of heavy backlog and resource constraints.

4.64 At the secondary stage it is proposed to implement the scheme of 10+2. Expansion of general academic courses in secondary and university education will be kept low and emphasis shifted to vocationalisation and quality improvement.

Health

4.65 The main objective will be to provide better health care and medical services to the rural areas within a reasonable distance. There is already one Primary Health Centre in each development block covering on an average about one lakh population. 3,536 additional sub-centres would be opened to provide a sub-centre for every 5,000 population. The coverage in respect of sub-centres by 1982-83 is expected to be 100 percent. Establishment of subsidiary health centres as a link between PHC and sub-centres and creation of referral support is to be taken up. The existing PHCs would be upgraded so as to achieve the target of one upgraded PHC for every four PHCs. In addition, the programmes would include strengthening of medical institutions, public health laboratories, replacement of equipment, up-gradation of hospitals and making up deficiencies and strengthening of investigative services.

4.66 Under the indigenous system of medicines (Ayurved, Unani & Homoeopathy) it is proposed to provide basic

preventive, curative and promotional services within easy reach of rural masses. Each Panchayat Samiti head-quarter will be covered by one 'B' Class Ayurvedic Dispensary and each Panchayat Samiti will have at least 10 dispensaries by 1982-83.

4.67 The programme of family welfare is likely to continue as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Similarly, the programme of Community Health Worker is expected to be implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Water Supply

4.68 The main problem in the State is the lack of arrangements for the supply of safe potable water to the rural folk. It is estimated that there are even now about 21 thousand problem villages for which arrangements for potable water are to be made. In view of the fact that surface water resources are meagre and the distances from source are quite long, the cost of solving the problem is very high. The Revised Minimum Needs Programme envisages the provision of drinking water in all the problem villages by 1982-83. Accordingly, it is proposed to cover all the problem villages. For the urban areas reorganisation schemes would be taken up to augment the existing supplies. It is proposed to negotiate with World Bank for providing assistance in respect of water supply schemes. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 150 crores with a rural component of Rs. 100 crores. For the localities predominantly inhabited by scheduled castes/scheduled tribes and other backward classes special provision would be made.

Urban Development & Housing

4.69 The programme of environmental improvement in urban slums through provision of public latrines, public stand posts for water supply, street lighting and pavement of streets etc. will be carried out in the six important cities of the State viz. Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Bikaner, Udaipur and Kota.

4.70 In the field of housing, priority would be given to the landless rural labour households. Besides development of house-sites, subsidy would be given to the weaker sections of society for construction of houses.

Welfare of backward Classes

4.71 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constitute the major segment of the weaker sections of society. The welfare of tribal population clustered in compact geographical areas most of which forms part of the Tribal sub-plan area would be taken care of through the sectoral flows and the special central assistance for these areas. The process of emancipation of the tribals in other areas, scheduled castes and other backward classes would be expedited as a result of the activities to be undertaken under the Revised Minimum Needs Programme and other sectoral flows. The programme of Integrated Rural Development under which blocks with about 20 percent of Scheduled Caste population would be selected would further supplement these efforts.

Nutrition

4.72 To create better nutrition facilities for pre-school children, pregnant women & lactating mothers, and school-going children at primary stage, it is proposed to extend the programme to such selected sections of the population among whom mal-nutrition is considered to be wide-spread. About five lakh additional primary school going children and 2.92 lakh pre-school children, pregnant and lactating mothers are proposed to be covered besides extension of the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme.

Rolling Plan

4.73 The overall investment plan and physical targets have been worked out for the five year period 1978-83. An exercise is separately being undertaken for working out projections in respect of important sectors for 1983-84. Modifications may be made in the phasing of outlays, if considered necessary.

Plan implementation

4.74 The administrative and executing machinery is fully equipped to implement the rural and target group oriented plan. District Development Agencies are functioning in ten DPAP districts, with the Collector as Chairman and district level officers as members, for a coordinated approach. Non-officials and public representatives are also members of these Agencies. In the remaining districts also committees on these lines are functioning as part of the SFDA Programme. The District Antyodaya Committees consist of the members of the Legislature, prominent non-officials and concerned district level officers in all the districts.

4.75 The State, which has the distinction of being a pioneer in the field of democratic decentralisation and 'Antyodaya', has built up a cadre of administrative officers and technical support capable of delivering the goods.

4.76 With an independent evaluation organisation and a well knit monitoring system the plan targets are likely to be achieved.

CHAPTER V

Financial Resources

The total resources required to finance the national public sector plan outlays are estimated to be Rs. 69,380 crores. "If the plan of this size is to be financed a massive resource mobilisation effort would be necessary. Independent studies of the aggregate investment resources available in the whole economy assuming realistic house hold, corporate and government saving rates show that resources of this order are indeed available in the economy".*

5.2 The State economy is part of a federal structure in which the major elastic sources of revenue vest with the Central Government which also determine the physical and monetary policy of the transfer of federal resources to the various States. It should not be difficult for Government of India to reorient its policies in a manner

that may provide the State adequate funds for financing its Plan when funds are available.

5.3 The main resources for financing the State plan are the State budgetary resources other than negotiated loans and market borrowings of State enterprises, additional resource mobilisation, negotiated loans and market borrowings of State enterprises, and the Provident Fund. The balance is provided by Central Government as assistance on the basis of Gadgil formula. In addition, central assistance is available for the IDA assisted projects and other schemes. The estimates of State Plan resources for the period 1974-79 are given in the sub-joined table :

Estimates of State Plan Resources (1974-79)

(Rs. in crores)

Particulars	1974-75 Actuals	1975-76 Actuals	1976-77 Actuals	1977-78 Revised estimates	1978-79 Budget estimates
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Total Plan outlay	109.84	140.87	169.21	191.25	235.97
II. State's budgetary resources					
(i) State's budgetary resources other than negotiated loans and State enterprises market borrowings	6.24	32.99	30.29	(—)7.11	9.77
(ii) Additional resource mobilisation	13.30	28.51	40.50	61.52	76.59
(iii) Negotiated loans & State Enterprises market borrowings					
A. Negotiated loans (Gross)					
1. State Government					
(a) Loans from LIC for Housing	0.85	1.21	1.10	1.20	1.20
(b) Loans from RBI	1.21	1.80	4.07	1.20	2.00
2. State Enterprises (RSEB)					
(a) Loans from LIC	4.00	4.40	7.85	8.35	5.90
(b) Loans from REC	5.89	5.39	5.00	5.50	6.05
(c) Internal resources	..	2.59	..	..	..

* Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83 (para 3.1), Planning Commission, Government of India.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
3. Others-Loans from L.I.C. for Water Supply		..	1.65	1.65	1.80	2.00
B. Market borrowings (Net)						
1. State Enterprises (RSEB)		4.95	6.05	4.95	7.45	8.20
2. RIMDC		1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.20
3. Rajasthan Housing Board		1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.20
TOTAL (iii)		19.10	25.29	26.82	27.70	27.75
(iv) Flotation of Rural Bonds		10.00
(v) Extension of State Insurance Scheme to employees of local fund etc.		7.50
TOTAL State Resources		38.64	86.79	97.61	82.11	131.61
III. Central Assistance :						
1. Normal		45.06	45.06	49.50	51.77	56.96
2. Other Central Assistance						
(a) IDA Projects		2.00	4.28	2.25	3.75	8.00
(b) Others		10.24	8.50	6.25	38.47	30.50
TOTAL Central Assistance		57.30	57.84	58.00	93.99	95.46
Aggregate resources for Plan (II+ III)		95.94	144.63	155.61	176.10	227.07
Miscellaneous Improvements		5.00
Surplus or Deficit in resources		(-)-13.90	3.76	(-)-13.60	(-)-15.15	(-)-3.90

5.4 It may be pointed out here that against the target of Rs.100 crores laid down by the Planning Commission for the Fifth Plan period in respect of additional resource mobilisation the yield from measures adopted by the State is anticipated to be about Rs. 220 crores indicating that inspite of its low resource raising potential, the State did not lag behind in mobilisation of additional resources.

5.5 The size of the State Plan for the period 1978-83 would be of the order of Rs. 2902.47 crores. It may be difficult at this stage to determine specifically the quantum of funds likely to be made available from the various sources. This is because the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission are still awaited and only on the receipt of the recommendations and Government decisions thereon, would it be possible to assess the position with regard to any additional transfer of resources from the Centre to the State. Further a sub-committee of the

National Development Council, with the Chief-Ministers of States as its members, is examining the issue relating to allocation of Central assistance for State Plans which is currently being distributed according to the Gadgil formula. This Committee is also engaged in the examination of the issue relating to continuation of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The recommendations of this Committee and Government of India's decisions thereon would indicate the likely availability of Plan funds. Because of the uncertainty with regard to the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission and the sub-committee of the National Development Council and Government of India's decisions thereon it is not possible to specifically determine the likely resources to be available for financing the State Plan outlay.

5.6 However, at the existing levels (1977-78) it is estimated that a sum of Rs. 370 crores would be

available for financing the plan as per details given in the following table:

(Rs. in crores)

Particulars	1978-79 (Anticipated)	1979-80 Estimated	1980-81 Estimated	1981-82 Estimated	1982-83 Estimated
I-State's Budgetary Resources:					
1. Balance from current revenues	12.29	..	..	..	..
2. Contribution of Public Enterprises:					
(a) State Electricity Board	(—)12.58	18.94	21.86	26.38	31.79
(b) Road Transport Corporation	0.24	3.90	4.70	5.60	6.50
3. Loans from Market by State Govt. (Net)	19.62	19.62	19.62	19.62	19.62
4. Share of Small Savings	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
5. State Provident Funds	8.00	18.97	20.03	21.16	22.17
6. Miscellaneous Capital receipts (Net)	(—)32.80	(—)45.88	(—)46.42	(—)46.85	(—)47.36
Total State's Budgetary resources	9.77	30.55	34.79	40.91	47.72
II-Additional resource mobilisation :					
Upto 1977-78	70.59	..	..	..	..
1978-79 measures	6.00	..	..	..	..
III-Negotiated loans & State Enterprises market borrowings	27.75	27.75	27.75	27.75	27.75
IV-Floatation of Rural Bonds	..	..	..	..	..
V-Extension of State Insurance Scheme	..	..	..	..	..
VI-Miscellaneous Improvements	5.00	..	..	..	..
TOTAL resources	119.11	58.30	62.54	68.66	75.47
Deduct opening over draft (—)	14.89	..	..	..	..
Aggregate net State resources	104.22	58.30	62.54	68.66	75.47
TOTAL—1978-83	369.19	or say Rs. 370 crores.			

Contribution of Public Enterprises

5.7 The contribution of the Rajasthan State Electricity Board and the State Road Transport Corporation out of their internal resources funds has been shown in the table above.

Market borrowings

5.8 Receipts from market borrowings for the State have been estimated at the 1978-79 level of Rs.19.62 crores (Net). It may be pointed out that the draft five year plan 1978-83 issued by the Planning Commission, states that there would be escalation of borrowings from the present level of Rs.1600 crores to Rs. 3200 crores each year during the coming years. The policy with regard to borrowing from the market is determined by the Government of India. It would be necessary to permit the State to go in for larger market borrowings as compared to the present level of Rs. 19.62 crores (Net).

Small Savings

5.9 The State would strive to increase small savings for making available larger resources for financing its plan. For this purpose efforts would be made to intensify the small savings drives and bring more people, particularly agriculturists and self employed persons, within the fold of the small savings scheme.

Additional resource mobilisation

5.10 The Planning Commission had indicated that Rs. 175 crores are to be raised through additional resource mobilisation. In this context it may be pointed out that Rajasthan, with low resource potential, had per capita tax revenue as percentage of per capita State Income at 7.0 as against 5.6 for Uttar Pradesh, 6.6 for West Bengal, 4.6 for Orissa, 5.3 for Bihar and 4.5 for Assam. Only developed States of Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu

and Andhra Pradesh had a higher percentage. This fact indicates that the State had already reached a limit and further prospects of additional resource mobilisation appear to be rather limited. However, efforts would be made to generate funds through additional resource mobilisation to the extent possible.

Negotiated loans

5.11 There is need for increasing the limit for negotiated loans and market borrowings by State enterprises from the present level of Rs. 27.25 crores.

IDA Projects

5.12 A substantial part of the total plan outlay of the State is linked with financing of projects assisted by World Bank/IDA. These include the Command Area Development projects in RCP Stage-I Phase-I and Chambal Area, Agricultural Extension project, Seed project, Dairy project and DPAP project. A few more are in the pipe line including that of Rajasthan Canal Stage-I Phase-II (CAD), Rajasthan Canal Stage-II (CAD), Chambal Phase-II (CAD), Water supply and Storage godowns etc. The pattern of financing envisages the transfer of only 70 percent of the assistance received from

these external agencies as additional central assistance on the normal pattern of Central assistance i.e. 70 per cent loan and 30 percent grant. This is disadvantageous to the State economy. There is an imperative need for transfer of the full amount of assistance received from these external agencies on the same terms and conditions at which Government of India receives the assistance and for keeping outlays on World Bank/IDA assisted projects over and above the State plan ceiling.

5.13 Firm estimates with regard to the quantum of resources to be made available by the State for financing the State plan would be possible to be assessed only after the receipt of recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission and the recommendations of the sub-committee of National Development Council constituted to review the fiscal relations between the State and Centre, including modifications in Gadgil formula and continuance of Centrally sponsored schemes. However, it may be re-iterated that howsoever limited the internal resources of the State Government, the balance has to be made available by the Government of India for financing the State Plan of the size of Rs. 2902.47 crores to enable the State to attain satisfactory levels of development.

CHAPTER VI

Institutional Finance

The institutional sources of credit for meeting the growing needs of the economy have assumed a much greater role than before, particularly after the nationalisation of banks. The responsibilities for meeting the requirements of short term and other term loans in rural areas have also devolved on the Cooperative and Commercial Banks with the phased ouster of money lenders etc. charging exorbitant interest and indulging in other forms of exploitation. Further, the shift in emphasis to the development of rural poor has cast onerous responsibilities on such institutions for restructuring their credit policy in view of the new orientation of the plan strategy.

6.2 The institutional financing mechanism for the economy is composed of ordinary financial institutions like the Commercial and Cooperative Banks. Institutions like the Life Insurance Corporation of India which also obtain their resources by mobilising personal savings are also one of the important sources of financing the investment cost. Besides, there are special institutions like the Industrial Development Bank of India group which derive their funds from budgetary sources also.

6.3 The set up of commercial banks in the State is quite weak. The population served per Bank office as at the commencement of the plan period (April'78) was 23,000 against the national average of 20,000. For rural/semi urban areas the average was 27,000 persons per bank office as compared to the all India average of 24,000. The average was still more unfavourable in comparison to the northern region average of 13,000 per bank office and 17,000 per rural/semi urban office. Out of twenty-six districts in the State, nineteen have been identified to be under-banked.

6.4 The credit deposit ratio since nationalisation covering the period upto 1976 (1969-76) was only 66 as against 78 for Punjab and 103 for Haryana. "The inter-State distribution of institutional finance had a very pronounced regressive effect against low income States (like Rajasthan) and this bias operated in favour of high income States."* The comparative figures of credit deposit ratio for the preceding three years is

given below :—

	Rajasthan	India	Northern Region
December, 1975	62.0	74.5	76.2
December, 1976	65.2	78.3	105.8
December, 1977	62.0	72.2	92.8
March, 1978	66.1	71.0	91.4

6.5 The total advances of Public Sector Banks as on March'78 amounted to Rs. 245.74 crores against the deposits of Rs. 372.04 crores.

6.6 The Cooperative structure has been strengthened with 25 Central Cooperative Banks and 35 Primary Land Development Banks. This sector provided short term credit of the order of Rs.53.16 crores in 1977-78, medium term credit of Rs. 7.00 crores and long term credit of Rs.14.00 crores. Nineteen Central Cooperative Banks have been strengthened under the scheme of 'Rehabilitation of weak Central Cooperative Banks'. The bulk of the requirements of rural credit were met by the cooperative institutions.

6.7 The Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) has assisted the development of the State through its investment in State sector, cooperative sector as also in the corporate sector. The gross investments made in Rajasthan are indicated below :—

	(Rs. in crores)	
	1976-77 (Investments made)	1977-78 (Investments contracted)
1. Government Sector		
(i) State Govt. Securities	4.48	5.07
(ii) State Electricity Board Bonds	1.48	2.28
(iii) Shares & Bonds of State Financial Corporation	—	0.52
(iv) Loans to State Electricity Board	7.85	8.35
(v) Loans to State Govt. for Housing Schemes	1.10	1.20

*Inter-State redistribution through institutional finance I.S. Gulati & K.K. George. Economic & Political Weekly: Special Number-Aug. '78

(vi) Loans to State Housing Board	1.25	—
(vii) Loans to Municipal Committees for water supply & sewerage schemes	1.59	2.10
2. Cooperative Sector	2.09	4.67
3. Corporate Sector	1.17	0.86
TOTAL	21.01	25.05

6.8 The assistance provided by LIC to Government sector is reflected in the State resources as part of negotiated loans or subscription to the market borrowings. The resource position for 1978-83 would be possible to be assessed after the receipt of the recommendations of Finance Commission and the devolution of Central assistance as a result of the recommendations of the Committee of the National Development Council and Government of India's decision thereon. The State would however like that the limit of negotiated loans is raised to cope up with the increasing requirement of funds.

6.9 Similarly the receipts from Rural Electrification Corporation for rural electrification programmes form part of the overall resources for the State Plan. The same have been discussed separately in the chapter dealing with power.

6.10 The flow of institutional credit during 1974-78 by broad sectors is given below:—

	<i>Rs. in crores</i>	
1. Commercial/Cooperative Banks/IDBI/HUDCO etc.		
(i) Agriculture & allied sectors	298.56	
(ii) Industries	31.32	
(iii) Road Transport	14.97	
(iv) Housing	21.25	
(v) Others (Wells for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes)	3.38	
TOTAL: 1	369.48	
2. Others		
(i) University Grants Commission	4.41	
(ii) Social Welfare Board	0.98	
(iii) Sale proceeds, registration deposits and debentures of Housing Board	18.20	
(iv) Owned funds (Income of Krishi Upaj Mandies, Warehousing Corporation, RIMDC, and Rajasthan Financial Corporation etc.)	8.00	
TOTAL : 2	31.59	
TOTAL	401.07	

6.11 For the period 1978-83 the quantum to flow has to be much larger than that for the period 1974-78 since the State had built up the base level only recently

and the tempo of development has to be accelerated. The requirements are estimated to be as under:—

	<i>Rs. in crores</i>
1. Commercial/Cooperative Banks/IDBI/HUDCO etc.	
(i) Agriculture & allied sectors	1100.00
(ii) Industries & Mines	100.00
(iii) Road Transport	40.00
(iv) Housing	65.00
(v) Others (Wells for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes)	10.00
TOTAL—1	1315.00
2. Others	
(i) University Grants Commission	4.50
(ii) Central Social Welfare Board	2.25
(iii) Sale proceeds, registration deposits etc. of Housing Board, etc.	23.00
(iv) Owned funds	15.00
TOTAL—2	44.75
TOTAL	1359.75

6.12 The requirements indicated above include the provision for financing the Antyodaya Programme. In the agriculture and allied sectors the commercial banks whose level of advances in a year were Rs. 12 crores (1975-76) are expected to step up the same to provide credit of the order of Rs.150-200 crores during 1978-83.

6.13 In the industries and mines sector the funds are expected to be made available by the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), besides the commercial banks. It is estimated that in the Road Transport sector also a sum of Rs. 7 crores is likely to be provided by IDBI. For the housing programme it is proposed to get Rs. 36 crores for the Housing Board and Rs.9 crores for RIMDC from Housing and Urban Development Corporation(HUDCO).

6.14 The State would further strive to accelerate the pace of development through additional mobilisation of resources from institutional sources not only for meeting the requirements of working capital with margin money support, but also for the investment expenditure through the existing and the proposed corporations.

6.15 In the agriculture sector the important existing corporations/boards are the Agriculture Marketing Board, Seed Corporation, Warehousing Corporation and Agro-Industries Corporation. The Dairy Development Federation and the Sheep & Wool Board have already been constituted. Corporations for development of poultry, fisheries and forestry are proposed to be set up.

6.16 In the industrial sector besides the existing Rajasthan Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation, Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation, State Financial Corporation, Handloom Board and Khadi and Village Industries Board it is proposed to establish a Mineral Development Corporation and a Leather Deve-

lopment Corporation.

6.17 A Bridge & Construction Corporation, Tourism Development Corporation and Water Supply Board are also proposed to be constituted shortly to attract institutional finance, besides ensuring flexibility of operations.

CHAPTER VII

Revised Minimum Needs Programme

The Fifth Five Year Plan provided, for the first time, for supplementing the general efforts for economic development by a Minimum Needs Programme for the poorer sections. It was envisaged that measures for providing larger employment and incomes to the poorer sections would have to be supplemented upto at least certain minimum standard by social consumption and investment in the form of education, health,

nutrition, drinking water, housing, communication and electricity. The objectives of the Minimum Needs Programme as originally laid down by the Planning Commission, could not be attained primarily because of financial constraints, faced by the State. The target fixed for the 1974-79 plan period and level at the end of 1977-78 alongwith expenditure is given below:—

Item	Fifth Plan target as per norms (1974-79)	Level at the end of 1977-78	Expenditure 1974-78 (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1. Elementary Education	Coverage of : (i) Children in age-group 6-11 (90%) (ii) Children in age-group 11-14 (47%)	(i) 57.99% (ii) 26.72%	2215.84
2. Adult Education	—	—	13.18
3. Rural Health	(i) Establishment of one P.H.C. for each block. (ii) Establishment of one sub-centre for every 10,000 population. (iii) Provision of drugs @ Rs. 12,000 per annum for each P.H.C. and Rs. 2000 per annum for each Sub-centre. (iv) Up-gradation of 25% P.H.Cs into 30 bedded referral hospitals.	(i) One P.H.C. in each block. (ii) 86.04% (iii) Rs. 6000 were available out of Non-Plan. Additional Rs. 6000 were made available from plan to P.H.Cs. Rs. 2000 per sub-centre per annum were made available from plan. (iv) 13.79%	290.79
4. Rural Water Supply	Coverage of all problem villages	13.28%	2926.08
5. Rural Roads	Linking up all villages with a population of 1,500 and above.	51.25%	1585.72
6. Rural Electrification	40% coverage.	30.50%	1000.00
7. House-sites and other help for housing landless labour house-holds	—	House-sites allotted to 8.54 lakh persons of weaker sections in rural areas but only about 7 thousand could be developed.	10.00
8. Environmental Improvement of urban slums	—	Taken up in 3 cities.	169.28
9. Nutrition	—	(i) ANP blocks—8 (ii) ICDS block—1 (iii) W.F.P. beneficiaries 0.70 lakh.	60.52

7.2 The norms for items of Minimum Needs Programme determined for the Fifth Plan have been redefined for the 1978-83 plan period. The programme, based on upgraded norms, is designated the Revised Minimum Needs Programme intended to fulfil the promise of providing essential infra-structure and social services, to the weaker sections of the population particularly in the rural areas. In the proposed R.M.N.P.

elementary education, adult education and nutrition relate to urban as well as rural areas, whereas environmental improvement of slums to urban areas. All other programmes are to cater only to rural needs.

7.3 The targets under the revised norms as specified by the Planning Commission and the likely levels to be attained in Rajasthan by 1982-83 are given below:—

Item	Target 1978-83 as prescribed by the Planning Commission	Target levels for Rajasthan at the end of 1982-83	Outlay 1978-83 (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1. Elementary Education	Coverage of children in age-group 6-14 (90%)	79.95%	13865.66
2. Adult Education	Coverage of adults in age-group 15-35 (66%)	66.00%	2225.00
3. Rural Health	(i) Upgradation of P.H.Cs into 30 bedded hospitals (25%) (ii) One sub-centre for every 5000 population (71%) (iii) Coverage of villages by Community Health Worker (46%)	25.00% 100.00% To be covered under C.S.S.	2840.00
4. Rural Water Supply	Coverage of all problem villages	100.00%	43695.00
5. Rural Roads	Linking up villages with roads : (i) With a population of 1500 or more (100%) (ii) In population range of 1000-1500 (50%)	100.00% 50.00%	10077.57
6. Rural Electrification	Electrification of villages by 1988 (50%)	55.00%	5500.00
7. Sites and other help for housing landless rural labour house-holds	Coverage for landless labour house-holds about (45%)	48.00%	3100.00
8. Environmental Improvement of urban slums	Slum dwellers in large cities to benefit.	2.75 lakh slum dwellers in 6 cities	500.00
9. Nutrition	(i) Mid-day meals for children in age-group 6-11 years. (ii) Supplementary feeding programme for under-nourished children in age-group 0-6, pregnant women and nursing mothers in blocks with high concentration of S.C./S.T.	5.00 lakh additional children. (i) 2.92 lakh additional beneficiaries under SNP (ii) 0.30 lakh additional beneficiaries under WFP (iii) 0.70 lakh additional beneficiaries under ICDS	1200.00

Elementary Education

7.4 The Planning Commission has envisaged enrolment of at least 90 per cent children in the age-group 6-14 by 1982-83 as part of universalisation of elementary education to be achieved in the next decade. The present coverage is about 45.68 percent. It is estimated that the

school going population in the age-group 6-14 would have become about 73.92 lakhs by the end of 1982-83. To achieve the target, the present level of enrolment (30.84 lakhs) is to be enhanced to 66.53 lakhs (or 35.73 lakh additional children) which is more than double the present enrolment. Keeping in view the physical limitations and the social constraints of motivating children,

particularly girls, to go to school even after providing a variety of incentives, it may not be possible to achieve the target. It has, therefore, been proposed to enrol 59.10 lakh children (28.30 lakh additional children) constituting 79.95 per cent by the end of 1982-83, thus ensuring full coverage of boys and 70.84 per cent girls in the age group 6-11 and 70.42 per cent boys and 37.16 percent girls in the age group 11-14. Half of the additional enrolment (14.15 lakh children) is proposed to be given schooling in the formal system while the other half is to be provided for through the non formal system. Additional enrolment of 14.15 lakh children under formal system of education would require about 35,000 teachers on the basis of a teacher-pupil ratio of 1:40. Besides, 1100 headmasters would also be required for upper primary schools. The total teacher cost has been estimated as Rs. 64.09 crores. The non-formal system of education would cost about Rs. 8.36 crores. Provision of school buildings, necessary equipment, furniture, etc. have not been commensurate with the expansion programme in the past. Looking to the backlog and envisaged future expansion programme, Rs. 44.10 crores would be required for providing these essential items which include construction of buildings (Rs.30.60 crores), provision of furniture and equipment (Rs. 11.62 crores) and for quality improvement (Rs. 1.88 crores). Another Rs. 15.01 crores would be required for providing incentives to children (Rs. 10.40 crores), opening of play centres (Rs. 2.40 crores), and incentives to Panchayat Samitis (Rs. 2.19 crores). An amount of Rs. 2.89 crores would be needed towards teachers' education.

7.5 The total outlay, in respect of elementary education amounts to Rs. 138.66 crores for the 1978-83 plan period.

Adult Education

7.6 It is estimated that the population of adults in the age-group 15-35 years which was 82.70 lakhs in 1971 in Rajasthan would increase to 104.04 lakhs in 1977-78. To achieve the norms of educating 66 per cent adults in the age-group 15-35, about 42.50 lakh adults are to be covered under the programme during the 1978-83 plan period. Involvement of voluntary agencies for covering about 60 per cent of such adults is envisaged, for which substantial funds are likely to flow from Government of India. A provision of Rs. 22.25 crores has been made under the State plan for this programme out of which teaching cost is estimated to be Rs. 14.50 crores and cost of production of literature and followup material including setting up of libraries at the Panchayat Samiti and village levels Rs. 5.47 crores. Assistance to voluntary organisations to the tune of Rs. 0.55 crores is envisaged. Cost of other related activities such as survey, publicity, administration, supervision, training, evaluation etc. is Rs. 1.73 crores.

Rural Health

7.7 Presently a Primary Health Centre serves a Panchayat Samiti having a population of about one lakh. It was proposed in the Fifth Plan to establish 496 additional sub-centres to cater to the needs of rural population at the rate of one sub-centre for every 10,000 population, but only 200 sub-centres could be established during

1974-78. The balance 296 sub centres would be established in the first year of the 1978-83 plan period.

7.8 To make the health care facilities easily available to the masses living in farflung rural areas, it is proposed to cover the entire rural area with one sub-centre for every 5,000 population and set up the requisite number of 3,536 sub-centres within the 1978-83 plan period. The cost of this item is estimated to be Rs. 10.74 crores. It is also proposed to establish 425 Subsidiary Health Centres as a link between P.H.Cs and Sub-centres with an estimated cost of Rs. 7.72 crores.

7.9 Upgradation of 25 per cent P.H.Cs into 30-bedded hospitals is also envisaged during 1978-83. Eight P.H.Cs have since been upgraded. Fifty more P.H.Cs are proposed to be upgraded into 30-bedded hospitals during 1978-83 with an estimated cost of Rs. 4.11 crores. Besides, the bed strength of 174 P.H.Cs is proposed to be increased for which an amount of Rs. 0.76 crores is required.

7.10 The health system envisaged to be strengthened by the Union Health Ministry's new Community Health Workers Scheme has already been taken up in the State on an experimental basis as a Centrally Sponsored Programme. The scheme will be expanded and phased in subsequent years.

Rural Water Supply

7.11 According to the norms prescribed under the Revised Minimum Needs Programme, all the problem villages are to be provided with safe drinking water supply facilities by 1982-83.

7.12 Out of 33305 inhabited villages, 24037 villages have been categorised as problem villages in Rajasthan as given below:—

Category	No. of villages	Population in lakhs as per 1971 census
1. Those which do not have an assured source of drinking water within a reasonable distance of 1.6 kms.	10419	88.55
2. Those where the source of water supply is susceptible to water borne diseases like cholera and guinea worm	3888	18.68
3. Those which suffer from excessive salinity, iron or flourides	9730	60.38
TOTAL	24037	167.61

7.13 In spite of persistent efforts to provide potable drinking water to rural areas, the problem still remains to be solved in 20,847 problem villages including 815 villages for which the schemes have already been sanctioned.

7.14 Looking to the gigantic problem coupled with resource constraints, World Bank assistance for covering a large number of problem villages is contemplated. The project report is under preparation.

7.15 An allocation of Rs. 436.95 crores has been made for rural water supply for 1978-83 plan period for providing safe potable water in all the villages in the State categorised as problematic.

Rural Roads

7.16 According to the old M.N.P. norm all villages with a population of 1,500 or more were to be linked with roads. However, by the close of the year 1977-78, 1609 such villages remained to be connected. Now, under the Revised Minimum Needs Programme it is proposed to provide road link for all villages with a population of 1,500 or more and half of the villages in the population range 1000-1500 by 1982-83. 900 villages in the population range 1000-1500 out of a total of about 2400 such villages, have since been covered by road link. To achieve the stipulated target, 8507 kms. of road length will have to be constructed and 1400 kms. improved during 1978-83 plan period. A provision of Rs. 92.20 crores for new construction and Rs. 4.08 crores for spill over works to connect all the villages with a population of 1500 or more and 350 villages in population range 1000-1500 has been made.

7.17 Hitherto, provision for C.A.D. roads in Rajasthan Canal Project Stage-I (phase-I), and Chambal Project was included under M.N.P. For the year 1978-79, the provision for roads under Command Area Development programme is Rs. 4.50 crores. The provision for roads under command area development has been shown separately and not included in R.M.N.P. from 1979-80 onwards. Thus the total allocation for roads under R.M.N.P. (including provision for C.A.D. roads for the year 1978-79) would amount to Rs. 100.78 crores for the 1978-83 plan period.

Rural Electrification

7.18 By the end of 1977-78, 10166 villages constituting about 30.5 percent of the total villages have been electrified. Under the Revised Minimum Needs Programme, the Planning Commission has envisaged that by 1988 at least 50 percent of villages should be electrified. Rajasthan having been located in the neighbourhood of States like Punjab and Haryana where all the villages have already been electrified, has necessarily to go faster for optimum exploitation of its resource potential, including ground water. A provision of Rs. 55.00 crores for rural electrification under R.M.N.P. would lead to electrification of 4,250 villages. Besides, 3850 villages are proposed to be electrified through other schemes of rural electrification. In all 18,266 villages constituting about 55 percent would be electrified by the close of the plan period 1978-83.

Housing for Landless Labour Households

7.19 The norm for rural housing under Revised Minimum Needs Programme envisages development of house sites for landless rural labour and providing assistance for construction of houses. 8.54 lakh house-sites were allotted to the weaker sections of the society in the State by the end of 1975-76. About 7000 sites have so far been developed.

7.20 During the current plan period, it is proposed to develop 4.05 lakh house sites. An outlay of Rs. 31.00 crores is estimated for development of house-sites and providing assistance for construction of houses on them. It is, however, envisaged that the amount required in the form of loan for construction of houses will be met from institutional sources. The outlay includes expenditure on a Village Housing Cell also.

Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums

7.21 The environmental improvement programme under RMNP is to include (a) water supply, (b) sewerage, (c) paving of streets, (d) provision of community latrines, (e) street lighting, etc.

7.22 During the Fifth Plan, such a scheme was taken up in cities of Ajmer, Jaipur and Jodhpur. The programme is proposed to be extended to the cities of Bikaner, Kota and Udaipur during the current plan period. 278 bastis with an estimated population of about 2.75 lakh persons will be covered for which an outlay of Rs. 5.00 crores would be required.

Nutrition

7.23 During 1974-78, the following programmes for Nutrition were under operation in the State:

Programme	Coverage up to 1977-78
1. Mid-day meals programme (with CARE food assistance)	3.37 lakh
2. Special Nutrition Programme (with CARE food assistance)	2.91 lakh
3. W.F.P. (with food assistance from W.F.P.)	0.70 lakh
4. Applied Nutrition Programme	47 blocks
5. I.C.D.S.	0.21 lakh

7.24 The norms for the R.M.N.P. envisage providing mid-day meals for one fourth children in the age-group 6-11 years and supplementing feeding programme for under-nourished children in the age-group 0-6 years, pregnant women and nursing mothers in blocks with high concentration of S.C./S.T. by 1987-88.

7.25 The mid-day meals programme has been in operation in the State since 1962 and 3.37 lakh school going children at the primary stage were being covered at the end of 1977-78. The estimated population of children in the age-group 6-11 will be 47.53 lakh at the end of 1982-83, out of which 44.75 lakh will be school going. The programme of mid-day meals is proposed to be extended to 5.00 lakh additional children with locally available food stuffs during 1978-83. In all, about 18.70 percent children would be covered under this programme by the end of 1982-83.

7.26 The Special Nutrition Programme, the World Food Programme and the programme of Integrated Child Development Services are for supplementing nutrition for under-nourished pre-school children in the age-group 0-6 years and for pregnant and lactating mothers. It is proposed to cover 2.92 lakh additional beneficiaries under S.N.P., 0.30 lakh under W.F.P., and 0.70 lakh under I.C.D.S. during the 1978-83 plan period.

7.27 Up to the end of 1977-78, 47 blocks have been covered under the Applied Nutrition Programme, out of which 37 are post-operational under non-plan and 10 operational under plan. Ten additional blocks are proposed to be covered during 1978-83 plan period.

7.28 An outlay of Rs. 12.00 crores for the Nutrition Programmes including the cost of Nutrition Bureau is

detailed below :

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>	
Programme	Outlay 1978-83
1	2
1. Mid-day Meals Programme	500.00
2. Special Nutrition Programme	456.00
3. World Food Programme	17.10
4. I.C.D.S.	163.78
5. A.N.P.	53.12
6. Nutrition Bureau	10.00
TOTAL	1200.00

CHAPTER VIII

Employment and Manpower

In pursuance of the national commitment to eliminate unemployment and reduce under-employment substantially within the next ten years, greatest emphasis has been laid in the State Plan on those sectors of development which are relatively more labour intensive such as agriculture, animal husbandry, dairy development and allied services, forestry, irrigation and power, mineral development and small, village and cottage industries. In order to assess the impact of the proposed investments on employment, the current employment position in the State has first been reviewed. The position likely to be attained in 1983 has been arrived at by estimating the number of persons expected to become available for employment, and the employment opportunities likely to be generated during the plan period.

8.2 A study in retrospect reveals that Rajasthan inherited a legacy of backwardness in the earlier plans on account of which heavy capital investments had to be made for creating basic infrastructure necessary for development of agriculture and industry. As a consequence, labour intensive programmes lagged behind and employment opportunities commensurate with the addition in the labour force could not be created. Thus, in spite of more than two decades of planning, due to the rapid population growth, each plan has left a backlog of unemployment.

8.3 It is evident from the decennial census that the rate of population growth in Rajasthan has been persistently higher as compared to the country as a whole. Comparative figures of population of Rajasthan and the country are given in the following table:—

Year	Total Population (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

8.4 Due to limitations of data available from various sources, precise figures of unemployed persons are not possible to be worked out. Efforts have, therefore, been made to arrive at the supply of manpower by estimating the backlog of unemployment and addition to the labour force. The requisite data is available from four sources viz. (1) Decennial Census, (2) Quarterly Survey done by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, (3) National Sample Survey and (4) Employment Exchanges. The main limitation of data, available from these sources, is lack of uniformity in concepts, methodology and coverage.

8.5 The figures of 1971 census are not comparable with the earlier census. The definition of worker in case of females having been changed in the census of 1971 their number had been grossly under-estimated. According to this census, the female population in Rajasthan had although increased by 26.89 lakhs during the decade 1961-1971; yet the female working force declined by 19.92 lakhs during the same period. The participation rate in case of women workers had declined from 57.7 percent in 1961 to merely 13.5 percent in 1971. These figures, therefore, cannot be used for estimating the prevailing unemployment.

8.6 According to the definition adopted by the N.S.S. the estimate of rural unemployment is found to have been under-estimated.

8.7 The data relating to persons on the live register of the Employment Exchanges also suffers from obvious limitations of duplication in registration, under reporting, limited coverage of the employment exchanges and non-intimation by the employed persons about their employment in the private sector.

8.8 For assessing the magnitude of unemployment and under employment quarterly sample surveys are being conducted by the State Directorate of Economics and Statistics on a regular basis from the quarter ending June, 1975 and the time criterion approach has been adopted in the survey. Any person who is not found to be engaged in any gainful economic activity even for a single hour during the week preceding the survey day is reported as unemployed and others as employed. Among employed persons information is also being collected about the hours of work done during the week preceding the survey day. All such employed persons who have worked for less than 42 hours in a week are categorised as under-employed. This also, therefore, cannot be taken as a sole indicator of unemployment.

8.9 In the past, the estimates of additional entry in labour force used to be worked out by multiplying the projected population in the age-group 15-59 with the respective work participation rates for men and women. But serious doubts have been raised about reliability of work participation rate among women as revealed by the 1971 census. In view of non-acceptability of the results of 1971 census, the Planning Commission has considered it necessary to introduce some innovation in the treatment of available data and State-wise figures have been worked out in Draft Five Year Plan 1978-1983. Therefore, in order to ensure conformity between the State and All India estimate, these figures have been adopted for estimating the backlog of unemployment at the beginning and net addition to labour force during the 1978-83 plan period for Rajasthan State. As per estimates published in the Plan document the total labour force (all persons above 4 years of age) in the country has been estimated at 2401.3 lakhs for the year 1973. The share of Rajasthan in the all India labour force, having been estimated at 5.89 percent, the labour force for Rajasthan for 1973 works out to 141.44 lakhs. The estimated population of Rajasthan in March, 1973 excluding children of 4 years of age or below was 228.95 lakhs. Thus the participation rate works out to 61.8 percent. The net estimated increase in the total population of the State during the period 1978-1983 is estimated at 33.98 lakhs, out of which 15.6 percent is estimated to be accounted for by persons in the age group 0-4 on the 1971 census pattern. Accordingly the net increase in the number of persons above 4 years of age would be 28.87 lakhs. Applying the participation rate of 61.8 percent, the net addition to labour force during the plan period is estimated at a little over 17.50 lakh persons.

8.10 For estimating the backlog of unemployment at the beginning of this Plan also the figures worked out by the Planning Commission have been taken into consideration. For Rajasthan the Planning Commission has estimated unemployment of the order of 4.9 lakh persons on the daily status basis for the year 1972-73 with the unemployment rate of 3.72 percent. These figures have been estimated by the Government of India by applying 1972-73 National Sample Survey 27th Round participation and unemployment rates for rural and urban males and females to the projected population of 5 years of age or more. The total estimated labour force at the end of March, 1978 was 160.75 lakhs (260.12 lakhs being the total estimated population of persons in the age group 4 and above multiplied by the participation rate of 61.8 percent) and by applying the unemployment rate of 3.72 percent, the total backlog of unemployment at the beginning of current Five Year Plan would come to 5.98 lakh persons or say 6 lakh persons.

8.11 Thus, on the basis of methodology and data used by the Planning Commission, there was a backlog of about 6 lakh persons at the beginning of current Plan, while the net addition to the labour force during the Plan would be 17.50 lakh persons thereby making a total of 23.50 lakh job-seekers in the State during the Plan period.

8.12 The Planning Commission had devised a methodology in 1960 for assessing job-opportunities expected to be created on the basis of sectoral investment-employ-

ment norms. These norms were updated/revised by the State Government in 1973 in the light of available local data and peculiar geographic and economic conditions in the State. Based on these norms an attempt has been made to estimate the quantum of additional employment that would generate in the State during the Plan period. Separate estimates have been worked out for the agriculture sector and activities outside agriculture for which the estimates have been sub-divided under the heads direct employment and indirect employment. The head direct employment has been further sub-divided into two sub-heads (i) continuing employment and (ii) construction employment. The norms for direct employment have been worked out per lakh rupees of expenditure/investment. The proportion of indirect employment to direct employment has been assessed for sectors outside agriculture on the following 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 Plan and Non-Plan 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-Plan sectors works out to 55 percent of those engaged in the Plan sectors.

8.13 As regards direct employment outside agriculture, separate estimates have been worked out for continuing and construction schemes under each sector. They have been calculated in terms of employment for investment/expenditure of one lakh of rupees multiplied with the total outlay for the entire plan period in case of continuing employment and by difference in the outlay at the end of previous plan and current plan in case of construction employment.

8.14 The estimates of additional employment within agriculture are based on the estimated increase in area and utilisation of human labour per hectare in respect of different crops.

8.15 On this methodology, detailed exercises have been done to calculate additional employment opportunities likely to be generated with the proposed investment of Rs. 2902 crores during the Plan. It is estimated that employment opportunities for 15.29 lakh persons would be made available as per following details:—

Item 1	Additional employment likely to be generated in the Plan (in lakhs) 2
1. Direct Employment outside Agriculture	
(a) Continuing	2.82
(b) Construction	5.51
	8.33
2. Indirect Employment outside Agriculture (55% of Direct Employment)	4.58

1	2
3. Additional Employment within Agriculture	2.38
TOTAL	15.29

8.16 Sectoral breakup of direct employment outside agriculture during the Plan is given in the following table:—

(In Lakhs)

Sector	Continuing Employment	Construction Employment	Total Employment
1. Agriculture and Allied Services*	0.31	0.19	0.50
2. Cooperation	0.06	0.10	0.16
3. Irrigation and Power	..	1.20	1.20
4. Industry and Minerals	0.40	0.24	0.64
5. Transport and Communication	0.12	1.72	1.84
6. Education	1.22	0.02	1.24
7. Modern Medicines and Ayurved	0.28	0.01	0.29
8. Sewerage and Water Supply	0.33	1.74	2.07
9. Housing and Urban Development	0.02	0.24	0.26
10. Labour and Labour Welfare	0.07	Neg.	0.07
11. Other Services@	0.01	0.05	0.06
TOTAL	2.82	5.51	8.33

8.17 Besides this, employment opportunities will also be created as a result of investment that might be made under Central Sector & Centrally Sponsored Schemes, and Institutional Finance mainly in the field of Agriculture, Industries, Transport and Housing etc. to the extent these are not covered in the above estimates. The quantum of employment opportunities to be created during the Plan period has since been estimated on the basis of 1973 norms; it will need modification due to changes in technology, prices and pattern of investment.

Under Employment

8.18 In the rural areas it is largely the under employment which is significantly noticed. With a view to esti-

* Includes Agriculture Production, Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Forestry, Community Development, Agriculture credit and C.A.D.

@ Includes information and Publicity, Social Welfare, Nutrition. Economic and General Services and Tourism.

mating the quantum of prevailing under employment in the State periodically, quarterly surveys are being conducted by the State Directorate of Economics and Statistics. Through these surveys information is also collected about the hours worked by the employed persons and such persons who have worked for less than 42 hours in the reference week are categorised as under employed. The extent of under employment (in the age group 15-59) in the State has shown a decrease since June, 1977. It is estimated that there were 20-22 lakh under employed persons at the close of 1977.

8.19 The sectoral programmes are envisaged to provide part time employment also, besides providing full employment opportunities discussed earlier. Apart from this, Rajasthan has launched an ambitious programme of 'Antyodaya' i.e. upliftment of the poorest of the poor. It will make a big dent on the problem of under-employment in the State. The Antyodaya programme alone will cover 6.00 lakh families during the quinquennium 1978-83. Other similar important programmes are D.P.A.P., S.F.D.A., dairy development, animal husbandry, desert development, integrated rural development and expansion of village and khadi industries etc. which will help a great deal in solving the problem of under employment also, particularly in rural areas.

8.20 A special feature of the current Five Year Plan is the programme of Integrated Rural Development which aims at making various development programmes area specific and utilising the local endowments for growth for social justice and full employment. It is envisaged to take up some selected blocks for intensive development so that by the end of the Plan full employment would have been provided in these blocks. In Rajasthan 112 blocks are proposed to be selected during the first year of the current Five Year Plan under the I.R.D. Programme.

Educated Unemployed

8.21 A precise calculation of the educated unemployed persons is not possible. The only source that can be used to arrive at such estimates is the data of persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges. The number of educated job-seekers on the live register of the Employment Exchanges from 1971 to 1977 is given in the following table:—

(In '000)

Year	Matric	Higher Second-ary	Gradua-tes	Post Gra-duates	Total
1971	28.7	23.8	9.9	2.3	64.7
1972	32.6	31.4	15.1	3.6	82.7
1973	34.8	29.6	16.3	4.1	84.8
1974	46.1	42.0	22.4	4.6	115.1
1975	52.7	48.9	28.7	5.7	136.0
1976	39.9	50.0	28.5	5.4	123.8
1977	52.6	47.7	33.4	5.4	139.1

8.22 The above figures display an almost constantly increasing trend in the educated unemployed in the State. The number of educated unemployed persons on the live register of the Employment Exchanges increased by 115 percent during the period 1971 to 1977. The total number of job-seekers (both educated and others) on the live Register of Employment Exchanges at the end of 1977 was 2.87 lakhs.

Technical Manpower

8.23 An attempt has also been made to estimate the requirements of the technical manpower on the basis of sectoral outlays for the Five Year Plan.

Engineering

8.24 The demand for Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Degree holders, is expected to be much higher than their outturn by the Institutions in the State. Substantial requirement of Civil Engineers has been indicated under Water Supply, Irrigation, Rajasthan Canal Project, P.W.D. and Command Area Development sectors. The main consumer of Electrical Engineers is the Rajasthan State Electricity Board. The requirement of mechanical engineers has been indicated mainly under Water Supply Schemes, Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation, Rajasthan Canal Project, P.W.D. and Ground Water Department.

8.25 As regards other categories of degree holders viz. Mining, Metallurgical, Electronics and Chemical Engineering Courses the demand is expected to be much below their availability.

8.26 As regards diploma holders it is estimated that while there will be considerable shortage of diploma holders in Civil Engineering the surpluses will be mainly in Electrical and Mechanical categories. In view of this imbalance, action has already been initiated to start conversion courses at the Diploma level.

Medical/Ayurvedic Graduates

8.27 The State has 5 Medical Colleges with an intake capacity of 550 doctors per year. The total requirement indicated for the 1978-1983 Plan is 2100. Thus the possibility of unemployment among doctors can not be ruled out. On the contrary the demand of Ayurvedic

Graduates is in excess of their availability. Two Ayurvedic Colleges in the State would provide 500 Graduates @ 100 per year, while the demand has been placed at 620 for the quinquennium 1978-83.

8.28 In respect of Veterinary Graduates as against a supply of 300 during the plan period a requirement of 340 has been estimated.

8.29 The main object of the current plan is to remove unemployment and under-employment. In view of this, special importance will have to be attached to implementation of rural labour oriented schemes and the use of indigenous knowhow and technical skill. Keeping this in view, it is envisaged to strengthen the existing I.T.Is. and to expand the craftsman training facilities. 4 new I.T.Is. will be opened in the State during the Plan and the intake capacity of existing institutions will be increased. The total intake of I.T.Is. will increase from 3460 in 1977-78 to 5,000 at the end of 1982-83. No significant gap is likely to exist in the demand and availability of craftsmen during the Plan period.

8.30 As regards the para-medical staff, there are 17 A.N.M. Centres with an intake capacity of 510 per annum. As against this availability of about 2500 A.N.Ms. during the Plan period a demand of 3200 has been estimated. For other staff a requirement of 3500 persons under allopathic and about 1100 under Ayurvedic has been estimated.

8.31 The main problem of educated unemployed, however, remains in respect of graduates and post-graduates. About 39000 graduates and post-graduates were registered with the Employment Exchanges at the end of 1977. On the basis of projections, the out turn of graduates and post-graduates is estimated to be 1.38 lakh and 0.51 lakh respectively aggregating to 1.89 lakh during the Plan. Against this the requirements of graduates and post-graduates worked out to about 0.12 lakh only. The position of matriculates and above who are non-graduates will also remain difficult during the plan period. It is estimated that about 0.85 lakh jobs will be created for persons of this category in the State sector. There was already a backlog of more than 1 lakh persons of this category at the beginning of 1978-79. As such, there is likely to be a considerable backlog of unemployed persons of this category at the end of the Plan.

CHAPTER IX
Agriculture Production

The programmes of Agriculture Production mainly include Land Reforms, Crop Husbandry, Agriculture Education & Research, Agro-processing, Agriculture Credit, Ware-housing & Marketing, Minor Irrigation and Soil Conservation measures. In Rajasthan, agriculture engages about 74 percent of the total working force (as per 1971 census). It contributed to about 38 percent of the State's economy. While agriculture is a major contributor to the State's economy, its contribution is still greater in providing employment.

9.2 Efforts have been made to increase agricultural production in the State right from the beginning of the plan era. Various strategies were adopted depending upon the experience and results of continuous research. During the First Five Year Plan the strategy was to increase the overall agricultural production. The attempt during the Second Five Year Plan was towards a balanced growth. During the Third Plan period the concept of intensive agricultural development came in and a package approach was adopted for selected areas and crops. During the Annual Plan period (1966-69) high yielding varieties of seed were introduced. Favourable results again brought an important structural change which resulted in increasing coverage under HYV seeds with suitable modifications in farm practices. The HYV programme was initiated during 1966-67 in an area of about 0.17 lakh hectares which rose to about 10.54 lakh hectares at the end of Fourth Plan period and is estimated to have covered 13.53 lakh hectares at the end of the Fifth Plan (1977-78). During the Fifth Plan period, special emphasis was laid on integrated area approach. It involved not only the planning for various agricultural inputs, but also for activities like on-farm development, marketing and creation of infrastructural facilities contributing to an increase in agricultural production.

9.3 As a result of these activities the agricultural production has shown an increasing trend. The index of agricultural production (with Base 1967-68 to 1969-70 = 100) has increased to 166 for the triennium ending 1977. Year wise details of indices of agricultural production for the period 1968-71 to 1974-77 are given below :
(Base 1967-68 to 1969-70=100)

Year	Index of Production		
	Food grains	Non-Food grains	All Crops
1	2	3	4
1968-71	115	145	121
1969-72	132	185	142

1	2	3	4
1970-73			
1971-74	135	221	151
1972-75	120	239	144
1973-76	113	280	146
1974-77	127	323	159
	135	325	166

9.4 About 44 percent of the total geographical area in the State is total cropped area and about 18 percent of this cropped area is irrigated. Agriculture still continues to depend upon the monsoon which also affects, to a large extent, the availability and consumption of various inputs. The likely level of inputs reached by the end of the Fifth Plan period (1977-78) is shown in the table below :—

Item	Unit	Level	
		1973-74	1977-78
1	2	3	4
1. H.Y.V. Programme			
(a) Area	(Lakh ha.)	10.54	13.53
(b) Quantity	('000 Qtls.)	32.3	51.20
2. Seed Production	„ „	12.8	72.85
3. Fertilizer			
N	('000 tonnes)	55	90
P	„ „	14	19
K	„ „	4	5
4. Organic Manures	(Lakh tonnes)	8.16	20.42
5. Plant Protection	(Lakh ha.)	26.92	41.96
6. Gross Irrigated area	(Lakh ha.)	26.79	29.85

9.5 A lower level of achievement in H.Y.V. programme is mainly due to non-availability of suitable disease resistant varieties, particularly of bajra and jowar crops which are susceptible to ergot and to pests. A sudden price rise of fertiliser in 1974-75 resulted in a drop in its consumption. However, the subsequent reduction in fertiliser prices resulted in an increase in its consumption.

9.6 During 1977-78 an Agriculture Extension & Research Project estimated to cost Rs. 23.90 crores was negotiated with the World Bank. The project implementation has started since October, 1977. It covers 17 revenue districts reconstituted into 20 agricultural districts and 50 sub-districts. The Second National Seed Project in which Rajasthan is also one of the beneficiaries was also initiated at the close of 1977-78.

9.7 The achievements made in the field of agricultural production during the Fifth Plan period (1974-78) as a result of various programmes and consumption levels of different inputs are given below :—

Area in lakh hectares
Production in lakh tonnes/bales

Crop	Actual	Base level	Actual	Average
	1973-74	(average 1971-72 to 73-74)	1977-78	Block period 1975- 76 to 77-78
	1	2	3	4
<i>Foodgrains</i>				
(a) Area	137.60	128.69	121.06	121.91
(b) Production	67.21	60.71	71.53	74.59
<i>Oil Seeds</i>				
(a) Area	11.86	11.99	10.42	9.89
(b) Production	3.39	3.72	4.16	3.84

	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Sugarcane</i>					
(a) Area		0.40	0.34	0.61	0.48
(b) Production		19.46	15.00	28.50	21.24
<i>Cotton</i>					
(a) Area		3.02	3.21	3.70	3.23
(b) Production		3.01	3.40	4.79	4.25

9.8 An important aspect of agricultural planning is the estimation of requirements of various agricultural commodities to cater to the growing population at rising levels of income. The National Commission on Agriculture, in its report on 'Demand & Supply', has estimated an increase in demand of various agricultural commodities in the country. Percentage increase in the demand of foodgrains in 1985 over 1971 has been estimated between 40 to 50 per cent. Similarly, percentage increase in demand of sugar & gur, oils and cotton has been estimated between 47 to 85 per cent, 68 to 108 per cent and 37 to 119 percent respectively. The National Council of Applied Economic Research, in its report on "Draft Perspective Plan of Rajasthan (1974-89)" has estimated aggregate demand for consumption of foodgrains in 1978-79 as 71.13 lakh tonnes and in 1983-84 as 88.66 lakh tonnes for the State.

9.9 In consideration of the overall requirements, the following targets of agricultural production have been proposed during the plan period 1978-83:—

Area in lakh hectares
Production in lakh tonnes/bales

Crop	Actual 1977-78	Base level 1975-78 (average)	Target of	Level anticipated 1982-83	Growth rate
			Additional area/pro- duction poten- tial (1978-83)		
	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Foodgrains</i>					
(a) Area	121.06	121.90	7.20	129.10	
(b) Production	71.53	74.55	15.45	90.00	3.61
(c) Average yield (Kg/Ha)	590	610	—	700	
<i>Oil Seeds</i>					
(a) Area	10.42	9.90	1.60	11.50	
(b) Production	4.16	3.85	0.95	4.80	4.56
(c) Average yield (Kg/Ha)	399	390	—	415	
<i>Sugarcane</i>					
(a) Area	0.61	0.50	—	0.50	
(b) Production	28.50	21.25	3.75	25.00	3.28
(c) Average yield ('00Kg/Ha)	468	425	—	500	
<i>Cotton</i>					
(a) Area	3.70	3.20	0.90	4.10	
(b) Production	4.79	4.25	1.55	5.80	6.35
(c) Average yield (Kg/Ha)	220	225	—	240	

9.10 There is limited scope for increasing the area under cultivation, except in the RCP area. On account of additional irrigation facilities, unirrigated crops would be replaced by irrigated crops. This shift in cropping pattern has also been visualised while planning for input arrangements for the 1978-83 plan. The thrust would be on intensive cultivation and multiple cropping.

9.11 The strategy in planning for agricultural production keeps in view the following objectives also for realisation of the targets as envisaged above:—

- (i) To raise the level of management practices in cultivation as visualised under the Agriculture Extension and Research Project.
- (ii) To raise area under HYV seed ensuring that the State becomes surplus in seed production as visualised in the Second National Seed Project.
- (iii) To ensure speedier implementation of the findings of agricultural research through two projects

viz. "Extension & Research Project" and "Second National Seed Project".

- (iv) To popularise and plan for coordinated use of various agricultural inputs.
- (v) Optimal exploitation of irrigation potential created.
- (vi) Special efforts to increase the production of oil seeds and pulses.
- (vii) Improvement in the agricultural marketing system.
- (viii) More judicious dispersal of infra-structure of input distribution.
- (ix) Ensuring availability of adequate credit facilities to the cultivators.

9.12 Details of various inputs planned and targets set for the plan period are indicated in the table below:—

Item	Level 1977-78	Target 1982-83 (level)	Addl. level during 1978-83	Percentage increase during 1978-83
1. Cropped area (lakh ha)	167.00	176.00	9.00	5.38
2. Irrigated area (lakh ha)	29.85	40.85	11.00	36.85
(a) Percentage to cropped area	17.9	23.2		
3. Area under HYV (lakh ha)	13.53	24.80	11.27	83.29
(a) Percentage to cropped area	8.1	14.1		
4. Chemical fertiliser ('000 tonnes)	114	215	101	88.59
(a) Consumption per ha (Kg)	6.8	12.2		
5. Organic manures (lakh tonnes)	20.49	39.25	18.83	92.49
(a) Consumption per ha. (Kg)	122	223		
6. Plant Protection measures				
(a) Area covered (lakh ha.)	41.96	60.00	18.04	42.99
i. Percentage to cropped area	25.1	34.1		
(b) Technical Grade Material (tonnes)	1816	3000	1184	65.10
i. Consumption per hectare (Kg)	0.43	0.50		

9.13 For execution of the various programmes the outlays proposed under State Plan for the period 1978-83 are given below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	Outlays 1978-83
1. Land Reforms	62.00
2. Crop Husbandry	2080.00
3. Education and Research	500.00
4. Warehousing & Marketing	30.00
5. Agriculture Credit	862.50
6. Minor Irrigation	3496.49
7. Soil Conservation	206.00
TOTAL	7236.99

9.14 In addition funds would be available under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes as also through Institutional finance. The programme-wise details are described in the following paragraphs:

Land Reforms

9.15 The various land reform measures undertaken in the past have, to a great extent, helped in the reduction of disparities in wealth and income, ended the exploitation by absentee land-lords, provided security to the tenants and workers, and promised equality of status and opportunity to different sections of the rural population. Much still remains to be done in the direction of actual redistribution of land and establishing of ownership rights to the real tiller of the soil.

9.16 The new strategy in agriculture based on high yielding varieties of seeds grown, large application of fertilizers, proper control of pests and diseases and sound agronomic practices require heavy investment, which a tenant is normally not willing to make without a clear indication of his right to the usufruct from his toils. This situation brings into focus the need to renew the emphasis we have been laying on land reforms right from the beginning of the plan era. In order to enable the tenant to enjoy the benefits of credit and to participate in the growth of agricultural economy updating of land records is necessary.

9.17 A provision of Rs. 62.00 lakhs has been kept in the State Plan for the period 1978-83 for land reform measures. In addition, considerable funds are likely to be available for updating the land records under DPAP and the Special central assistance for tribal areas. Correction and updating of land records is envisaged in 2219 villages covering an area of 12,395 sq.kms. under the State Plan.

Crop Husbandry

Agriculture Extension & Research Project

9.18 Agriculture extension aims at improving the efficiency of the human capability in an effort to rapidly increase the rate of agricultural production. An 'Agriculture Extension & Research Project' negotiated with the World Bank has been taken up from October, 1977. The total estimated project cost is Rs.23.90 crores phased over six years.

9.19 The project is based on the training and visit system of agriculture extension under which the village extension workers would be trained every fortnight in respect of the recommended agricultural practices to be adopted in the coming fortnight. These recommendations would then be communicated by the village extension worker, to nearly 720 families within his circle through 80 to 100 selected contact farmers. The project is being implemented in the 17 agriculturally potential districts of the State and is likely to cover 2.9 million farm families. The project also envisages strengthening of the applied and adaptive agricultural research with emphasis on local conditions.

9.20 A sum of Rs. 73.83 lakhs has been spent under the State Plan on this project by the end of 1977-78 and a provision of Rs. 1467.00 lakhs has been kept under the State Plan for 1978-83. The Government of India would also be providing assistance in the implementation of the project.

State Seed Project

9.21 In order to rationalise the production and distribution of seed in the State, the State was included in the 'Second National Seed Project'. The project negotiated with the World Bank costing Rs. 7.09 crores is under implementation since the last quarter of 1977-78. The project aims at developing a well knit and planned seed industry in the State capable of meeting, in full, the requirements of HYV seed contributing to an increased agricultural production in this and subsequent plans. A State Seed Corporation has been constituted to supervise and coordinate the various activities envisaged under the project. A Seed Certification Agency has also been established to ensure certification of the seed grown in the State. Under the Seed Project actual seed production will be in an area of 20,000 hectares by the end of the fifth year. The total production of seed in the last year of the project is envisaged as 3.42 lakh quintals. A provision of Rs. 71.00 lakhs has been made under the plan to meet the State liability under this project.

Fertilizer and Manure

9.22 Fertilizer is an important agricultural input. The consumption of fertilizers was 6.8 kg. per hectare during 1977-78 and is likely to become 12.2 kg. per hectare at the end of 1982-83. A major bottleneck in enhancing fertilizer consumption is lack of timely and economic transport facility into the interior country side. The need for planning a rational and composite net-work of retail distribution for agricultural inputs is also none the less important.

9.23 Consumption per hectare of organic manures was 122 kg. during 1977-78. This is likely to go upto 223 kg. per hectare by the end of 1982-83.

9.24 A provision of Rs. 65.00 lakhs has been kept for various measures to step up use of fertilisers and manures. Out of this, Rs. 20.00 lakhs are proposed to be utilised for demonstration purposes.

Seed

9.25 The area under HYV programme reached a level of 13.53 lakh hectares or 8.1 percent of the total cropped area, during 1977-78. By the end of 1982-83 the area under improved seeds is expected to rise to 24.80 lakh hectares or 14.1 percent of the total cropped area.

Plant Protection

9.26 About 41.96 lakh hectares or 25.1 percent of the total cropped area, was covered under plant protection measures during 1977-78. Consumption of technical grade material was 0.43 kg. per hectare in 1977-78. The targets for coverage of area under plant protection measures and consumption of technical grade material by the end of 1982-83 is 60 lakh hectares and 0.50 kg. per hectare respectively. Aerial operations would be continued on cotton, rape & mustard and sugarcane.

9.27 An outlay of Rs. 140.00 lakhs has been proposed for plant protection measures, out of which Rs. 45.00 lakhs would be utilised for establishing roving surveillance units. These units would act as watch dogs for plant diseases. They would be moving in agriculturally potential areas. While the primary objective would be to identify and report to the district/regional/headquarters about appearance of plant diseases, epidemics in the minimum possible time, these would also render initial advisory service to the cultivators so as to enable them to take immediate steps to check the diseases or epidemics before they turn fatal.

Agricultural Implements

9.28 The State Department of Agriculture would continue to work for the popularisation and testing of agricultural implements in a phased manner. Government of India is also participating in this programme through 100 per cent subsidy on demonstrations and subsidies at the rate of 25 percent and 33-1/3 percent to small and marginal farmers respectively for purchase of implements. A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme during the plan.

Commerical Crops

9.29 Package programme for promoting yields and acreage under ground-nut, rape & mustard, cotton and sugarcane would continue during the plan period 1978-83. Areas suitable for cultivation of these crops have been identified. A provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been kept for development of commercial crops during the plan. Besides, a sum of Rs. 710.25 lakhs is

likely to be made available during the plan period from the Government of India.

Soil testing

9.30 It has been proposed to set up about 13 soil testing laboratories including mobile soil testing units. These units would be able to analyse about one crore samples during the plan period. A sum of Rs. 47.00 lakhs has been proposed for this programme.

Multiple Cropping

9.31 With the A.R.D.C. financed minor irrigation projects new areas are getting assured irrigation facilities thereby making hitherto rainfed areas potentially available for multiple cropping. The cultivator of this area, used to traditional cropping, would be required to be trained through demonstrations. It is, therefore, proposed to lay demonstrations for multiple cropping in such areas. A sum of Rs. 21.09 lakhs has been provided for this purpose.

Horticulture

9.32 Efforts would be intensified under the continuing programmes of horticulture development, date palm and vegetable projects for increasing the production of fruit and vegetables. A sum of Rs. 35.00 lakhs has been proposed for this under the plan.

Agricultural Education and Research

9.33 The University of Udaipur, primarily conceived as an Agriculture University to meet the needs of agricultural education in the State, has now multi-faculty dimensions. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been assisting the University both in the improvement of agricultural education and in research. Since April 1976 the entire research programme, hitherto being done by the State Department of Agriculture, also stands transferred to the University.

9.34 For agricultural education besides the agriculture colleges the University runs a College of Technology and Agricultural Engineering, a College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry as also a College of Home Science. The University has a Directorate of Extension Education oriented chiefly towards agriculture for transfer of agricultural technology to the farmers and is engaged in fundamental and applied research on agriculture and animal husbandry. The University is also participating in the World Bank assisted Agriculture Extension & Research Project. With the sanction of the National Seed Project the responsibility for production of breeder and foundation seed has also devolved on the University.

9.35 An outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakhs has been provided under the State plan for the period 1978-83 for further expansion of the educational and research activities out of which Rs. 213.00 lakhs would be for research and the rest for agriculture education and extension. The University expects to get about Rs. 1563.65 lakhs

additionally under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes to be financed through the ICAR.

9.36 In the field of education, as per recommendations of the visiting team of ICAR new departments of Biochemistry, Nematology, Fisheries, Microbiology, Agricultural Meteorology, Farm Forestry and crop production are proposed to be opened and the existing departments strengthened. Further, a number of new post-graduate courses are proposed in the various colleges of the University. Provision has also been made for strengthening the administrative set up.

9.37 The work on agricultural research will be intensified. Fundamental research would get a fillip and work in Plant Genetics and Plant Physiology given priority especially with a view to cater to the needs of dry farming areas in the State. New projects for taking up intensive applied research work on pulses, oil seeds, fodder crops, farm forestry, and food & nutrition etc. are proposed to fill in the gaps in technology to be passed on to the farmers. For meeting the growing needs of the farming community the existing research facilities/stations are proposed to be strengthened, and equipped.

9.38 Under its extension education programme, the University proposes to establish three Krishi Gyan Kendras in the districts of Pali, Nagaur and Bundi and a Staff Training College, Communication Centre, Planning & Evaluation Cell at Udaipur and to start correspondence course in agriculture for in-service persons.

9.39 Provision has also been made for strengthening the Central Library and development of the campus etc.

Agro-Industries Corporation

9.40 The major activity of the Agro-Industries Corporation has been the supply of tractors and other agricultural implements. It has also been engaged in arranging for other agricultural inputs. During the Fifth Plan 510 entrepreneurs were trained, out of which, 332 have established agro-service centres for distribution of inputs and providing technical service to the farmers. Lately the Corporation has taken up the construction of mechanical compost plants at Jaipur and Jodhpur. Construction of mechanical compost plants at other cities is likely to be taken up now. Further, a scheme for popularisation of agricultural implements has been proposed during the period 1978-83. This is likely to generate demand of improved types of agricultural implements.

9.41 The Corporation has also proposed expansion in activities like installation of galvanising plants, milk can manufacturing unit, and replacement of certain old equipment. A provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been proposed as share capital contribution of the State Government to enable the Corporation to expand its activities. Similar contribution is likely to be made available by the Government of India. The increased share capital would help the Corporation to attract more insti-

tutional finance.

Agricultural Credit

9.42 The credit requirements would grow substantially with the step up envisaged in the programmes of agricultural development, including minor irrigation. Intensive efforts will, therefore, have to be made to improve upon the management of rural credit as also to ensure more equitable distribution for the benefit of larger sections of the population. Adequate financial support from the State will also be necessary to step up the loaning programme. The level of credit attained during 1977-78 was about Rs. 53.16 crores for short-term loans, Rs. 7.00 crores in medium-term and Rs. 14.00 crores in long term loans. A provision of Rs. 375.00 lakhs and Rs. 487.50 lakhs has been made as State support for floating special debentures and ordinary debentures respectively by the PLDBs and to secure increased ARDC assistance. It is estimated that this would enable long term loaning of about Rs. 115.00 crores during the plan period 1978-83. Total medium-term loaning during this period is anticipated to be of the order of Rs. 40.00 crores. The level of short-term loaning is targeted to go up from Rs. 53.16 crores in 1977-78 to Rs. 152.00 crores in 1982-83. While cooperative credit would play a dominant role, efforts would continue towards securing a larger involvement of commercial banks for supplementing the efforts of cooperative institutions.

Ware Housing & Marketing

9.43 The Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation has been engaged primarily in the task of providing modern and scientific storage facilities for agricultural produce, as well as, inputs like fertilisers and seeds, and other notified commodities. The Corporation also acts as an agent of the State Government and the Central Warehousing Corporation for purchase, sale, storage and distribution. The Corporation had a storage capacity of 1.35 lakh tonnes, at the end of 1977-78. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been made for providing share capital contribution to the R S W C during the plan. An equal amount would be available for the Corporation from the Central Warehousing Corporation. These funds, and other institutional finance, would enable the Corporation to add 1.25 lakh tonnes of storage capacity. The total storage capacity of the Corporation at the end of 1982-83 would thus rise to 2.60 lakh tonnes. The major programmes of construction proposed to be taken up would be in the agriculturally potential areas of Rajasthan Canal and Chambal Command.

9.44 The State Agriculture Marketing Board has been functioning as an agency for execution and regulation of marketing activities in the State. Till 1977-78, 110 Krishi Upaj Mandies and 118 subsidiary mandies have been notified. Development of these mandies has been undertaken through loans from commercial banks and the work is in progress. During the plan period a programme for development of 146 mandies with an estimated cost of Rs. 42.54 crores has been chalked out by the Board. The programme is proposed to be financed through institutional finance from

commercial banks and through the resources of the KUMs. The total loaning from commercial banks is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 36.19 crores.

Minor Irrigation

9.45 Minor irrigation includes surface water and ground water development. During the Fifth Plan (1974-78) Rs. 8.96 crores were spent for flow irrigation and Rs. 2.38 crores for the development of ground water resources. Besides this, State support of Rs. 2.40 crores was given for ordinary and special debentures to enable long-term loaning to cultivators by the Land Development Banks for construction of wells and installation of pumpsets etc. As against this, a provision of Rs. 25.00 crores for flow irrigation and Rs. 9.96 crores for ground water resources has been made for the plan period 1978-83. Further, funds would be available from Drought Prone Area Programme, Desert Development and Tribal area development programmes and institutional financing agencies.

Flow Irrigation

9.46 The schemes of flow irrigation are implemented by the State Irrigation Department. By the end of the Fourth Plan an irrigation potential of 1.00 lakh hectares had been created by completion of 493 schemes. 81 schemes were reported to be under progress. Out of these 81 schemes, 50 schemes have been further completed during the Fifth Plan (1974-78) creating an additional potential of 0.11 lakh hectares. The outlay of Rs. 25.00 crores now proposed for the plan period includes Rs. 7.72 crores for completion of the on going works, Rs. 4.28 crores for completion of incomplete famine works, Rs. 3.00 crores for modernisation and Rs. 10.00 crores for taking up new works. With this investment, an additional irrigation potential of about 0.33 lakh hectares is expected to be created by the end of 1982-83 and it is estimated that utilisation out of this would be of the order of 0.21 lakh hectares.

Ground Water Department

9.47 The first requisite for exploiting ground water is the determination of exploitable ground water potential and delineation of areas where ground water of good quality could be tapped for irrigation and drinking purposes. For a rapid and systematic development of ground water resources, the State Government has developed its Ground Water Department considerably in the recent past. Funds have been made available not only under State Plan but under DPAP, Desert Development, Tribal Area Development etc. for equipping the State Ground Water Department with adequate machinery for exploration and exploitation of ground water resources.

9.48 For the period 1978-83 a provision of Rs. 6.01 crores has been made under the State Plan. Additional funds would be available under Drought Prone Area Programmes, Desert Development Programme, Tribal Area Development Programme and the Hand Pump Programme of the Public Health Engineering Department.

9.49 The Department has completed semi-detailed hydrogeological survey of all the 232 Panchayat Samitis in the State by the end of 1977-78. Bankable minor irrigation projects have been prepared on the basis of these surveys. Preparation of more projects calls for detailed investigations and early availability of elaborate additional data.

9.50 Western Rajasthan is devoid of any major drainage system except Luni. West of the main Aravali range, right from Jhunjhunu in the North-East to Sirohi in the South-West, there are about 35 basins. Out of these, detailed hydrogeological investigations are in progress in 19 basins under DPAP, and in 2 under D. D. P., 5 basins have already been covered by UNDP and the remaining 9 basins would be covered under the Drought Prone Area Programme or Desert Development Programme.

9.51 On the eastern side of the main Aravali range there are 55 river basins, out of which the basin of Banganga river is presently being investigated by the Central Ground Water Board and another 12 are likely to be taken up by them. Work on Banas and Sabi river basins is already in progress through the State Ground Water Department. Out of the remaining 40 river basins, detailed basin investigations are proposed to be taken up in 11 river basins covering an area of 23140 sq. kms. during the plan period under State Plan. The programme of work includes detailed hydrogeological, hydrological, geophysical surveys and hydrometeorological and hydrogeochemical studies, along with exploratory drilling and pumping tests for computing water balance.

9.52 Keeping in view the requirements of machinery and personnel for undertaking this work, necessary provision has been made for purchase and repairs of machinery, recruitment and training of personnel etc. A provision has also been made for building purposes.

9.53 An allocation of Rs.50.17 lakhs has also been made to meet the State's share of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Survey and Research.'

ARDC financed schemes

9.54 For exploitation of ground water potential, minor irrigation schemes, for which refinance facilities are provided by ARDC, are formulated on Panchayat Samiti basis. The projects depend largely on ground water potential for which semi-detailed surveys have been done. The results of ground water surveys conducted so far indicate that out of 232 Panchayat Samitis in the State, minor irrigation schemes have been completed in 33, were on ground in 74 and schemes for 43 were pending with ARDC. In 62 Panchayat Samitis it has not been considered technically feasible to formulate schemes for minor irrigation. For the remaining Panchayat Samitis the schemes are under formulation. During 1978-83 it is proposed to take up 86 schemes including 30 on-going schemes of minor irrigation being implemented through Primary Land Development Banks.

9.55 The surveys reveal that there is potential for the construction of 9.00 lakh wells, of which 6.92 lakh wells

have already been constructed by March, 1978. Thus the State still has enough ground water potential for construction of 2.08 lakh wells.

9.56 During the plan period 1978-83 it is proposed to construct about one lakh new wells of which about 25 thousand would be refinanced by ARDC, and the rest through cultivators own funds or normal loaning of commercial banks and LDBs. For this, the total loaning requirement for the plan period is estimated to be about Rs. 50 crores. This will also take care of schemes other than minor irrigation viz., soil conservation, dry land farming, fruit plantation, sprinkler irrigation, farm mechanisation. The number of such schemes would be 51.

9.57 An outlay of Rs. 3.95 crores has been provided in the State Plan for staff support for execution of the ARDC financed projects.

9.58 During the plan period, term loaning of Rs. 65.00 crores is further envisaged through Land Development Banks for construction of wells, installation of pump-sets, and repair of wells etc. for schemes other than those which are ARDC financed. The contribution of the Government in ordinary debentures would be of the order of Rs. 4.88 crores.

Soil Conservation

9.59 Moisture is the limiting factor for plant growth in arid and semi-arid areas of Rajasthan where drought conditions are a recurrent phenomenon. Since soil and moisture conservation works are productive in nature the impact of drought is less.

9.60 Conservation of soil and water assumes a special significance in a watershed because of the role played by them in the development of regional economy. Watershed is an ideal unit for managing these resources on integrated development. In Rajasthan, the watershed approach has been introduced in drought prone areas. In non-drought prone area districts too watershed plans, based on land use capability and agro-economic surveys will be prepared. Soil Conservation measures include contour bunding, graded bunding, terracing, nalla bunding, construction of diversion channels and grassed water ways, gully plugging, construction of farm ponds, pasture development and afforestation on lands not fit for cultivation. Other measures such as land levelling and shaping, construction of field channels, drainage system and soil reclamation are recommended for irrigated areas in the watershed plans. These measures are labour intensive.

9.61 In Rajasthan, soil conservation works are executed by the Agriculture and Forest Departments. The outlays proposed under the State Plan are Rs. 100.00 lakhs and Rs. 106.00 lakhs for these departments respectively.

9.62 The Agriculture Department has prepared a shelf of projects after detailed survey, for undertaking soil and water conservation works on agriculture land in scarcity areas on watershed basis. During the plan period it is proposed to execute these projects. Accordingly,

a provision of Rs. 100 lakhs for subsidy and State contribution towards A.R.D.C. loaning, alongwith the strengthening of soil survey and soil conservation units has been proposed.

9.63 The activities of Forest department are mainly concentrated on survey of ravine lands and soil conservation works in hilly and ravine areas. In order to check water erosion and ravine formation a scheme to undertake survey of land is continuing. During the Fifth Plan (1974-78) about 89 thousand hectares of ravine lands were surveyed on cadastral map. About 1.33 lakh hectares of ravine areas still remain to be surveyed. During the plan period 1978-83, the survey staff will be suitably strengthened and efforts made to complete the survey work in all the remaining ravine areas.

9.64 The Forest Department is also doing afforestation in hilly and ravine areas. As part of soil conservation programme during the Fifth Plan, planting was done in an area of 1620 hectares under this scheme. An area of over 5000 hectares is proposed to be brought under plantation during the plan period.

9.65 Soil conservation works would also be continued under the Drought Prone Area Programme and Desert Development Programme.

Panchayati Raj

9.66 Due to a number of varied and complex factors the involvement of the Panchayati Raj institutions in the development process has not been as adequate as was earlier envisaged. For realisation of the major goals of the plan with popular participation it is necessary that the panchayati raj bodies are revitalised and used as an instrument for coordination. The recommendations of the Ashok Mehta Committee constituted by the Government of India to examine the entire issue of revitalisation of panchayati raj bodies and their meaningful involvement in the programmes of rural development are likely to be far reaching. The whole matter would, therefore, now be reviewed with the receipt of the recommendations of this Committee.

9.67 The State Government has since already removed one of the main reasons of inactivity of Panchayati Raj bodies in the State by holding the long awaited panchayat elections in February, 1978 after a lapse of 13 years. In the elections, 7291 Sarpanchas and 62298 Panchas have been elected. For meaningful participation in the programmes of socio-economic development in rural areas the elected members need proper orientation and motivation. They are also required to familiarise themselves with the philosophy and principles of panchayati raj as well as with the essential rules and procedures. They need some basic grounding in planning techniques and implementation skills also. With the abolition of Nyaya Panchayats in the State, the powers to hear and dispose of the civil and criminal cases under certain acts have also been given to a sub-committee of the panchayats by adding a new provision for administration of justice in the Panchayat Act. Panchayats are also required to assist the Antyodaya families. To train them, during the plan

period a provision of Rs. 40 lakhs has been made in the State Plan. For this purpose five parties consisting of lecturers, instructors and necessary supporting staff would be formed. Each party will organise 70 courses in a year. Each course will be for 50 Sarpanchas/Panchas.

9.68 In the Fifth Plan the programmes related with primary education in rural areas, construction of drinking water wells, applied nutrition, and house site develop-

ment for landless rural labour had been implemented by the Community Development and Panchayat Department. Till concrete policy proposals, based on the Ashok Mehta Committee report are framed, the above mentioned programmes would continue to be implemented by the Community Development and Panchayat Department during this plan period also. Substantial outlays have been made for these programmes as dealt with under the respective heads of development.

CHAPTER X

Command Area Development

A review conducted on the eve of the Fifth plan to consider measures for optimising agricultural production in the command areas revealed the need for an integrated area development approach requiring action in several disciplines like irrigation, soil conservation, agricultural extension and cooperation alongwith provision of infrastructural services like transport etc. It was also recognised that a unified agency viz., the Command Area Development Authority could ensure a better coordination of the various disciplines at different levels. It was clear that completion of irrigation works alone would not lead to the maximum agricultural production. Development of the command area and a scientific system of water management was essential for full utilisation of the irrigation potential. While the introduction of new agricultural practices has been recognised, it is also important that transit losses of water are minimised by lining of water channels, suitable on farm development (OFD) and a scientific cropping pattern evolved to bring optimum return to the farmer alongwith provision of inputs and infrastructural services.

10.2 Irrigation projects, as presently formulated, confine themselves to harnessing of the waters solely for purposes of irrigation upto the starting point of water courses and do not concern themselves with the efficiency of irrigation beyond this point. This not only results in water losses on account of poor drainage, seepage, etc. but may also lead to damage to land due to water logging.

10.3 As observed by the National Commission on Agriculture in its report on "Resources Development" (1976) an irrigation project should not be looked upon merely as a means of providing water for irrigating crops. It, in fact, offers an opportunity to change over from uncertain and often precarious rain fed cropping with low yields to scientific irrigated cropping, making full use of the technological developments in irrigated farming. It provides an occasion for reorganising the entire farming structure in the area for the maximum facility and benefits of the farmers. The steps to bring this about are many and have to be taken in a systematic and well organised manner. For this the land has to be properly formed, fields preferably laid out in proper sizes, water courses and field channels constructed to carry water to individual fields, field drains provided for unwanted water, farm roads provided for easy access to field for transporting inputs and produce, and dispersed fields of individual farmers consolidated into one or two operational holdings. The scope and extent of these measures are influenced by

topography, nature of soil, pattern of cropping and the mode of irrigation. Besides the above measures, adequate and timely supply of inputs has to be ensured and marketing and other infrastructural facilities provided, so that the farmer is able to derive the maximum benefit from raising irrigated crops.

10.4 In Rajasthan two major CAD projects—Rajasthan Canal Project and Chambal were taken up in 1974. These were the first projects in India for command area development with provision for all the necessary physical works and agricultural supporting services to enable full realisation of the benefits of the irrigation projects. During this plan period it is proposed to extend CAD approach to other major and medium irrigation projects as also to complete the remaining area under RCP and Chambal.

10.5 On the basis of the requirements of the projects a total outlay of Rs. 12036.84 lakhs as detailed in the table below is proposed for command area development during the medium term plan 1978-83:—

Item	Proposed outlay 1978-83
<i>(Rs. in Lakhs)</i>	
Command Area Development	
(i) Rajasthan Canal Project Stage-I	
Phase-I	494.07
(ii) Chambal	217.00
Secretariat	55.00
(iv) Gang, Bhakra, Mahi and other projects	2042.00
(v) New World Bank assisted projects	
(a) RCP Stage-I Phase-II	3329.70
(b) RCP Stage-II	4449.07
(c) Chambal-Phase-II	390.00
(vi) R.L.D.C.	
(a) Share capital	165.00
(b) Special loan-State Contribution	560.00
(c) Improvement of Government Land	335.00
TOTAL	12036.84

10.6 These figures denote only the share of the Government of Rajasthan. For the on-going CAD Projects RCP Stage-I Phase-I and Chambal Project, the Central Government contribution amounted to Rs. 284.81 lakh during 1974-78. Also the Central Government made available Rs. 190.00 lakhs towards share capital to RLDC and Rs. 50.00 lakhs as special loan during the same period. For 1978-83 it is envisaged that for these two on-going projects, Rs. 540.60 lakhs would be available as the Central share, besides Rs. 165.00 lakhs for share capital to RLDC and Rs. 1120.00 lakhs as special loan.

On-going Projects

10.7 The Rajasthan Canal CAD Project alongwith the Chambal Command Area Development Project are among the first IBRD/IDA assisted CAD Projects in Rajasthan. The RCP, CAD project Stage-I Phase-I covers an area of 2 lakhs hectares out of a total culturable command area of 5.4 lakhs hectares in RCP Stage-I. The on-going project was taken up in 1974 when full potential of irrigation in the Rajasthan Canal Area Stage-I had not been developed. The potential of Stage-I has now been developed to a very large extent and the entire irrigation distribution system will be completed by March, 1980.

10.8 The problems of CAD are unique in respect of Rajasthan Canal Project where the impounded and flow waters of the Beas and Ravi rivers are being brought into totally unsettled and virgin land. The main problems here are of land levelling, water management, lining of water channels, research on cropping pattern and coordination of inputs as also allotment of land and settling of the cultivators.

10.9 For effective implementation of the programme, a Command Area Development Authority was set-up in July, 1974. At a glance, the physical achievements upto March, 1978 are as given below:—

S.No.	Item	
1.	<i>Lining of Canals</i>	
	(a) Planning	600 Km.
	(b) Execution	571 Km.
2.	<i>Afforestation</i>	
	(a) Plantation	6280 Ha.
	(b) Pasture Development	15500 Ha.
3.	<i>Roads</i>	
	(a) Major, Market & District	123.35 Km.*
	(b) Village Roads	129.65 Km.*
4.	<i>Village Water Supply</i>	
	Sanitary Diggis	54 No.

5. Land Development

(a) Survey & Planning	156470 Ha.
(b) Land Shaping by Farmers.	7209 Ha.
(c) Land Shapping by Project Authority	11 Ha.
(d) Land Reclamation by farmers	30465 Ha.
(e) Land Reclamation by Project Authority	
(f) Water Course Lining	50947 Ha.

*Equivalent length.

10.10 There was shortfall in achievement as regards watercourse lining and land shaping. This was due to the fact that this work was the first of its kind not only in the State but in the country and several problems-legal, administrative and of coordination had to be resolved before the work could be started. As regards land shaping by the Project Authority, it has now been decided after long negotiations and discussions with World Bank authorities that the cultivators will be given one full year after completion of water course in their chak to land shape the required area and only in case they do not do so after expiry of that period the project authority would land shape their fields after drawing the loan amount from the banks required for the same purpose. It is, however, expected that this situation will not arise as it has been seen that the chaks where lined water courses have been completed the intensity of irrigation has almost reached the desired percentage i.e. 130 percent.

10.11 It is expected that all the targets set out in the project report would be completed by 31st March, 1980 except water course lining which will be completed by March, 1981.

10.12 Out of the total project cost of Rs.139.20 crores total budgetary support envisaged was Rs.75.00 crores.

10.13 During this plan period the outlay proposed is Rs. 494.07 lakhs for Agriculture Extension and OFD works and Rs. 3105.98 lakhs for the major components of the programme viz. Canal lining, afforestation, roads and village water supply; the later amount forms part of the sectoral programmes and has accordingly been adjusted under the respective sectors.

10.14 The physical targets proposed for the medium term plan include 8784 demonstrations for kharif and 9504 for rabi, establishing contact with 18240 farmers, arranging group discussions, mass meetings and cinema shows as part of the agriculture extension programme, arranging for clearance of chaks for construction of lined water supply over 1.60 lakh hectares, preparation of 18 master plans for mandi towns and 40 for agro-service centres.

10.15 Canal lining will be planned for 150 kms. and executed over 344 kms. at an outlay of Rs. 2070.00 lakhs. The afforestation programme includes plantation over 1712 hectares and pasture development over 19500 hectares involving an amount of Rs. 467.00 lakhs. It is proposed to construct 188.00 km. of roads at an outlay of Rs. 407.00 lakhs and 46 sanitary diggiss for which

Rs. 89.00 lakhs has been provided. In respect of land development 43530 hectares will be covered by survey and planning; land shaping by Project Authority will be done on 5489 hectares and by farmers on 1730 hectares; a total area of 3535 hectares will be reclaimed by the Project Authority and by farmers. The target for water course lining is 1.49 lakh hectares.

10.16 Upon completion, the project would provide year round irrigation to 2 lakh hectares, including 92,000 hectares of new land developed under the project. It would also bring 35,000 hectares of non-irrigable sand dunes under controlled pasture development. The road net work would not only enable better marketing facilities, but would also assist the permanent settlement of 33,000 landless farmers. As a result of a more intensive cropping and use of inputs higher yields per hectare, particularly in wheat, cotton, pulses etc., are expected.

10.17 In the on going CAD Project the works of canal lining, village water supply, roads and afforestation are being financed through State budgetary allocations.

10.18 Land development works would be financed by farmers using credit funds provided by commercial banks and through Special Loan Account, Bank loans and Special loans will be received by RLDC through commercial banks and Special Loan Account operated by ARDC. Loans by commercial banks will be re-financed by ARDC to the extent of 80 percent. Special Loan Account consists of 50 percent share from Government of India, 25 percent from State Government and 25 percent from ARDC.

Chambal Project

10.19 The major works in the Chambal Irrigation Project were essentially completed in 1960. These works included reservoir and a canal system designed to serve an irrigable area of 2.29 lakh hectares. Agricultural production in the project area did not increase to the extent envisaged due to lack of drainage and on-farm development, inadequate roads, unsatisfactory maintenance, and ineffective supporting services. The CAD Project was the first step in the direction of correcting these deficiencies and to provide all the necessary physical works and agricultural supporting services to enable full realisation of the benefits of this major irrigation project. The main problem of this area was water logging as a result of the heavy soil. This, in turn, led to flooding and loss of productive land. Apart from this, lack of on-farm development works results in low yields and inefficient water use; an inadequate road net-work results in higher transport costs. Gully erosion, and unsatisfactory maintenance of canals and drains, including problems of aquatic weed had severely hampered development of the area. Added to these, were shortages of essential farm inputs, mainly fertilisers and lack of proper coordination between different agencies.

10.20 The total project cost is Rs. 73.20 crores, out of which budgetary support of Rs. 40.00 crores is envisaged. On completion, the project would remedy the shortcomings throughout the 2.29 lakh hectares area which supports a rural population of 3.5 lakhs. It would also alleviate the chronic problems

of unemployment and under employment in the area by creating the equivalent of 20,000 full time agricultural jobs. Employment opportunities would also be increased in the services sector; an increase in cropping intensity from 87 percent to 111 percent would be attained and increase in farm income from Rs.1800/- to Rs. 2600/-. The ongoing project is scheduled to end by June, 1980; as such the plan proposals are for completing the targets set out in the Appraisal Report. The targets for the plan period 1978-83 alongwith achievements during the fifth plan period are indicated in the table below :-

S.No.	Item	Unit	Targets fixed for project period	Achievement upto 1977-78	Targets 1978-83 (June '80)
Irrigation					
1.	Canal Lining	Km.	21	12	9
2.	Canal Capacity Works	Km.	854	476	378
3.	Control Structures	Nos.	157	54	103
4.	Acquatic Weed Control	%	100	31.9	68.1
5.	Misc. Works	%	67	26.4	40.6
Drainage					
1.	Survey	Lakh Ha.	2.29	2.02	0.27
2.	Planning	"	1.67	1.63	0.04
3.	Construction	"	1.67	0.65	1.02
On-Farm Development					
1.	Survey	Ha.	47000	26000	21000
2.	Planning	"	48500	13000	35500
3.	Construction	"	50000	6000	20000

10.21 As will be clear from the above statement, progress during the fifth plan period has been satisfactory, in case of all the items except on-farm development and reduction in the number of out-lets. This short fall is attributable to the fact that the initial years were taken up for survey and planning work. The response from the farmers was also poor, as it was a new programme and naturally took time for them to accept and respond to it. Another reason for this was the short working season in this region and the reluctance of farmers in view of inadequate crop compensation which has since been resolved.

10.22 Proposals for this plan period have been prepared with a view to attain the above targets within the stipulated period. Looking to the progress already made it is expected that all the targets will be achieved by the end of June, 1980 in respect of irrigation and drainage works except providing APMS. In respect of on-farm development works we will be able to complete works in 26000 hectares by June, 1980 as against the target of 50,000 hectares. An allocation of Rs 217.00 lakhs (State share) has been made for completing the existing work of the first phase of the World Bank Project.

Secretariat

10.23 A sum of Rs 55.00 lakhs has been provided for strengthening the project formulation cell at the Secret-

ariat level so as to enable timely formulation and preparation of reports of all major and medium command area projects proposed to be taken up during this plan period.

Gang, Bhakra, Mahi & Other Medium Projects

10.24 An outlay of Rs. 20.42 crores has been proposed for the Gang Canal, Bhakra, Mahi and other medium projects including Rs. 7.02 crores for RLDC.

10.25 A provision of Rs. 600.00 lakhs has been made for command area development project for Gang and Bhakra system. The outlay is composed of establishment cost, on farm development, agriculture extension, agriculture research, afforestation, roads and administration amounting to Rs 3.80 crores, Rs. 0.40 crores, Rs. 0.10 crores, Rs.0.40 crores, Rs. 0.75 crores and Rs. 0.55 crores respectively. The total area under the Gang and Bhakra projects is 3.04 lakh hectares and 3.68 lakh hectares respectively. Pilot Projects covering 0.40 lakh hectares in Gang and 0.28 lakh hectares in Bhakra are under implementation. Detailed project reports are under preparation.

10.26 Another project proposed to be taken up is the Mahi Bajaj Sagar—a multipurpose project being jointly financed by the States of Rajasthan and Gujarat. The command area of this project lies entirely in the tribal district of Banswara covering 80 thousand hectares of culturable command area. The area under the project is undulating and already faces problem of deterioration of soil fertility due to washing away of the top soil through heavy and erratic rainfall.

10.27 A project report of CAD for Mahi Irrigation Project is under preparation and the likely expenditure on implementation of this project would be as follows:—

	<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>
Direction & Administration	60.00
Establishment cost of OFD	30.00
Agriculture Extension	50.00
Agriculture Research	10.00
Animal Husbandry	50.00
Afforestation	50.00
Roads	150.00
TOTAL	400.00

10.28 Some of the other medium projects to be undertaken are Jakham, Jetpura, Jaisamand, Meja, Morel, Parwati, Galwa, Guda and Jawai. Project reports in respect of these projects also are being formulated. The total cost is estimated to be Rs 3.4 crores on the implementation of above project works.

New World Bank Assisted Projects:

(a) Rajasthan Canal Project Stage-I Phase-II

10.29 Looking to the measure of success achieved by the C.A.D. programme, the State Government decided to extend the project so as to cover the entire Rajasthan Canal Area Stage-I. Accordingly a project report was prepared for seeking assistance from the World Bank for the remaining part of Stage-I i.e. 3.4 lakh hectares. The total cost of the project is estimated to be Rs.117.3

crores and the implementation schedule 5 years commencing 1979. Since the first 4 years of the project would be accommodated during this plan period, an outlay of Rs. 3329.70 lakhs has been included in the medium term plan 1978-83. The proposed C.A.D project will adopt similar implementation techniques and procedures as in the on going project. The following table will indicate the broad sector wise requirement of funds :—

Sector	<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>
1. Roads	2156.00
2. Village Water supply	314.60
3. Afforestation	1375.10
4. On farm development	1047.37
TOTAL	4893.07

10.30 Funds to the tune of Rs. 5934.83 lakhs will be attracted in the form of institutional finance. In addition the project operating cost, would amount to Rs. 906.70 lakhs. During the medium term plan 1978-83 budgetary support to the tune of Rs.3329.70 is envisaged. An amount of Rs. 1662.00 lakhs has been provided for construction of roads--200 kms. of major district roads and 180 kms. of village roads. For village water supply 80 sanitary diggins at an estimated cost of Rs. 245.00 lakhs will be constructed. A massive afforestation programme will be taken up involving an outlay of Rs. 1104.20 lakhs. This will consist mainly of shelter belt plantations on 450 hectares of roadside, 3000 hectares canal side, and 1850 hectares fuel wood plantations. Besides this, 35 lakh plants will be supplied, and pasture development carried out on 30,000 hectares. Under on farm development the physical targets proposed are survey and planning over 2.90 lakh hectares, land shaping over 10,000 hectares and water course lining on 1.90 lakh hectares for which State's share amounting to Rs. 318.50 lakhs has been provided.

10.31 The proposed project would lead to a more intensive cropping pattern and higher yields. It would significantly increase the marketable surplus of all crops particularly wheat, cotton and gram. Fodder production would increase substantially in the project area and it would be sufficient to sustain the drought animals and milch cattle. Intensity of irrigation would increase from 90 to 130 percent. Besides, providing year round irrigation to 3.4 lakh hectares, the project would also bring 40,000 hectares of non-irrigable sand dunes surrounding the irrigated areas under controlled pasture development thus mitigating the harsh desert environment. The project would complete a road network of 482 kms. in the inaccessible areas thus ensuring the free flow of marketable agricultural surpluses and provide essential social amenities for 60,000 farm and landless labour families.

Rajasthan Canal Project Stage-II

10.32 Stage II of Rajasthan Canal Project Command Area covers 6 lakh hectares spread over 156 revenue villages. Located in the Western Rajasthan districts of Bikaner and Jaisalmer, the entire area is inhospitable desert, very sparsely populated and with

no means of communications. The expeditious completion of stage-II works is necessary for enabling the State to avail the full allocation of water for the Rajasthan Canal Project. The CAD project for RCP Stage II is to be executed over a period of 10 years, commencing 1980-81. Preparatory works are proposed to commence from 1979-80.

10.33 Though the total outlay envisaged in the project report is Rs. 33181.57 lakhs, the total amount to be provided for by the State Government would be Rs. 19155.17 lakhs. During the period 1978-83 proposed outlay, itemwise, is as detailed below: —

Item	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Proposed Outlay 1978-83	Total Project Cost
1. Colonisation	522.64	810.80
2. Development of villages & towns	580.00	7805.00
3. Agriculture	229.97	753.16
4. Animal Husbandry	426.60	1817.60
5. Cattle & Dairy Development	124.59	763.28
6. On-Farm Development	20.67×	1429.40*
7. Afforestation	283.24	2450.04
8. Transportation	1674.00	5401.00
9. Drinking Water Supply	117.00	1424.25
10. Cooperation	16.48	85.55
11. Power	318.00	1168.00
12. Industries	1.10	31.00
13. Medical & Health	49.17	304.18
14. Ayurved	9.90	66.55
15. Education	75.71	731.86
TOTAL	4449.07	25081.67
	plus	8099.90
		33181.57

× State share only.

* Excluding institutional finance amounting to Rs. 8099.90 lakhs.

10.34 The amount of Rs.5401.00 lakhs under transportation is exclusive of the estimated requirement of funds for railways amounting to Rs.87.20 crores which are to be provided by Union Government.

10.35 The physical targets, sectorwise, for the period 1978-83, are briefly summarised below:—

- (i) Colonisation Survey will be conducted on 18.72 lakh hectares and 60,000 hectares of land will be allotted.
- (ii) Development of Villages & Towns 37 basic abadis and 7 amenity villages will be developed.

- (iii) Agriculture Detailed soil survey on 5.00 lakh hectares is proposed, besides creation of 2 extension districts and establishment of 1 research farm.
- (iv) Animal Husbandry 6 veterinary hospitals will be opened and 6 mobile units set up. The programme under this sector also envisages establishment of one key village unit, 1 buffalo farm, 1 modern abattoir at Jaisalmer, a cattle breeding farm, fish farm, and an extension training centre at Suratgarh.
- (v) Cattle & Dairy Development 1 chilling plant and 2 spearhead teams will be established along-with a fodder bank, feed mill and a feeder balancing dairy. Subsidies will be given for purchase of 1000 milch cattle.
- (vi) On-Farm Development 1.00 lakh hectares will be covered for survey and layout, and 10,000 hectares for water course lining.
- (vii) Afforestation It is proposed to take up plantation work on an area of 2000 hectares and sand-dune stabilisation-cum-pasture development on 15,000 hectares.
- (viii) Transportation The total road length proposed to be constructed during the period 1978-83 is 480 Kms. which includes 140 Kms. of link roads, 150Kms. feeder roads and 40 Kms. village roads.
- (ix) Drinking Water Supply 1 Mandi town will be covered under Urban Water Supply Scheme and 50 sanitary diggins will be constructed in the rural areas.
- (x) Cooperation The programme consists of setting up 10 new societies, construction of 3 godowns, and distribution of short term loans.
- (xi) Power Electrification is proposed of 37 basic villages and 7 amenity villages.
- (xii) Industries The programme consists of establishment of 2 Agro based and 6 live stock based small scale industries units.
- (xiii) Medical & Health It is proposed to open 2 mobile health units, 2 six bedded dispensaries-cum-MCW centres in mandi towns and 4 aid posts in amenity villages.

- (xiv) Education The programme comprises opening of 162 primary schools, raising of 8 schools to the upper primary level and one school to the secondary level.
- (xv) Ayurved 10 Ayurvedic dispensaries will be opened.

10.36 On completion, the project would provide year round irrigation to 6.00 lakhs hectares and also bring 1.00 lakh hectares of non-irrigable sand-dunes surrounding the irrigated areas under controlled pasture development. It would complete a road net work of 2393 Kms. in the inaccessible areas and provide essential social amenities for 1.04 lakh farm and landless labour families. The project would lead to a more intensive cropping pattern and higher yields.

CAD Chambal Project Phase-II

10.37 The cost of the project is estimated at Rs.62.00 crores, and the project period 6 years, commencing 1980-81. The detailed project report is being prepared. The major items of work to be taken up are:—

- (i) additional drainage in 62,000 hectares;
- (ii) improvement of canal capacity, canal lining, control structures etc.;
- (iii) on-farm development of about 70,000 hectares; and
- (iv) strengthening of agricultural research and extension services.

10.38 Two new areas of work proposed to be included are:—

- (i) programmes of animal husbandry, forestry and roads, and
- (ii) providing additional irrigation by lift and other extension schemes.

10.39 An amount of Rs.3.90 crores has been provided during the period 1978-83.

Rajasthan Land Development Corporation

10.40. Land Development involves realignment of field boundaries to provide for rationalised water courses and field drains, land shaping, provision for road access to each field and has to be undertaken on catchment basis involving all concerned farmers. Efforts were made for implementation of land development projects on these lines in the Chambal area, but satisfactory progress could not be possible due to a number of difficulties particularly in regard to unwillingness of some of the farmers to participate, non-eligibility of others due to defective titles or overdues to revenue and other bodies and lack of up-to-date land records etc. Although, in 1974, the Colonisation (Amendment) Act was promulgated to make land development compulsory and the Agriculture Credit (Removal of Difficulties) Act to remove difficulties in loaning by commercial banks, it was considered necessary to set up a statutory body to find a comprehensive answer to these and other difficulties. Accordingly, the Rajasthan Land Development Corporation was established in 1975. It acts as a financial intermediary for OFD Works of the projects which are mainly financed by commercial credit to the farmers. The authorised share capital of RLDC is Rs.10.00 crores and its subscribed capital is Rs. 2.50 crores.

10.41 At present the Corporation is assisting execution of two CAD projects viz. R.C.P. Stage-I Phase-I and Chambal Project Phase-I. During this plan period it is expected that the Corporation will cover the Rajasthan Canal Project, Stage-I Phase-II, RCP Stage II, Chambal Phase-II. In addition, pilot projects for Gang Canal and Bhakra Command Area are already under implementation and detailed projects for these two areas are under formulation. It is expected that work in these project areas would start in full swing from 1979-80 and onwards. In Gang Canal and Bhakra Canal areas it is proposed to cover 1.41 lakh hectares each out of the total command area of 3.04 lakh hectares and 3.68 lakh hectares respectively during this plan period.

10.42 During the period 1978-83, a sum of Rs. 1.65 crores has been provided for share capital to the Rajasthan Land Development Corporation and Rs. 5.60 crores for State share of special loans. A sum of Rs. 3.35 crores is also proposed for development of Government land in the RCP area. These outlays are only in respect of RCP and Chambal projects.

CHAPTER XI

Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries

Animal Husbandry in Rajasthan is a major economic activity contributing over 10 per cent to the State domestic product. The State produces 2.8 million tonnes of milk, 115 thousand tonnes of fish and about 12 thousand tonnes of wool annually which accounts for 10 and 40 per cent respectively of the total milk and wool produced in the country. The State's cattle and sheep population constitutes 7 and 21 per cent of the total cattle and sheep population of India.

11.2 The total population of livestock in the State, estimated at 416.86 lakh during 1977, is expected to increase to 493.84 lakh by 1983. The income elasticity of demand for livestock products being high, the demand for these products is anticipated to grow at a faster rate with increased incomes. Rajasthan thus has a great potential for development of livestock production.

11.3 Livestock production practices are not only labour intensive but also labour distributive and rural in nature. As observed by the National Commission on Agriculture the promotion of livestock production through the weaker sections of society could be relied upon as a major instrument of social change for supplementing the income and providing a large scope for improvement of these sections of people in the rural areas.

11.4 The State plan thus lays greater emphasis on the development of this sector. The proposed outlays for 1978-83 are given below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Item	Out lay 1978-83
1. Animal Husbandry	836.33
2. Sheep & Wool	275.00
3. Dairy Development	1000.00
4. Fisheries	250.00
5. Education & Research (Udaipur University)	50.00
TOTAL	2411.33

11.5 In addition to this, funds would be available under the DPAP, Desert Development Programme and other Centrally Sponsored Schemes and programmes as also through institutional finance.

11.6 The principal objectives of animal husbandry

and dairying programmes in the Plan would be as follows:

- (i) To promote adoption of improved methods of animal husbandry such as better feeding and breeding, proper management and animal health cover and disease control for improvement in the productivity of livestock.
- (ii) To augment considerably production of livestock products such as milk, eggs, poultry, wool, fish and mutton etc.
- (iii) To organise marketing of produce through functional cooperatives.

Targets of Livestock Production

11.7 The level of annual production of milk has gone up from 23.70 lakh tonnes in 1973-74 to 28.24 lakh tonnes in 1977-78. Egg production is reported to have reached a level of 115 million per annum by 1977-78 as against 103 million in 1973-74 and that of wool to 1.22 lakh quintals from 1.02 lakh quintals. The targets proposed for the 1978-83 Plan are as below:—

Item	Unit	Estimated production 1977-78	Target for 1982-83
1. Milk	Lakh Tonnes	28.24	36.00
2. Eggs	Million Nos.	115	140
3. Wool	Lakh quintals	1.22	1.58
4. Fish	Thousand tonnes	11.50	16.00

11.8 The Sector-wise details are given below:—

Animal Husbandry

11.9 The Plan under this sector aims at promotion of cattle development through field oriented approach so as to preserve, multiply and improve the promising cattle breeds on the one hand, and cross breeding of non descript cattle on the other; introduction of improved fodder farming; goshala development; organised marketing including improvement of cattle fairs; intensification of poultry development programmes; organised development of other livestock species such as camel, goat and pigs; and providing of adequate animal health cover and veterinary services.

Cattle & Buffalo Development

11.10 Programmes for development of cattle shall be continued in the milk shed areas by the Rajasthan State Dairy Federation. Other areas and other livestock in the State have to be taken care of under the development operations of the State Animal Husbandry Department. It is estimated that there would be about 5 million cattle and buffaloes which may not be covered by dairy programmes in the milk shed areas and in districts not covered by programmes of the Dairy Federation. The cattle breeding policy accepted by the State Government envisages cross breeding in the milk sheds of the dairy projects specially those in the eastern and southern districts of the State. In areas which do not offer potential for fodder development and areas having Rathi and Tharparkar breeds the accepted policy is improvement through selection (selective breeding).

11.11 A similar policy would be followed for the famous drought breed Nagori. In the tracts of Kankrej, Gir, Haryana and Malvi selective breeding and cross breeding would be practised simultaneously. In areas of non-descript breeds the thrust would be on cross breeding. Necessary provision has, therefore, been made for posting of pedigree bulls and artificial insemination.

11.12 A buffalo farm is also proposed to be set up with a foundation stock of 200 for development of buffaloes. The farm will be opened at a suitable place having potential for fodder cultivation with necessary prerequisites like medical and transportation. This farm would supply Murra buffalo bulls for breeding purposes. A provision of Rs.31.50 lakhs has been made in the Plan for the proposed buffalo farm.

Development of Cattle Fairs and Livestock Marketing

11.13 Rajasthan is the home tract of various breeds of different livestock species most of which are of country wide fame. They are Nagori bullocks, Rathi and Tharparkar cows, Malvi horses, Bikaneri camels, Chokla, Magra and many other breeds of sheep and Jakrana, Sirohi and Marwari breeds of goat. In view of the increasing importance of livestock marketing and the large scale transaction of livestock at cattle fairs a Master Plan is being prepared for improvement of the cattle fair grounds. A provision of Rs. 31.18 lakhs has been made in the Plan for development of the cattle fairs and thereby providing of better marketing facilities.

Feed and Fodder Development

11.14 The importance of fodder development in the context of intensive cattle development programme in Rajasthan hardly needs any emphasis. It is proposed that Fodder seed farms for production and distribution of napier roots and other grass seed and forage seeds would be taken up. Two new districts are proposed to be covered under the programme of Intensive Fodder Demonstration. Presently this programme is going on in four districts. Registered fodder seed growers pro-

gramme is also proposed to be introduced on a selective basis in districts having adequate irrigation facilities. An outlay of Rs. 6.96 lakhs has been proposed for these activities.

Goshala Development

11.15 To supplement the Government efforts for development of the cattle wealth it will be useful to utilise the facilities available with private institutions like goshalas. There are 159 goshalas in Rajasthan at present. NCA has also recommended that facilities available with selected goshalas should be utilised by the Government for developing sizeable herds of pure breed cattle and for undertaking cross-breeding programmes for increased milk production by providing necessary technical and financial assistance. It is proposed to select 20 suitable goshalas and grant assistance to them in the form of subsidy for undertaking cattle development programmes. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been made for this purpose.

Camel Development

11.16 Rajasthan has the distinction of having about 70 per cent of the camel population of the country. A provision of Rs. 23.50 lakhs has been made for setting up 3 Surra Control units and investigation laboratories during the Plan period.

Pig Farming

11.17 It is felt that pig rearing could develop as a profitable proposition particularly for the weaker sections of society. Some work in this direction is in progress under the Special Animal Husbandry Programme. It is proposed to intensify the efforts to popularise pig farming during the plan and a provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has, therefore, been made for this purpose.

Goat Development

11.18 Rajasthan is the home tract of Jakrana, Sirohi and Marwari breeds of goat known for milk and mutton. The goat population of Rajasthan is more than 13 millions, which is almost 18 per cent of India's total goat population. Their droppings provide manure for the soil. Export of goat skin casings and hair also earns valuable foreign exchange. Presently, a large number of goats are exported daily from Rajasthan to Delhi, Ahmedabad and Bombay for mutton. The programme for goat development will immensely help in improving the lot of weaker sections of society. It is, therefore, proposed to set up a goat breeding farm, with a breeding stock of 200 Jamnapari goats and 20 bucks. The farm will maintain batches of promising local breeds also for conducting cross breeding trials. An outlay of Rs. 7.75 lakhs has been made for goat development during the plan period.

Poultry Development

11.19 In order to intensify the existing poultry development programmes and to organise suitable marketing

for poultry produce it is proposed to set up a Poultry Corporation in the State. The programmes during the plan period envisage expansion of poultry units in the rural areas around big cities, establishment of 3 more Poultry Estates at Ajmer, Jodhpur and Udaipur and the strengthening of poultry farms and the setting up of a duck farm. A provision of Rs. 42.33 lakhs has been made for setting up of the proposed Corporation and other poultry development programmes.

Animal Health & Veterinary Services

11.20 To improve the production of indigenous livestock, massive cross breeding with exotic animals had been initiated in the fourth and fifth plan periods. The exotic cross bred animals are more susceptible to diseases and pests prevalent in India and without adequate health cover all efforts towards improving their production capacity through cross breeding fails. The National Commission on Agriculture has also laid great emphasis on the need for improving the existing facilities for treatment of livestock diseases. There has been an increase in the number of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries in the State during the last fifteen years, but without adequate improvement of the facilities for treatment of livestock diseases. Huge funds are required to attain the standards laid down by the NCA. Due to resource constraint, the proposals under the plan are only to open 300 new veterinary dispensaries, 100 hospitals and 200 aid posts so as to make up the existing deficiencies to some extent. Most of the institutions continue to be poorly equipped and housed. Provision has been made for equipment, buildings and strengthening of the existing hospitals.

11.21 In order to introduce a multi disciplinary approach in combating animal diseases, reproductive disorders and nutritional imbalances, provide facilities of veterinary vaccines, disease investigation & surgical operations, and to promote efficient veterinary clinical services as a supplement to the on going massive dairy development programmes in the State 6 veterinary hospitals at Jaipur, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Kota and Bikaner are proposed to be converted into poly clinics.

11.22 Diseases like T.B., Brucellosis, Mastitis, Rabies and Fascioliasis pose a serious threat to the developing dairy and livestock industry. The chances of quick dissemination of the disease, as also direct and indirect economic losses due to these diseases are tremendous. It is, therefore, proposed to establish Disease Surveillance-Cum-Control Units for control of these diseases.

11.23 The expansion of Biological Products Laboratory at Jaipur, taken up under the Centrally Sponsored programme is already in progress. The Government of India has also agreed, in principle to set up a Central Disease Diagnostic Complex with the Biological Products Laboratory. Provision has been made to meet the State share of expenditure on both of these schemes during the plan period.

11.24 The animal health coverage programmes envisaged during the Plan period call for an increased number of

trained personnel. To cope with the increasing requirement the existing Animal Husbandry School at Jaipur would be strengthened with hostel facilities for at least 100 trainees. Besides regular courses, the Institute will also organise orientation & refresher courses for compounders, livestock inspectors and veterinary assistants.

11.25 In the existing set up, the District Animal Husbandry Offices have very limited physical facilities and staff. Four of the districts viz., Sikar, Sawaimadhopur, Sirohi and Bundi do not yet have District Animal Husbandry Offices. It is, therefore, proposed to suitably strengthen the existing district offices and to set up district offices in the remaining districts. Commensurate with the expansion of animal husbandry services, the head-quarter at the State level would also be suitably strengthened and re-organised.

11.26 An outlay of Rs. 602.67 lakhs has been provided for the proposed animal health and veterinary services and for strengthening of the administrative set up.

Sheep and Wool

11.27 Sheep farming is an important rural vocation in the State. It has a vast employment potential particularly in the drought prone and desert areas. Between the years 1972 and 1977, the sheep population in the State increased from 85 to 100 lakhs. The increase during the period 1972 to 1977 is, therefore, considered significant and may be attributed to the propagation of better sheep husbandry practice, increased health coverage and consciousness of the sheep breeders towards new sheep management practices.

11.28 Efforts have been made in the past both under the State Plan, and Centrally sponsored programmes, for development of sheep and wool in the State. A Sheep and Wool Marketing Federation has also been set up recently for organising marketing of wool and live animals through a net-work of marketing societies.

11.29 The strategy during the Plan aims at intensification of the efforts made earlier by suitable restructuring of programmes, based on past experience.

11.30 Under the revised strategy the cross breeding programme would be concentrated mainly on Nali, Malpura and Sonali breeds. All the existing Sheep & Wool Extension Centres and Artificial Insemination Centres will be merged. All these centres will have an integrated approach and look after all activities relating to breeding and health cover etc. About 50 lakh sheep are proposed to be brought in the fold of departmental activities during the plan period. For effective co-ordination and control new district offices are also proposed to be opened at Banswara, Pali and Tonk.

11.31 The Disease Investigation Laboratory, presently located at Jaipur, is proposed to be shifted to Jodhpur, so as to benefit a larger number of sheep farmers. Specialities would be created for Virological and Pathological examinations. A provision of Rs. 10.48 lakhs has been made for this purpose. This amount also includes a provision of Rs. 0.50 lakhs for equipment.

11.32 Sheep migration is a major problem in the State. It is envisaged to undertake large scale pasture development work on the left bank of the Rajasthan Canal. A Migration Control cell is proposed to be created at the Headquarters to co-ordinate and organise systematic migration of sheep every year. Sheep breeders would be advised about the timing and place of migration. They would also be provided with veterinary aid, facilities for watering and marketing of wool and animals on migration routes. Pasture development through private sheep farmers will also be encouraged.

11.33 To cope with the growing needs of trained personnel under the expanded programme the Sheep and Wool Training Institute at Jaipur would be suitably strengthened. It is further proposed to provide library, lecture hall and hostel facilities at this Training Institute. An outlay of Rs. 13.14 lakhs has, therefore, been made under this head.

11.34 A provision of Rs. 16.00 lakhs has been made for providing share capital contribution for the Sheep and Wool Marketing Federation.

11.35 Under the dairy development programme, cooperative societies of milk producers organised at the village level have been very successful. The programme is, therefore, proposed to be introduced under sheep and wool development also. A target for formation of about 600 cooperative societies by the end of 1982-83 has been fixed.

Dairy Development

11.36 During the later years of the Fourth Plan an ambitious programme of dairy development was launched in the State to mop up surplus liquid milk from the rural areas through organisation of producers cooperatives and their federation into the Union at the district level. Work on construction of feeder balancing dairies and a liquid plant with chilling centres was initiated under financial assistance from various sources like IDC, NCDC and DPAP, besides State plan. The programme was extended to cover 15 districts during Fifth plan. In 1974-75 the IDA assisted Dairy Development Project costing Rs. 41.44 crores was taken up. The project is under implementation in the six eastern districts of Alwar, Bhilwara, Jaipur, Ajmer, Sawaimadhopur and Tonk. It would benefit 3.90 lakhs farm families and generate employment for 10,000 persons in rural areas. For procurement of milk from the rural areas 1460 dairy cooperative have been organised having a membership of 75000. These societies are collecting about 2.24 lakh litres of milk per day. This accounts approximately for 14 percent of the marketable surplus. Seven milk producers cooperative unions have been set up and 2 feeder balancing dairies, one feeder dairy and 6 chilling plants initiated during the Fourth plan have been commissioned. Works have been initiated for construction of 2 new feeder balancing dairies, expansion of 1 feeder dairy and 7 chilling centres. To provide facilities for cattle development through supply of technical inputs, work has been initiated on 4 feed mills and 8 semen banks have been completed.

11.37 For providing better health cover also, programmes have been initiated for treatment and disease prevention.

11.38 As against an expenditure of Rs. 436.40 lakhs under the State plan during the Fifth Plan period (1974-78), an outlay of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs has been made for the period 1978-83, of this Rs. 490.00 lakhs is to meet the committed liabilities of the ongoing IDA assisted dairy development project and for its follow up. The remaining amount is for programmes of dairy development in non-IDA areas, direction and administration and to meet the State share of the Centrally sponsored scheme of calf rearing.

11.39 Keeping in view the large surplus milk potential that is available in the State, and further scope for development, it is proposed to create facilities to process 10.00 lakh litres per day by the end of 1982-83 by completing the dairy plants initiated during the Fifth plan period and by setting up new plants at Hanumangarh, Sikar, Udaipur, and Kota. To feed these plants to their rated capacities all the chilling plants initiated earlier will be commissioned. Twelve new chilling plants will also be established in the milk shed of the various unions.

11.40 Milk production is expected to rise to 36.00 lakh tonnes by the end of 1982-83. Out of this, 18.42 lakh tonnes is expected to be marketable surplus. By creating various facilities, on an average 7 lakh litres of milk would be procured per day through organised dairy cooperative societies which will account for 14 percent of the available surplus milk or 7 percent of the total milk production in the State. The proposed quantity of the milk would be procured through organisation of 3200 dairy cooperative societies to be federated in 12 unions, which will cover 22 districts of the State. A provision of Rs. 33.00 lakhs has been kept for these dairy cooperative societies.

11.41 All out efforts would be made for implementing the comprehensive programmes of cattle development in milk sheds of the unions. To augment the cross-breeding and cattle improvement programmes new farms for Rathi and Holsteincattle will be established. A provision of Rs. 60.00 lakhs has been kept for this purpose as State share.

11.42 Semen banks will be established at all the unions. 1500 societies are proposed to be covered under Artificial Insemination. Four feed mills taken up during the Fifth plan will be completed and action initiated to establish 2 new feed mills. To provide effective animal health coverage 100 mobile and emergency units would be established.

11.43 To implement the massive dairy programme manpower development is of vital importance and for this purpose 3 new training centres for the training of rural youths in milk testing, record keeping, first aid and artificial inseminations would be established. A provision of Rs. 175.00 lakhs has, therefore, been kept for training and extension activities.

11.44 Under the Centrally sponsored heifer rearing project, small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers are being provided assistance for rearing cross bred heifers. The project is expected to continue during the plan period 1978-83 also. A sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has, therefore, been provided to meet the State share under this scheme.

11.45 With the sanctioning of the IDA project the Rajasthan State Dairy Development Corporation was set up during the Fifth plan. All the dairy development programmes were organised on the Amul pattern which envisages a two tier cooperative structure of primary co-operative societies at the village level and their federation into a union at the district/regional level. For proper coordination of the various programmes the Government has decided to merge the two organisations and set up the Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation at the State level. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been kept for this purpose.

Fisheries

11.46 The State is potentially rich in various inland fishery resources having about 3 lakh hectares of water areas in the form of ponds, tanks, medium and major reservoirs which can be developed for fish culture and fishery management. The present annual fish production from these sources is about 11.5 thousand tonnes which can be augmented considerably by adoption of scientific techniques.

11.47 During the Fifth plan emphasis had been laid mainly on the development of reservoir fishery, setting-up of fish breeding centres and fish seed farms for increasing the production of fish seed of cultivable species. Three Fish Farmers Development Agencies were established in Bhilwara, Tonk and Ajmer districts to develop small water areas through adoption of intensive fish culture. Efforts were made to organise fishermen co-operative societies. Special attention was also given to development of fisheries in the tribal areas of the State. As a result of these efforts, the level of spawn production reached 110 million and that of fry and fingerlings to 30 million by the end of the 1977-78 as against 39 million and 10 million respectively in 1973-74. The fish production has increased from 8.5 thousand tonnes in 1973-74 to 11.5 thousand tonnes in 1977-78. The outlay proposed for 1978-83 for these activities is Rs. 250.00 lakhs.

11.48 The strategy for development under this sector would be to continue schemes regarding establishment of fish breeding centres and fish seed farms, estimation

of new water resources, development of canal fishery, organisation of fisherman co-operative societies, etc. It is also proposed to set up a Fisheries Development Corporation to take up development of reservoir fisheries in an integrated manner and the production of fish by improved management technology supported by fish seed production, cold chain facilities at production centres and by a marketing structure based on a functional system of fisheries co-operatives. In the beginning nearly 40 thousand hectares of water areas would be brought under the management of the proposed Corporation. This would be extended to 70 thousand hectares by the end of 1982-83. All aspects of fish seed production, inputs supply and marketing of fish production shall be managed by the Corporation. Thirteen new fish seed farms and 25 Dry Bundh Breeding Centres would be constructed and 1250 hectares of rearing area would be arranged by way of improvement of existing ponds nearby the production centres. About 70 million carp fingerlings would be arranged for stocking purposes. Fishermen cooperative societies would be set up around the production centres.

11.49 By the end of 1982-83 the annual fish production in the State is estimated to reach 16.0 thousand tonnes.

Education & Research

11.50 There is a great scope for improving livestock by the application of science and technology. This can be achieved only through creation of sound and efficient system of education and research in animal science. Presently the College of Veterinary and Animal Science Bikaner, University of Udaipur, has been running degree and post graduate courses in various disciplines of veterinary and animal science. The College of Agriculture, Udaipur also imparts B.Sc. degree in dairy technology, post graduate teaching in dairy science and animal husbandry. The Agriculture University Udaipur is also responsible for research in the field of animal husbandry.

11.51 An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been made in the plan for the Agriculture University, Udaipur for stepping up teaching activities, extension and research. Rs. 8.00 lakhs out of the provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been earmarked for meeting the State share for the dairy technology course.

CHAPTER XII

Forestry

In the formulation of the plan schemes for the forestry sector the fact that the forest cover in the State is grossly inadequate and the importance of development and intensive management of forests which is not only warranted by economic considerations but also by the vital ecological needs of the State, have been borne in mind. As against the prescribed 33 percent coverage under forests as per the National Forest Policy, the area under the management of the Forest Department is a mere 10.5 percent of the geographical area. Moreover, in the first place, the area under the control of the Department is not evenly spread over the State and is mainly confined to the Southern and South-Eastern parts of the State and secondly, a substantial portion of this 10.5 percent has only nominal forest cover.

12.2 Several factors have contributed to the inadequacy of the forest and these include the liberal concessions available to certain categories of people in the matter of collection of fuel wood and small timber for agricultural purposes and the grazing facilities for cattle. The State Government has given its earnest consideration to the various problems facing the forestry plans and formulated schemes which while conforming with the general guidelines would, it is felt, help achieve the desired goals.

12.3 Attempts have been made during the previous plans towards a systematic management of the forests. A beginning was made with stress on demarcation and settlement of forest areas, introduction of regular plans for all divisions, improvement of pastures, rehabilitation of degraded forests, soil conservation measures in erosion susceptible areas and raising of economic plantations. During the Fifth plan, in addition to the above, efforts were made to switch over from the contract system to departmental working of forest coupes for timber, firewood, charcoal, bamboo and katha which has significantly increased the State revenue from forest produce and ensured payment of timely and fair wages to the workers. Tendu patta has also been nationalised and now all contracts of minor forest produce are given to the Tribal Development Corporation only. These efforts have largely benefited the tribals by substantially increasing their earnings.

12.4 With the competing demand of land for agriculture and other uses it is almost impossible to achieve the National Policy prescription of having 33 percent of geographical area under 'Conventional Forest Cover'. Implementation of the social forestry programmes as

suggested by the National Commission on Agriculture appears to be the only solution to the problem. Only through planned extension of tree growth in the country side, it would be possible to bring about the prescribed 1/3rd area under tree cover.

12.5 The plan proposals for forestry in the State have been formulated in the light of the recommendations of the Bhanot Committee constituted to lay down the State's Forest policy. The proposals have been accordingly framed by paying special attention to social forestry schemes like raising of shelterbelt plantations along roads and canals. Reforestation of degraded forests, mixed plantations on waste lands and community lands, farm forestry schemes of forest protection, forest research, and preservation of environment and wild life have also been given due priority. Execution of previous plans has brought out some gaps in formulation, implementation and correct evaluation of various development schemes. Efforts have, therefore, been made to remove these gaps by providing an organisation for planning, project formulation and evaluation.

12.6 With these objects in view, schemes for Rs. 1470.33 lakhs have been proposed under the State plan for 1978-83. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 470.33 lakhs is for the committed liabilities of the ongoing afforestation works of the IDA assisted CAD projects of Rajasthan Canal Command Area and the Chambal Command Area. The Government of India share for implementing the proposed social forestry schemes is anticipated to be of the order of about Rs. 5 crores. Additional funds would also be available under the DPAP, Desert Development Programme and the Special Central Assistance for Tribal sub-plan area.

12.7 The continuing and new schemes proposed during the plan are described below :—

Working Plan Organisation

12.8 Timely revision of working plans is essential to maintain continuity of forest management. The absence of a working plan of a forest division disturbs the entire schedule of operations resulting in total loss both in terms of money and out-turn. All forest divisions in the State have been covered under regular working plans but revision of some of these divisions have fallen in arrears mainly because of paucity of funds. It is now proposed to cover this backlog during the plan period. An outlay of Rs. 4.98 lakhs has been proposed for this work,

Planning, Project Formulation & Evaluation

12.9 Proper planning and project formulation is an important pre-requisite of a successful forestry development programme. The need for creation of an efficient organisation for planning, review and evaluation of the programmes has become all the more important in view of the extensive social forestry programmes envisaged during the plan period with central assistance. A nucleus cell created during the Fifth plan for project formulation is, therefore, proposed to be expanded substantially to form an infrastructure for planning forestry programmes at the State level. This cell will plan for future development and prepare projects for different areas after ascertaining the potential. The work regarding monitoring the implementation of plan programmes will also be done by this Cell. An outlay of Rs. 23.33 lakhs has been made for this purpose.

Research

12.10 With the implementation of social forestry programmes, cultivation of suitable fruit plants that can be raised with minimal care is going to be an important work of field foresters. This will require guidance by persons suitably trained in horticulture. It is, therefore, proposed to add a horticultural wing to the Silvicultural organisation in the department and a provision of Rs. 6.79 lakhs has accordingly been made for it.

Training

12.11 It is estimated that about 104 Rangers/Deputy Rangers, 519 Foresters and 359 Forest guards, duly trained, would be required to implement the plan programmes. To cope with this requirement existing training facilities would be upgraded and expanded. Forest personnel will have to be sent for training outside the State as well. An outlay of Rs. 17.25 lakhs has been made to meet the expenditure on this account.

Rehabilitation of degraded forests

12.12 This is an ongoing plan scheme under which the areas felled in the past were fenced and some cultural operations carried out. Experience has shown that in the absence of planting and other moisture conserving devices, the desired rate of growth of forest trees could not be obtained. The scheme is, therefore, being modified to include planting of suitable fuelwood and timber species to supplement the coppice crop. The new scheme of rehabilitation of degraded forests will be similar to the social forestry scheme of reforestation of degraded forests. An outlay of Rs. 25.03 lakhs is proposed for this scheme.

Forest Protection

12.13 Wanton destruction of forests is resulting in ecological imbalance causing extremes of temperature, high velocity winds, low humidity and a high rate of evaporation losses. Indiscriminate fellings of trees have accelerated soil erosion leading to loss of production, choking of river beds and recurring floods and famines.

To effectively deal with the illicit cutting and removal of trees, special flying squads equipped with jeeps and police personnel are proposed for vulnerable areas of Chittorgarh, Banswara, Baran, Dholpur and Jaipur forest divisions and a provision of Rs. 37.00 lakhs has been made for the purpose.

Consolidation, Demarcation & Settlement

12.14 Under this scheme forest areas are surveyed and demarcated with the help of monoliths and boundary pillars and notified as reserved or protected forests after inquiring and recording the rights and concessions of the villagers over the forest produce. It is estimated that the following work remained incomplete at the end of 1977-78:—

(Area in sq. kms.)

(i) Area for which preliminary notification is to be issued	1,500
(ii) Area to be surveyed	3,000
(iii) Area in which monoliths are to be fixed	11,000
(iv) Area for final notification	8,000

The delay in forest settlement operations causes hardship to the people living near forest areas and at the same time adversely affects the forest protection. In order to expedite the forest settlement operations it is proposed to suitably strengthen the supervisory and field level staff engaged in this work. An outlay of Rs. 34.22 lakhs is proposed for this.

Preservation of Wild Life

12.15 Rajasthan occupies an important place on the wild life map of India. There are 11 wild life sanctuaries in the State. Three of these viz., Bharatpur, Sawai-Madhopur (Ranthambhore) and Sariska have achieved international fame. A decision to establish a Desert National Park in Thar desert has already been taken. There are other areas which can also be declared as wild life sanctuaries. Already proposals for covering area around Sitamata in district Udaipur and some other areas in the desert districts which have a rich fauna have been formulated and are in an advanced stage. During the plan period efforts will be made to protect the flora and fauna of the existing sanctuaries from illicit cuttings and poaching and new sanctuaries would be established in areas having wild life potential. For effective protection of wild life, it is necessary to have a number of suitably equipped flying squads. Programmes for preserving important places like Mount Abu as 'Biome' reserve, and carry out studies for finding the requirements of the valuable but threatened species in terms of food, movement, space and ideal breeding conditions etc. are also on the anvil. Attempts will also be made to improve the lot of wild animals kept in captivity. Safari parks are also proposed to be created at appropriate places for this purpose. For proper co-ordination of all these programmes a suitably equipped Directorate of Environmental Conservation is proposed. For preservation of wild life the outlay proposed is Rs. 100.10 lakhs.

Social Forestry Programmes

12.16 The importance of social forestry programmes has already been explained. It is proposed to raise shelter belt plantation along the road side over 3925 hectares of area with assistance from Government of India. Provision for the State share of Rs. 371.13 lakhs has been kept under the State plan.

Reforestation of degraded forests

12.17 Out of a total area of 35891 sq. kms. of forests in the State, about 22891 sq. kms. of the area is covered either by a degraded tree crop or is just barren. In the past these areas supported good vegetation, but continuous adverse biotic factors and ill treatment have brought them to their present state of degradation. About half of these degraded areas are still capable of supporting firewood and small timber crop if proper protection and planting is done. It is proposed to reforest 44300 hectares of such areas under the Centrally assisted scheme for reforestation of degraded forests. A provision of Rs. 160.03 lakhs has been made in the plan as State share to meet the expenditure on this account.

Mixed plantation

12.18 Considerable areas of depleted forest lands, unoccupied Government waste lands and community lands are available all over the State. These areas neither produce fuel nor provide fodder to the village cattle. Programmes for raising fuel and fodder crops on such lands had been started during the Fifth plan as part of the centrally sponsored programme. The scheme will be continued during 1978-83 also with suitable modifications, on the basis of past experience. For proper execution of this programme, association of the local people would also be necessary. To seek their support and full involvement it will be necessary to give wide and adequate publicity to this programme. An outlay of Rs. 85.79 lakhs has, therefore, been made for plantation purposes and for setting up a publicity cell at the headquarters.

Farm Forestry

12.19 Increasing demand and consequent high prices of fuelwood in towns has induced the farmers to

fell trees standing on their lands. Extensive farm lands which once had substantial number of trees are now more or less devoid of tree growth. This has resulted in a monoculture of short duration crops in extensive areas—an ideal condition for multiplication of insects and pests. The hydrological cycle has also been disturbed on this account. This ultimately results in more losses of moisture, soil fertility and soil erosion. It is, therefore, proposed to introduce the practice of growing trees on and around agricultural field. This would not only help the farmer to meet his requirements of fuel, fruits, cattle and goat feeds but also provide an uninterrupted series of wind breaks and shelter belts.

12.20 Comprehensive extension work is, however, needed to prepare the farmer to take to growing of trees on farms. Arrangements for supply of suitable plants will also have to be made. An outlay of Rs. 60.99 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme. The target for distribution of seedlings is 30 lakhs.

Afforestation in RCP and Chambal Command Areas

12.21 Afforestation along canal banks & roads and near village abadis and pasture development works are being executed in the Rajasthan Canal Project and Chambal Command areas as part of the World Bank Projects under implementation since 1974-75. The remaining work of plantation on 1712 hectares and pasture development of 19500 hectares of the Rajasthan Canal Project area and plantation in 350 hectares of Chambal Command area would be done during the plan period.

12.22 An outlay of Rs. 467.00 lakhs for the Rajasthan Canal Project area and Rs. 3.33 lakhs for Chambal Command area has been made for these works.

Forest Development Corporation

12.23 It is proposed to establish a Forest Development Corporation for taking up production forestry and regulating forest trading activities. A provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been kept for providing the State share capital contribution towards this Corporation.

CHAPTER XIII

Desert Area Development

In its interim report on desert development the National Commission on Agriculture had identified the area covered by 11 districts of the State as constituting the desert area of Rajasthan. These districts containing 61 percent of the area of the State and 38 percent of the population form a compact block which is part of the great Indian desert known as the 'Thar'.

13.2 These areas have low and erratic rainfall, limited surface irrigation and ground water potential, high evaporation and large diurnal temperature variations. Sand storms are a common feature, and the soil is sandy and subject to wind erosion. Rodent infestation along-with other biotic factors, is as much responsible for desert conditions as agro-economic factors.

13.3 The problems of the Rajasthan desert are compounded because, unlike other deserts of the world, it has a comparatively high population density. A living desert like this needs different solutions for problems than in the case of purely uninhabited regions. Livestock occupies an important position in the desert economy. In spite of adverse conditions, there is increasing pressure of bringing land under crop cultivation. Further, most cultivators do farming and the percentage of people relying purely on livestock is small. Two thirds of the persons engaged in economic activity are classified as agriculturists.

13.4 The Indian Desert does have very good breeds of cattle like Rathi, Nagori, Tharparkar and Kankrej. The important sheep breeds like Nali, Pugal, Magra, Chokhla, Marwari and Jaisalmeri produce wool from coarse, medium to fine quality which is very good for carpets. Due to ravages of famines there had been migration of live stock and deterioration in its qualities. The better breeds have been either decimated or sold out or have slowly changed into non-descript varieties on account of indiscriminate inter-breeding.

13.5 These breeds could be improved, provided an incentive was available in the form of assured market for livestock products, and adequate water and fodder supply. Unfortunately 90 percent of the villages of the desert areas have water supply problems.

13.6 Another factor which has restricted developmental efforts is the lack of infrastructure. Kilometrage of surface roads in Jaisalmer is about 3 kms. per 100 sq. kms.

13.7 In the pre-independence era and the beginning of the post-independence period ideas on desert development were confined to covering small portions of this area by bringing waters from out-side through major irrigation projects. The focus was not so much on halting the spread of desert conditions but on utilisation of surplus waters of river systems. The Gang and Bhakra canal systems and the Rajasthan Canal Project are examples of this effort.

13.8 While bringing of waters through major irrigation projects has brought prosperity to the Command Areas, the ultimate coverage through such projects will be quite small. Attention has, therefore, to be focussed on assessment and development of the resources available within the desert for meeting the needs of the population and halting desertification. The problem with respect to crop agriculture is that while average years' yields are fairly good in spite of low input cost, the yields come down to 10 to 30 percent in years of low and erratic rainfall, and are still lower in drought years. It is these fluctuations in rain fall which are responsible for destabilisation of the rural economy necessitating frequent famine relief operations. Desert areas in the State are endowed with rich rural wealth. Nutritious grasses like 'sevan' and 'dhaman' which are known for their resistance to drought are found in the desert. As long as sufficient quantity of fodder and drinking water is available, cattle ownership provides a means of livelihood by making available milk and milk products.

13.9 A meaningful attack on desert problems will not be possible by considering piece-meal schemes even in major investment activities like Drought Prone Area Programme and Desert Development Programme. What is necessary is a comprehensive plan which integrates all major investment activities necessary for the desert region instead of sectoral approach as in the past and leads to the creation of permanent assets. It is felt that this integrated approach will, on the one hand lead to an increase in growth, productivity and employment and on the other, help restore the ecological balance. Programmes of afforestation and pasture development should be taken up simultaneously with schemes to reduce livestock population and increase productivity of live stock and agriculture. At the same time, efforts are required to reduce the pressure on agriculture through alternative employment avenues.

13.10 A Centrally Sponsored Rural Works Programme for drought prone areas was started in the Fourth plan, with emphasis on afforestation, soil conservation, irrigation and road works. While these programmes did make a limited contribution to the restoration of ecological balance, this was considered only a secondary benefit, the main criterion for selection of works being employment potential.

13.11 During this period the State Government prepared several drought proofing projects, as well as intensive sheep and cattle development projects, which led to a shift in emphasis from the Rural Works Programme to schemes based on a comprehensive assessment of developmental needs with a focus on economic harnessing of the locally available resources. The Rural Works Programme was rechristened as the Drought Prone Areas Programme from 1970-71. It aimed at creating labour intensive durable assets and providing employment to the local people. Schemes like cattle and dairy development, ground water development, dry land farming practices and rural water supply assumed greater importance. This led to a total change of strategy during the Fifth plan. Emphasis was now on development in agriculture and allied sectors. In areas benefited by major irrigation systems, the emphasis shifted to optimum utilisation of water through Command Area Development.

13.12 From 1977-78 a new scheme of desert development has been launched by Government of India where the priorities will be afforestation and pasture development, soil conservation, ground water development and its utilisation, as well as rural electrification, besides animal husbandry.

The Drought Prone Areas Programme

13.13 This programme covers ten full districts of Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jalore, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali, Churu, Bikaner, Banswara and Dungarpur, and six tehsils of contiguous area viz., Bhim, Deogarh and Kherwara of Udaipur district, Beawar of Ajmer district and Jhunjhunu and Chirawa of Jhunjhunu district.

13.14 The total expenditure under DPAP during Fifth plan (1974-78) was Rs. 26.13 crores. The main achievements in different sectors during the Fifth plan period, alongwith proposals for the medium term plan 1978-83 are discussed in the following paragraphs:—

Agriculture

13.15 Detailed soil and agro-economic survey was completed over 5.39 lakh hectares and topographical survey over an area of 3.31 lakh hectares. On the basis of these surveys 21 water shed plans of 11,000 hectares were prepared and sanctioned for execution. Total provision for the 1978-83 plan period is Rs. 570.79 lakhs, out of which Rs. 200.00 lakhs are for execution of watershed plans. The proposed targets are:—

- (i) Preparation of project reports 50,000 hectares.
- (ii) Execution of watershed works 20,000 hectares.

13.16 Besides this, 8,500 dry land farming demonstrations would also be laid.

Ground Water

13.17 Under the exploitation programme the following targets were achieved during 1974-78:—

(i) Medium duty tube wells	138
(ii) Low duty tube wells	150
(iii) Dug-cum-bore wells	279

In addition, 944 wells were deepened.

13.18 Detailed hydrogeological investigations were taken up in Churu, Pali, Jalore, Barmer and Jaisalmer districts (including the Lathi Basin).

13.19 Total provision for the current plan has been kept at Rs. 547.49 lakhs out of which Rs. 254.00 lakhs are for hydrogeological investigations and the balance of Rs. 273.00 lakhs for exploitation programme. It is proposed to purchase low, medium and heavy duty rigs, and set up six pump testing units. The following targets have been fixed for ground water exploitation programme:—

(i) Medium duty tubewells	490
(ii) Low duty tubewells	600
(iii) Dug-cum-bore wells	905
(iv) Deepening by blasting	3,000

13.20 The programme of hydrogeological investigations consists of completion of the ongoing investigations in Barmer, Churu, Jaisalmer, Pali, Jalore and the Luni Basin survey in Jodhpur district. It is also proposed to take up hydrogeological investigations in Jodhpur and Nagaur districts.

Irrigation

13.21 During the period 1974-78, 109 spill-over works of the Fourth plan with a total irrigation potential of 24,147 hectares were completed. In addition to this, 56 works were sanctioned out of which 25 have been completed and 31 were in progress. On completion of these on-going works additional irrigation potential of 7,675 hectares would be created.

13.22 Out of the proposed provision of Rs.404.34 lakhs during this plan period, Rs. 204.34 lakhs are for committed items and Rs. 200 lakhs for new irrigation works in Dungarpur, Banswara and tehsils of Udaipur districts.

Forestry

13.23 Afforestation of barren hills and degraded forests in Dungarpur and Banswara districts was taken-up involving a total area of approximately 14,700 hectares. Canal side plantations over 1,965 hectares, sand dune stabilisation over 2,000 hectares and road side plantations in 30 hectares in Bikaner district were also completed by the end of March, '78.

13.24 A total provision of Rs. 235.60 lakhs is envisaged during this plan. Rs.157.01 lakhs are required for the completion of ongoing programmes and Rs. 78.59 lakhs are proposed for 3,950 hectares of new afforestation works in Dungarpur and Banswara districts.

Sheep and Pasture Development

13.25 The main programme during the Fifth Plan period was to develop 100 hectare pasture plots for sheep development and fodder production. This programme was intended to demonstrate the effect of proper feeding and environment on sheep development. Out of 94 plots which were taken up, 68 have been developed.

13.26 It is proposed to discontinue identification of any more plots during this plan period but plots of which possession has already been taken will be developed/completed. Another programme of pasture development on private lands by payment of crop compensation of Rs. 200/- per hectare and 50 percent subsidy on the cost of development is proposed to be taken up as a pilot project. The total area to be covered will be about 5600 hectares. For these programmes as well as for the ongoing programme of artificial insemination in Churu district, an outlay of Rs. 74.43 lakhs is proposed.

Cattle and Dairy

13.27 This is one of the most successful sectoral programmes under Drought Prone Area Programme and has contributed significantly to augmenting annual incomes, particularly of the weaker sections, by organised collection of milk through dairies and chilling centres in the Drought Prone Area Programme districts. The large net work of dairies in the State, both existing and proposed, will constitute a powerful infrastructure of the rural economy. During the four years of the Fifth plan 2 feeder balancing dairies with a capacity of 1 lakh litres each per day and 6 chilling plants with daily milk handling capacity from 20,000 to 30,000 litres each were commissioned. Average daily milk collection during the Fifth plan period has reached a level of 1.30 lakh litres per day. Upto March, 1978, 566 dairy cooperative societies had been formed.

13.28 During this plan period an outlay of Rs. 402.19 lakhs is proposed for completion of the ongoing programmes. This includes committed liabilities of Jodhpur and Bikaner dairies and the existing chilling plants at Merta, Pali, Pokaran, Balotra and Sardarshahar and also committed liabilities of chilling plants sanctioned in 1977-78 viz. Beawar, Barmer, Jhunjhunu, Nagaur, Phalodi and Rajgarh. Two feed mix plants with a capacity of 100 tonnes per day are to be completed in 1979-80, besides one cheese plant. It is proposed to provide for product diversification facility on 7 chilling plants for prevention of total loss of sour milk, and also for a scheme of Khoya production for Barmer district.

Lathi Series Project

13.29 In order to utilise the ground water potential of the Lathi Basin of about 3,200 sq. kms, which is estima-

ted to have enough water-mine for 50 heavy duty tubewells over almost a period of 200 years, the Lathi series project was operated for production of green fodder at 8 farms and development of Bull Mother Farm for Tharparkar bulls at Chandan in Jaisalmer. Until March, 1978, 30,000 qtls. of dry fodder was collected and 22 Tharparkar bulls reared for sale.

13.30 Fodder cultivation would be continued on 3 farms as per recommendations of the Review Committee appointed by the State Government. The total provision for the medium term plan period is Rs. 64.73 lakhs, out of which Rs. 19.00 lakhs would be on Bull Mother Farm and the remaining expenditure on fodder cultivation and drilling and maintenance of tube wells.

Power

13.31 A provision of Rs. 5.96 crores was made for the completion of seven EHT lines and electrification of villages as complement to the efforts being made for the exploitation of ground water. About 8,000 connections were released in potential areas.

13.32 During this plan period an outlay of Rs. 333.00 lakhs has been proposed for (a) 132 KV Balotra-Barmer line (Rs. 210 lakhs) (b) extra pole subsidy (Rs. 60 lakhs), and (c) committed liability for Jodhpur and Nagaur IDA projects (Rs. 63 lakhs).

Rural Water Supply Schemes

13.33 During 1977-78 for the first time rural water supply schemes were sanctioned in Barmer, Bikaner and Churu districts. The total estimated cost of 13 schemes was Rs. 345.00 lakhs. Rs. 110.00 lakhs was approved in 1977-78 and the balance of Rs. 235.00 lakhs is to be provided in this plan. All these schemes are in progress and when completed they would cater to the needs of 50,000 population in 33 villages.

SFDA Type Facilities

13.34 The programme of providing subsidy to small and marginal farmers for specified items against institutional finance was started in 1977-78 under Drought Prone Area Programme. During 1977-78 about 6,500 persons were benefited, and the total expenditure incurred was Rs. 61.66 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 548.36 lakhs has been proposed during the plan. Total number of estimated beneficiaries would be about 42,000.

Cooperation

13.35 The cooperative structure in Drought Prone Areas Programme districts is very weak. In order to boost up the loaning capacity of the cooperative banks, it is necessary to strengthen the primary agricultural cooperative societies adequately. There are 1,376 PACs in Drought Prone Area Programme districts. As per recommendations of the Datey Committee each Primary Agricultural Cooperative Society is to be provided with the services of a full time paid manager. The proposed

outlay during this plan period is Rs. 108.21 lakhs for the following schemes:—

Schemes	1978-83 Physical	
	(Rs. in lakhs)	target
1	2	3
1. Managerial subsidy for full time Managers in Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies	81.80	1376 PACs
2. Staff subsidy to CCB/PLDB	8.77	26 Inspectors
3. Extension staff subsidy	3.84	8 Inspectors
4. Subsidy for rural godowns of PACs	13.80	230 Godowns

Milk Routes

13.36 A provision of Rs. 338.70 lakhs has been kept for a total route length of 408 kms.

Land Records

13.37 Rs. 4.71 lakhs has been kept for this item. This expenditure is to be incurred on the establishment cost of land records staff provided for updating of the land records in the IDA assisted districts of Jodhpur and Nagaur.

Agency & Execution

13.38 The total expenditure on the staff, office expenses and other establishment charges including the construction of office buildings of district development agencies upto March, 1978 was Rs. 98.08 lakhs. The total provision for the plan period is Rs. 153.28 lakhs.

13.39 The total requirement of funds for the programmes to be taken up during the medium term plan would be of the order of Rs. 4027.20 lakhs. The State share i.e. 1/3 of the total outlay for 1978-83 works out to Rs. 1342.40 lakhs and the same has been provided under State plan.

Desert Development Programme

13.40 This programme was started in 1977-78 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the 11 districts of Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jalore, Jodhpur, Pali, Nagaur, Ganganagar, Churu, Bikaner, Sikar and Jhunjhunu. As the very name indicates, it is different from the Drought Prone Area Programme in that here the emphasis is on development of desert region. While the Drought Prone Area Programme can serve as a base for defining the strategy for future programmes aimed at the stabilisation and development of the desert, it cannot be called a total response to the problem. More particularly, the Drought Prone Area Programme does not contain any scheme for generating local employment e.g. in sectors like rural/cottage industries, to ward off the pressure of the new work force on the already strained resources of land and cattle in the area. The Desert Development Programme thus is a more comprehensive endeavour to attack the problem of the desert, embracing

the ecological, developmental and local resource based employment aspects.

13.41 In proposing schemes under the Desert Development Programme the following strategy has been adopted:—

- (i) Most of the programmes being implemented in the Drought Prone Area Programme districts will be introduced in the remaining three districts—Ganganagar, Jhunjhunu and Sikar.
- (ii) Additional schemes being taken up in sectors of rural and village industries, rural water supply, milk routes, bio-gas plants etc. are designed to cover all the 11 districts.
- (iii) Programmes such as afforestation which are imperative for halting the spread of the desert are proposed to be strengthened and taken up on more scientific lines.

13.42 Government of India sanctioned a programme of Rs. 3.24 crores during 1977-78. The medium term plan proposals for DDP are discussed below.

Agriculture

13.43 The physical programme consists of soil and topographical survey in Sikar and Jhunjhunu districts. Sikar and Jhunjhunu do not have water shed plans based on detailed surveys. It is, therefore, proposed to continue detailed soil survey sanctioned in 1977-78 for these districts. In order to carry out an effective programme of demonstrations it is proposed to provide mobile soil testing facilities in Sikar and Jhunjhunu districts, in addition to the stationary soil survey laboratory sanctioned for soil surveys. Apart from this, establishment of photo interpretation laboratory and provision for execution of water shed works is also envisaged. The outlay proposed under this sector is Rs. 497.40 lakhs.

Ground Water

13.44 Ground water development is one of the most important programmes in desert districts, both for agricultural development as well as for drinking water. Parts of Sikar and Jhunjhunu districts have already undergone detailed hydrogeological survey under a UNDP scheme in the past. The remaining area is to be surveyed now, the staff and equipment requirement of which would be Rs. 49.80 lakhs over the plan period. An outlay of Rs. 147.95 lakhs has been proposed for purchase of rigs and detailed hydrogeological surveys in the Kantli basin in Sikar and Jhunjhunu districts. These surveys will help in identifying ground water potential.

Lathi Series II

13.45 A provision of Rs. 86.92 lakhs has been kept for the exploitation of ground water potential in the Lathi Basin.

Forestry

13.46 A Provision of Rs. 1145.67 lakhs has been kept for under-taking the following programmes:

(i) Farm Forestry	18.00 lakh	Plants
(ii) Silvipastoral plantation	6,352	ha
(iii) Mixed Plantation	5,250	„
(iv) Sand dune stabilisation	7,100	„
(v) Shelter belt plantation	6,200	row kms.
(vi) Fodder Banking	1.00 lakh	qtls.
(vii) Village fuel wood and fodder plantation	2,000	ha
(viii) Channelising of stream	50	Kms.
(ix) Desert National Park	1	

13.47 All these works would be executed by the newly established Directorate of Desert Afforestation and Pasture Development.

Cattle and Dairy Development

13.48 The dairy programme has already made a perceptible impact on the economy of the farmers in the desert areas, where it is under implementation. Government of India last year sanctioned the programme for expansion of Jodhpur and Bikaner dairies as well as for establishing a feeder balancing dairy complex to cover Jhunjhunu and Sikar districts. With this programme all the desert districts, barring Ganganagar will have been covered by modern milk marketing organisations alongwith an integrated programme of cattle development.

13.49 Ganganagar district has the highest surplus milk available in the State—approximately 3 lakh litres per day. It is situated near Delhi and ideally located for coverage through a dairy complex. A feasibility report has been prepared which envisages one feeder balancing dairy, 3 chilling plants and a feed mix plant alongwith infrastructure. For development of the Ganganagar dairy complex and also for setting up feeder dairy at Jhunjhunu and chilling plants at Sikar, Falna and Chattargarh an outlay of Rs. 883.49 lakhs has been proposed.

Improvement of Milk Routes

13.50 One of the major constraints in faster expansion of the dairy programme is poor road communication, due to which the transportation cost as well as sourage of milk is very high, and procurement as well as coverage of milk areas under the programme is restricted. To enable an assured market of milk round the year and to extend coverage to the scattered and distant villages in the desert areas, improvement of existing milk routes is of vital importance. An outlay of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs has thus been proposed for construction and improvement of about 1,000 kms. of milk routes in Sikar, Jhunjhunu and Ganganagar districts.

Animal Health Programme

13.51 The National Commission on Agriculture in its report on Desert Development has recommended an intensive programme of animal health coverage. During this plan period it is proposed to take up two important schemes to meet the needs of these areas which fall outside milk shed of dairy/chilling plant areas in desert districts. The first scheme relates to camels which suffer from 'Surra' or sleeping sickness. This disease is responsible for losses in drought power for agricultural operations in western Rajasthan and also leads to loss of camel wealth. It is proposed to provide 6 mobile 'Surra' control units in Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Sikar and Churu districts. The scheme involves spraying of infected areas as well as curative and prophylactic treatment. These units will cover 1.5 lakh camels each year. There are about 7 lakh camels in desert districts of which about 2 lakh are reported to be suffering from this disease.

13.52 In addition to the Surra control scheme, it is proposed to establish 150 Veterinary Health Centres in the Desert Development Programme districts so that, as per recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture, there is one veterinary institution for every 20,000 cattle. It is also proposed to take up programmes aimed at stationing of 100 bulls in veterinary dispensaries, establishment of Government farm for goat breed improvement, camel key village scheme with one unit in each district and also a scheme for animal settlement in the Rajasthan Canal Project Area. An outlay of Rs. 432.45 lakhs has been proposed for these programmes.

Sheep Development

13.53 The physical programmes for this item consists of:—

- (i) Committed liabilities on the establishment of 8 intensive artificial insemination blocks of Jhunjhunu district, in which 35,000 inseminations are envisaged during the plan period.
- (ii) Establishment of 8 mini-sheep farms to follow up the results of artificial insemination in which 4,000 lambs would be reared.
- (iii) Rearing of cross bred lambs in 100 hectare plots to be developed under the Drought Prone Area Programme.
- (iv) Construction of 250 drinking water kunds in Jaisalmer and Barmer districts.
- (v) Pasture development programmes in the Rajasthan Canal Project area.

13.54 The Rajasthan State Cooperative Sheep and Wool Board has been established recently. Rs. 50 lakhs have been kept for working capital requirements of the Board. It is proposed to increase its turn-over of purchase of wool and other sheep produce by about Rs. 2.00 crores in desert districts. It is also proposed to take up slaughter house and mutton marketing projects. An

outlay of Rs. 300.16 lakhs has been proposed for programmes under this sector.

Irrigation

13.55 An outlay of Rs. 485.02 lakhs is proposed for 1978-83. New works which are under survey in Drought Prone Area Programme district of Western Rajasthan and ten works in the Desert Development Programme districts of Sikar and Jhunjhunu would be taken up during this plan period. Four works costing Rs. 27.00 lakhs with a potential of 740 hectares have already been identified and the remaining are being surveyed.

Cooperation

13.56 The physical programme like Drought Prone Area Programme, consists of managerial subsidy to Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies, staff subsidy to Central Cooperative Banks and Primary Land Development Banks, godown subsidy to the PACs and provision for extension staff. Provision for these activities is only for the 3 districts of Sikar, Jhunjhunu and Ganganagar for which an outlay of Rs. 118.86 lakhs has been proposed.

Small Farmers Development Agency Type Facilities

13.57 An outlay of Rs. 135.00 lakhs has been proposed for extending these facilities to the three districts of Sikar, Jhunjhunu and Ganganagar during the plan period.

Power

13.58 The programme includes intensive rural electrification scheme in three Panchayat Samitis of Sikar district, the committed liability of which would be of the order of Rs. 341.18 lakhs. Rs. 400.00 lakhs have been kept for the extra pole charges subsidy to small/marginal farmers. A sum of Rs. 258.00 lakhs has been kept for provision of necessary E.H.T. lines crucial for rural electrification programmes in the districts of Ganganagar, Bikaner, Barmer, Jaisalmer and Churu where the percentage of electrified localities is extremely poor in comparison to other parts of the State or even the other desert districts. An outlay of Rs. 999.18 lakhs has been proposed for this item.

Rural Industries

13.59 The strategy for development of rural industries in the desert areas is to set up livestock and other resource based industries. It is proposed to establish carpet weaving training centres and carpet finishing and service centres, as well as woollen dyeing centres, for the growing carpet manufacturing industry in desert districts. This has a great potential in providing employment, based on the exploitation of carpet wool, the best quality of which is found in the desert districts. A programme of training in leather and other wool crafts is also proposed. In addition, the existing Khadi institutions will be strengthened by setting up additional carding units, spinning-cum-hosiery units and distribution of charkhas and looms. An outlay of Rs. 171.00 lakhs has been proposed for this sector during the plan period.

Biogas Plants

13.60 The National Commission on Agriculture in its Report on Desert Development has expressed serious concern on the cutting of desert bushes and trees for fuel wood. Biogas plants are very important from the point of view of fuel conservation in desert districts. During the plan period, an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been proposed for setting up such plants.

Rural Water Supply

13.61 The gravity of the problem of drinking water in desert areas needs no emphasis. Surveyed water supply schemes for problem villages will be executed during this plan period, for which an amount of Rs. 850.00 lakhs has been proposed.

Agency & Execution

13.62 An outlay of Rs. 79.50 lakhs has been proposed for 3 District Development Agencies in Jhunjhunu, Sikar and Ganganagar districts, strengthening of the Desert Development Commissioner's office and project formulation and monitoring staff.

13.63 The total financial requirement for the various programmes under Desert Development Programme would be of the order of Rs. 7432.60 lakhs for the period 1978-83.

CHAPTER XIV

Rural Development

If the problem of poverty and unemployment is to be solved, we must strive above all, to bring an around improvement in the conditions of rural life and to plan for programmes of rural development in its entirety. What is needed is a comprehensive rural development policy involving a multi-disciplinary approach aimed at raising the standards of living of the people through increased and diversified economic activities. In line, therefore, with the directives of the Planning Commission the strategy of development during the plan period will be an integrated approach to rural development so as to ensure optimal utilisation of all available resources which, in turn, will lead to full employment.

Integrated Rural Development (IRD)

14.2 The integrated rural development programme has been initiated by Government of India for intensive development at the block level. The objective of the scheme is to provide full employment through productive programmes in selected areas. The objective is to be achieved by earmarking additional allocations for each one of the selected blocks for investment in the identified schemes suitable for the area. The schemes are to be designed to generate additional employment and raise the income levels of identified target groups consisting of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, rural artisans and persons belonging to scheduled castes/scheduled tribes. Out of the total of approximately 5100 blocks in the country, about 3000 blocks are covered by one or more of the three special programmes viz. SFDA, DPAP and CAD. Out of these blocks, 2000 will be brought under IRD during the first year of the plan. During each year another 300 blocks will be taken up so that by the end of this plan period only 1600 blocks will be left. As a first priority the blocks in the country where scheduled caste's population is about 20 percent will be taken up during this plan period. In Rajasthan 112 blocks have been selected in 1978-79, out of which 103 will be located in the districts where special programmes of DPAP, SFDA and CAD are operating and the balance 9 will be located in the remaining districts.

14.3 The programme content under IRD would largely comprise of individual beneficiary schemes some of which are indicated below :—

- (i) New minor irrigation works like dug wells, deepening of wells, tube wells, pump-sets etc.

- (ii) Community irrigation works like lift irrigation tube wells etc.
- (iii) Subsidy for agriculture demonstrations on SFDA pattern.
- (iv) Distribution of implements, storage bins, etc.
- (v) Land development and soil conservation works.
- (vi) Distribution of milch cattle on the lines of SFDA.
- (vii) Horticultural development.
- (viii) Fisheries, farm forestry etc.

14.4 In addition to these it is also proposed to take up various items under the IRD in the manner envisaged for Antyodaya programme.

14.5 Some items for infra-structural development are also proposed to be included in the programme such as :—

- (i) Soil conservation on watershed management basis.
- (ii) Establishment of forest nurseries.
- (iii) Establishment of artificial insemination centres in areas covered by Bhartiya Agro Industries Foundation programme.
- (iv) Establishment of milk chilling/collection centres in areas not covered under other programmes.
- (v) Transport vehicles for strengthening marketing arrangements, transportation of animals etc.
- (vi) Setting up of regulated markets.
- (vii) veterinary dispensaries, feed mixing plant etc.

14.6 Due support to credit institutions in the implementation of the schemes is also envisaged.

14.7 Government of India will provide Rs. 5.00 lakhs per block in the current financial year. In the blocks falling under DPAP areas, the Central share will, however, be Rs. 4.00 lakh and Rs. 1.00 lakh per block is expected to be met from the State plan. For 9 blocks

meant for districts not covered by special schemes the Central allocation will be Rs. 2.00 lakhs subject to increase should there be adequate schemes. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 crores has been proposed for this scheme under the State plan.

Samagra Gram Vikas (S.G.V.)

14.8 The increasing concern of the State Government in relation to rural development is reflected in the decision to take up, on a pilot basis a programme of 'Whole Village Development'. The Samagra Gram Vikas scheme was announced by the Government in the budget speech of the State Finance Minister in March, 1978. It aims at the integrated and comprehensive development of the village as a whole with the following objectives :—

- (i) Removal of unemployment.
- (ii) Raising the per capita income of the village in habitants.
- (iii) To assist all the poor families in the village to rise above the poverty line.

14.9 It is thus a programme of development of the total village community in all its social and economic aspects with particular emphasis on the weaker sections. The operational aspect of the programme will involve:—

- (i) Planning for each family for full economic development with particular reference to the poor families.
- (ii) Development and improvement of community facilities in the field of education, health, sanitation, drainage, drinking water, etc.
- (iii) Development of better housing & other facilities like recreation, adult education, library services, etc. which go to improve the quality of life.
- (iv) Strengthening and developing the activities of local institutions, like the panchayat and the cooperative and, if possible, of local organisations like youth clubs, and mahila mandals under the overall leadership of the village panchayat, to secure greater involvement of the people themselves in the programmes of their development.

14.10 It is proposed to take up 4 villages in each district every year thus leading to a total development of 520 villages during this plan period.

Growth Centres

14.11 In addition, a scheme of developing 100 growth centres was also announced by the State Finance Minister in his budget speech, with a view to accelerating economic development in the rural areas. The basic

objectives of the Growth Centres would be to provide service facilities to the hinterland. The broad objectives of the programme would be as follows:—

- (i) To identify and provide necessary infra-structure that will be required for the most profitable utilisation of basic resources. This will include production inputs, storage, marketing and processing, banking, credit and communication facilities.
- (ii) To provide public infra-structure required to increase the availability of consumer goods and services.
- (iii) To encourage the development of small scale commercial and industrial activity based on optimal use of local resources and markets.
- (iv) To improve the accessibility and quality of social services as can not be normally obtained in small villages for ungraded health centres, schools for secondary/higher secondary education and requisite facilities.

14.12 These two schemes are proposed to be integrated with the scheme of IRD, for purposes of implementation, with a view to maximise the benefits under each scheme, from the available resources. As far as possible the S.G.V. villages and rural growth centres will be located in the blocks identified under the IRD programme. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 crores is proposed for these two programmes of Samagra Gram Vikas and Growth Centres.

14.13 Since 100 growth centres are to be taken up each year amongst 33305 inhabited villages, it is proposed to take up one growth centre after about 67 villages; this will lead to the development of approximately 500 growth centres by the end of this plan period.

14.14 The necessity of taking up these programmes arises from the recognition that development programmes must centre around development of villages. It has often been assumed in the past that once the infra-structure for development is created, development takes place automatically. However, this has not always been found to be true because there are under developed pockets in the rural areas even when the necessary infra-structure has been created, thereby leading to imbalanced growth and wastage of resources. A programme of around development of villages/centres is necessary to ensure realisation of full benefits of investments made on development projects with the objective of generating full employment within the shortest possible period. Project preparation will be started not only through development agencies at the district level but also through voluntary agencies. Resource surveys, besides giving an idea of development potentiality, will also assess the availability of essential infra structure and gaps to be filled in to ensure rapid development.

CHAPTER XV

Antyodaya

Although the planning process aims at helping certain specified categories of the poor section of the rural community there is still a very urgent need to intensify those efforts to achieve the objectives of this plan viz; the achievement of full employment, eradication of poverty and the creation of a more egalitarian society. The various schemes included in the five year plans largely aimed at the induction of investment in various sectors of the economy on the assumption that benefits would ultimately trickle down to the poorest sections of the community as well. Some of the on going projects with the focus on the rural poor are Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development, Tribal Area Development, Drought Prone Area Programme, Desert Development, Special Animal Husbandry Programme, Fish farmers development etc. These programmes have, however, benefited only a limited number of persons, or in the initial years, the concentration has been on development of infrastructure. It was thus felt that unless poverty is tackled on a family to family basis, more particularly the poorest of the poor, it would perhaps not be possible to translate into reality our aim of eradication of poverty. Perhaps for the first time in the history of economic growth through planning, the Government machinery has assumed direct responsibility for the economic upliftment of the rural poor in this manner.

15.2 Antyodaya, which literally signifies the uplift of the last man in the row, is in essence, the endeavour of the State Government in this direction. Pioneered by Rajasthan, the Antyodaya scheme is based on the economic criteria of poverty. It aims at economic upliftment of the poorest of the poor families in every village of Rajasthan. It has been estimated that out of 2.12 crore rural population of Rajasthan about 60 per cent live below the poverty line.

15.3 The Antyodaya programme is different from all the earlier programmes/ schemes in the sense that it will benefit the poorest of the rural population and has been so designed as to ensure that its benefits permeate down to every section of society irrespective of caste or creed. The following features distinguish Antyodaya from other schemes intended for the betterment of the poor:—

- (i) Criterion of selection is poverty irrespective of any other consideration like caste, religion, domicile, etc.

- (ii) An extremely important feature of the programme is the complete absence of regional disparity which generally is an unintended effect of the programmes of economic development. The impact of the benefits would be uniformly felt in all the 33,000 villages of the State.
- (iii) The process of coverage starts from the bottom and travels upward. The poorest are, therefore, helped first and the focus is on the family and not on a group or a class of people. In Antyodaya man is the supreme consideration.
- (iv) Another special feature of the programme is the qualitative change in the basic approach adopted for implementing the programme. For the first time the Government machinery, voluntary agencies and financing institutions are approaching the identified poor families right at their doorsteps.

15.4 Launched by the Government on 2nd October, 1977, the programme envisages identification of the 5 poorest families from amongst those as live below the poverty line, in each village of Rajasthan with a view to giving them assured means of livelihood and assisting them to cross the poverty line. By the end of this plan period about 6 lakh families will have been covered. In order to involve the village population, identification of Antyodaya families is done through the Gram Sabhas. Thereafter, methods are devised in consultation with the Gram Sabhas for upliftment of these families, and providing them means for standing on their own feet by way of self employment and subsidiary occupations through programmes like dairy farming, poultry farming, sheep breeding, small scale and cottage industries etc. and also by wage employment on various works being executed in the State. Wherever possible, identified families have also been allotted land and in case of old and disabled persons a provision for granting pension has also been kept.

15.5 In view of the high degree of poverty prevailing in the State, certain basic criteria was required to be fixed so that the poorest of the poor families may be selected first. Accordingly, the following criteria were prescribed:—

- (i) Families under severe destitution having no economic assets like cattle or other investible

property and no person in the age-group 15-59 years capable of economic activity due to infirmity, disability or old age.

- (ii) Families having no economic assets as above but having one or more persons capable of economic activity whose annual per capita family earnings do not exceed Rs. 100/- per month or Rs. 1200/- per year for a family of five members. Generally families of landless labourers and artisans etc. may fall in this category.
- (iii) Families with some assets whose annual income is between Rs. 1200/- to 1800/- per annum for a family of five persons.
- (iv) Families which have some land and other assets but are below the poverty line i.e. below a per capita consumption level of Rs. 55/- per month.

15.6 Based on the information given by the Gram Sabhas and the individual families, a socio-economic profile of each family is prepared, so that concrete proposals for giving assistance to the families can be formulated and a definite plan of action prepared, keeping in view the state of the village economy, availability of resources, availability of credit etc. On the basis of data collected for each family in a block, the block level plan is formulated which forms part of the district Antyodaya plan. Each Antyodaya family identified under this programme is given an identity card which enables them to get wage employment on public works.

15.7 Keeping in view the basic intention to provide a new or supplementary source of income so that the family starts its journey towards a better living standard and subsequently crosses the poverty line in the near future, the following schemes have been included in the programme component devised for the Antyodaya project:—

Old age and disability pension

15.8 Although the pension scheme existed even before Antyodaya was launched no concerted efforts had been made to cover all eligible persons. The cumulative State-wide figure of nearly 4 years of old age pensioners stood at 17762 before Antyodaya. In about 6 months of implementation, over 22820 additional persons have been sanctioned pension. The proposed target in this plan period is to cover about 40700 persons under this scheme.

Allotment of land

15.9 It has been envisaged that wherever Government land is available, Antyodaya families would be allotted land on priority basis, as the best possible way for rehabilitating them on a permanent basis is to provide them with certain definite economic assets and subsidiary occupations so that they may become self-sufficient. Upto March '78, 21016 families had been allotted land.

Agriculture

15.10 The Antyodaya scheme forms part of all development programmes under execution in the State, and

assistance to Antyodaya families is proposed to be the first charge on all such programmes. A large scale loaning programme would, therefore, be undertaken, which would require heavy financial investment by way of assistance for animals, implements, fertilisers etc. The cost of such investments would be subsidised by Government to the extent of 25 percent for small farmers and 33.3 percent in case of marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, rural artisans etc. who would be identified as Antyodaya families under this programme. The rest of the funds would flow in the form of institutional credit. 3.41 lakh families would find self employment and subsidiary occupations under the subsidised loaning programme where economically viable units of milch cattle, poultry farming, piggery, bullock carts, camel carts etc. would be provided. Upto March '78, 16793 persons had benefited from the loaning programme.

Minor Irrigation

15.11 As most Antyodaya families would be marginal farmers or landless persons, minor irrigation would have a limited scope for benefiting them. The programme component would essentially include (i) construction of wells, and (ii) installation of pump sets, for those families who might fall in the category of small farmers.

Land Development

15.12 Credit for land development will be extensively needed for most of the land allotted would need considerable improvement in the form of levelling, mer-bandi, kana bandi, and other soil conservation measures. It is proposed to advance loan to the allottees for this purpose by Government and through Small Farmers Development Agency, Drought Prone Area Programme Projects, as well as from institutional finance.

Animal Husbandry Programme

15.13 In most areas of Rajasthan, animal husbandry is not merely an adjunct to agriculture but the main occupation. Cattle and goat rearing, sheep breeding, poultry farming etc. are important occupations. Since these occupations involve low maintenance cost, large coverage to Antyodaya families is expected to be given in the animal husbandry programme.

Small Scale and Cottage Industries

15.14 Many of the Antyodaya families are rural artisans possessing various skills but lacking facilities by way of tools and implements or working capital so as to enable them to be self supporting. Programmes in this field have been broadly categorised into—

- (a) Khadi and Village Industries.
- (b) Other small scale/tiny cottage industries.

15.15 The Khadi and Village Industries Board of Rajasthan has two major programmes (i) creation of employment opportunities by production of woollen and cotton khadi, and (ii) village industries for which

assistance is given to rural artisans desirous of starting such industries. While the first programme would help supplement the income of rural artisans to a substantial extent and can be adopted even by the women folk in these families, artisans identified under Antyodaya can find self employment under the village industries programme. Nine village industries have been approved for providing self employment to Antyodaya families, these include cereals and pulses processing, oil crushing, leather tanning, shoe making, gur and khandsari, soap making, village pottery work, black smithy/carpentry etc. Comparatively low cost is involved in each of these industries, as they are based on the local material and resources. Assistance for some other cottage industries/self employment ventures has been provided under the Antyodaya programme such as tailoring, basket making, niwar making, manufacture of palmyrah mats, churi making, small shop keeping etc. There are 22 industries approved by the Reserve Bank of India for which loan facilities can be provided through the Central Cooperative Banks and Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies in the rural areas.

15.16 It may here be mentioned that only economic units are being provided to Antyodaya families ensuring a minimum return which would enable them to repay loan instalments and would leave enough for consumption purposes. It has been estimated that after repayment of loan, these families would generate enough income to cross the poverty line.

Employment

15.17 (a) Regular Public Employment: Although no relaxation or reservation has been made for Antyodaya families in matters of employment under the Government but certain disabilities have been removed to facilitate easier selection of the qualified Antyodaya candidates in Government/Semi-Government/Public Sector undertaking jobs. The condition of registration with the State Employment Exchanges for entry into the public services has been waived in respect of the members of Antyodaya families.

(b) Wage Employment: It has been enjoined upon officials incharge of Government works to employ

Antyodaya families whenever they approach for wage employment on public works. Private industries and institutions have also been approached for employing qualified Antyodaya family members in semi-skilled and un-skilled jobs.

15.18 Special programme for landless rural families including Antyodaya families to shift to the Rajasthan Canal Project is under consideration of Government, implementation of which will require a sum of about Rs. 72.04 lakhs. It is also proposed to allot them non-culturable waste land in hilly tracks for raising trees and pastures, and also involve them in other programmes of village forestry such as fuel wood, and fodder plantation, road side plantation etc.

15.19 The district authorities have suggested schemes based on local resources for coverage of Antyodaya families. Notable amongst these are, (i) allotment of salt pans to 750 Antyodaya families in Nagaur district, (ii) allotment on long lease hold basis Government lands to Antyodaya families for raising forestry and pastures, (iii) allotment of mining rights to Antyodaya families on quarries, (iv) employment of poor fish farmers through Fish Farmers' Development Agencies in 3 districts.

15.20 The search for new schemes for covering Antyodaya families is a continuing one. As there is no limit to human ingenuity, it is expected that many more schemes will be devised in future and will form part of the ever expanding Antyodaya project.

15.21 Antyodaya is thus Rajasthan's attack on rural poverty. Our endeavour through this programme is to achieve substantial progress in the first phase of 5 years. The second phase of the project will extend over another 5 years when in all the villages total coverage of poor families would have been achieved. It is estimated that in the first phase of 5 years at least 14,580 villages in the State would have been completely covered. During the remaining 4 years of this plan period, identification of families will be according to the following scale:—

Village with population	No. of families to be Identified
Upto 500	3
501 to 999	5
1000 to 1999	7
2000 and above	10

15.22 The following table indicates project outlays at a glance :—

S.No.	Items of coverage	No. of families	Financial outlays (Rs. in lakhs)				Total Outlay
			Govt. Grant/Subsidy	Khadi Board/Commission Subsidy	Loan	Institutional Finance	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Old Age Pension	40700	725.89	..	..	..	725.89
2	Land allotment	43900	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Loaning programme						
	ST	24500£	12.25	..	..	24.50	36.75
	MT	263000	2710.88	..	..	6325.47	9036.35
	LT	78000**	1117.50	..	..	3352.50	4470.00
	Risk Fund@6%	..	387.06	..	..	..	387.06
	Interest subsidy@4½%	..	616.03	..	..	..	616.03
4.	Regular/self wage employment						
	(a) Khadi & Village Industries						
	(i) Khadi	85000	253.21	108.88	116.85	1746.75	2225.69
	(ii) Village Industries	25000	..	83.22	600.78*	..	684.00*
	(b) Cottage Industries/self employment ventures	17000	33.00	..	..	77.00	110.00
	(c) Regular employment	4500	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Wage employment	66253	72.40	..	..	..	72.40
	(e) Others	34647	175.00	..	..	175.00	350.00
5.	Administration	..	50.00	..	..	..	50.00
	GRAND TOTAL	606000	6153.22	192.10	717.63	11701.22	18764.17

£ Excluded from grand total of 6.06 lakhs.

** 52000 excluded from grand total of 6.06 lakhs.

* Includes Rs. 469.14 lakhs working capital to village industries.

15.23 Out of the total outlay of Rs.61.53 crores to be incurred by the State Government, Rs. 30.00 crores have been provided in the State plan. The remaining amount is proposed to be met from non-plan funds for

old age pension, and from sectoral flows under Drought Prone Area Programme/Small Farmer Development Agency/Desert Development Projects and other programmes.

CHAPTER XVI

Cooperation

Ninety eight percent of the villages, and sixty one percent of the rural families in Rajasthan, have been brought under the cooperative fold. Agricultural credit societies which were reconstituted in 1976-77, number 5149 with a membership of about 21.60 lakh persons. The Cooperative movement which, until a few years ago was mainly concerned with credit, has become diversified encompassing other fields of activities. The credit needs for the expanded agricultural and non-agricultural activities during the plan period 1978-83 will be considerably more than what is now. By the end of 1982-83 it is proposed to bring 90 percent of the agricultural families in the State under the cooperative sphere. Credit has to be made available to the farmer, the artisan and the self-employed worker in the rural areas for their short, medium and long term requirements at one place close to their own village. To meet the credit needs a considerable strengthening and reorganisation of the existing cooperative structure will be required with emphasis on developing a single point financing system. The multipurpose primary cooperative with the necessary facilities to do all this, will be the type of rural structure so envisaged. The execution of the Integrated Rural Development Programme with a special thrust towards full employment and removal of poverty will only be possible when there is a provision of sound and easy credit system.

16.2 The strategy during the plan, thus, aims at reorganisation of primary agricultural credit societies into strong and viable multipurpose units of the model of Farmer's Service Societies or LAMPS, so that farmers, artisans and self-employed get all the services at one point. Efficient management of the reorganised societies by professionally trained full-time paid managers/secretaries would be required. Simplification of the loaning procedures and arrangement and reduction of overdue in the cooperative institutions will also get higher emphasis. Other important programmes proposed to be intensified during the plan are construction of storage godowns to enable the society to undertake activities like supply of inputs and essential consumer goods and marketing of agricultural and other produce and an integrated programme of agro-based marketing and processing. The consumer cooperatives would be made the backbone of the national public distribution system. Growers Cooperatives would be linked with the processing and consumer cooperatives in the towns. Efforts for the orientation of Cooperative Credit policy in favour of the weaker sections of the society would also be intensified.

Credit

16.3 A significant progress has been made in the expansion of short term credit in the recent past. The short term advances rose from Rs. 9.01 crores in 1971-72 to Rs. 63.71 crores by the end of 1975-76. During 1977-78 however, the disbursement was only Rs. 53.16 crores as against the target for advancement of Rs. 85.00 crores. The main reasons for this short fall were drought and flood conditions in some parts of the State which adversely affected the agricultural programmes. The medium term cooperative credit in the State is yet to pick up. As against the advances of Rs. 4.41 crores in 1973-74 the target fixed for 1977-78 was only Rs. 7.00 crores. It is estimated that this will be achieved. This includes conversion of short term loans into medium-term loans also. Necessary modifications in the loaning policy and procedure have been made in order to provide adequate, speedy and timely credit to the cultivators. Model bye-laws of the various cooperative institutions are being revised. The target levels of disbursement of short term and medium term loans in 1982-83 have been fixed at Rs. 152.00 crores and Rs. 11.00 crores respectively as against Rs. 53.16 crores and Rs. 7.00 crores in 1977-78. The total medium term loaning during the period 1978-83 would be of the order of Rs. 40.00 crores.

16.4 There has been a sizeable increase in the volume of long term credit as well. Against the long-term loaning of Rs. 6.32 crores in 1974-75 the advancement during 1977-78 is estimated at Rs. 14.00 crores. The target proposed for 1982-83 is Rs. 27.00 crores and for the entire plan period Rs. 115.00 crores.

16.5 It is expected that the share capital and deposits of the cooperative institutions would be commensurate with the programme for short term, medium term and long term advances during this period.

Credit Cooperatives

16.6 The Reserve Bank of India provides loan to the State Government each year for investment as share capital contribution in credit institutions. During 1974-78 this investment was of the order of Rs. 916.60 lakhs. With the loaning programme envisaged during the Plan period 1978-83 and involvement of credit institutions in the Antyodaya programme, the capital base

of the credit institutions would have to be made stronger. In view of this situation, it is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs. 1150.00 lakhs as share capital contribution to credit institutions.

Managerial Subsidy

16.7 Managerial subsidy to meet the cost of management in PACS is provided to Rajasthan Cooperative Credit Institutions Cadre Authority Ltd., which has been formed at the Apex level. Managerial subsidy to LAMPS is provided through Tribal Area Development Cooperative Corporation Ltd. Similarly, the managerial subsidy to FSS is being provided through the concerned financing Commercial Banks. Presently, out of 5149 reorganised PACS only 3877 PACS have full time managers, thus about 1272 more managers will be recruited and trained during the Plan period. It is estimated that the total requirement of funds for this item would be of the order of Rs. 400.00 lakhs, to be shared equally between the Central and the State Government. Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been provided under the State plan.

Branch Expansion Programme

16.8 Presently 210 branches of the CCB's are functioning in the State, including the Head Office and branches in urban areas. With the integration of short, medium and long term credit more branches will have to be opened in the rural areas. These branches would not only facilitate the loaning programme but also attract deposits which would result in strengthening of the cooperative credit structure. It is proposed to open 120 such new branches during the plan period for which a provision of Rs. 12.73 lakhs has been made during 1978-83.

Rehabilitation Assistance to Apex Bank and Branches

16.9 Out of 25 CCBs, 19 have already been covered under this scheme. It is expected that Reserve Bank of India would identify further institutions under this scheme and, as such, a provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been made for the plan period to meet the State share of the matching grant likely to be available from the Government of India.

Loans to Apex Bank Branches to cover overdues

16.10 Under this scheme loans are provided to the Central financing institutions to cover their overdues. Matching grant is provided by the Government of India. This scheme helps the Banks to borrow more funds from Reserve Bank of India for advancement of short and medium term loans. Taking into account the loaning programme and the involvement of cooperative credit institutions in the Antyodaya programme it is proposed to provide Rs. 100.00 lakhs during 1978-83 for this purpose.

Labour Cooperatives

16.11 Labour cooperatives have assumed greater importance in the context of the prevailing conditions

of the huge labour force most of which is living below the subsistence level. It is, therefore, considered necessary to build up strong viable labour cooperatives for construction, forest labour etc. besides persons engaged in other activities. A sum of Rs. 5.58 lakhs has been provided for assistance to 150 such cooperatives.

Warehousing and Marketing Cooperatives

16.12 Cooperative marketing in the State follows the usual pyramidal structure with the State Marketing Federation at the State level and the primary marketing societies at the mandi level. The business activities of these institutions relate to the marketing of agricultural produce, supply of inputs, distribution of consumer goods etc. Some marketing societies are also undertaking processing activities. The State Marketing Federation performs these activities through the primary marketing societies. It is anticipated that these activities of the cooperative institutions would step-up considerably during the plan period. The increase in the volume of these activities by 1982-83 over 1977-78 is estimated below :

	(Rs. in crores)	
	1977-78	1982-83
1. Marketing of agricultural produce	9.00	15.00
2. Distribution of agricultural inputs	1.27 (1976-77)	5.00
3. Fertiliser distribution	25.00	45.00
4. Distribution of consumer articles	8.53 (1976-77)	30.00

16.13 In order to feed the public distribution system and maintain reasonable price level of the essential consumer articles it would be necessary to ensure that the PACS and marketing societies have their own godowns and expand their capacities at the primary and regulated market levels to meet the conditions of inter-seasonal gluts and scarcities. Storage capacity will also be needed to maintain a speedy supply of inputs like fertilisers and seed upto the village level. The capacity of the existing godowns owned by PACS/marketing societies in the State as at the end of 1977-78 is estimated at 1.56 lakh tonnes. The project report submitted to the European Economic Community for providing assistance for construction of godowns in Rajasthan envisages construction of 3521 godowns with a capacity of 3.22 lakh tonnes as below :

Type of godown	No. of godowns	Capacity (tonnes per godown)	Total capacity (Lakh tonnes)
1. Rural	1018	50	0.51
2. Rural	2382	100	2.38
3. Marketing godowns	118	250	0.30
4. Apex marketing godowns	3	1000	0.03

16.14 The assistance for the godowns under this project would be provided through NCDC. 75 per cent of the total cost is likely to be provided as loan by the NCDC to the State Government which would be passed on to the societies (50 per cent in the form of loan and 25 per cent as share capital contribution). The State Government would be required to contribute 20 per cent from its own resources as share capital assistance. 5 per cent of the cost would be raised by the societies themselves. A provision of Rs 300.00 lakhs has been made in the plan to meet the State share for this project as also to provide for the second instalment of godowns taken up during 1977-78. The total capacity of the godowns by the end of 1982-83 would be about 4.96 lakh tonnes.

Processing

16.15 The growers will certainly get a better price of their produce if there are adequate arrangements of their own for the processing. With this aim, small processing units have been established as allied activities of the marketing societies at different places. Till the end of June, 1978, 29 processing units attached to various marketing societies have been assisted, out of which 5 were dal mills, 9 cotton ginning and processing units, 1 each of groundnut decorticator, solvent extraction plant, cattle feed plant, insecticides, pesticides, 3 cold storage units and 7 rice mills. It is proposed to establish 50 more small scale processing units under the cooperative sector during the plan period. A provision of Rs. 150.00 lakhs has been made under the State plan to meet the requirements on this account as also to meet the liabilities of additional financial assistance for rehabilitation of sick units, and the expansion programmes of some of the existing units.

16.16 It is also proposed to increase the capacity of the existing large scale units viz. Cooperative Sugar Mill Keshoraipatan and Cooperative Spinning Mill Gulabpura and to take up some new units of sugar, cotton spinning, cotton seed processing and wool spinning. The provision made for providing financial assistance to the large scale processing units during the plan period is Rs. 300.00 lakhs.

Consumer Cooperatives

16.17 Cooperative consumer stores have to play a vital role in the distribution of consumer articles. The Rajasthan State Cooperative Consumer Federation Ltd., Jaipur, was organised in 1967 as a federal institution at the apex level. At present there are 19 wholesale stores at district level and 689 primary stores at base level being run under the cooperative sector. Besides, 4 departmental stores are being run by wholesale stores and one by the Rajasthan Rajya Sahkari Ubbhokta

Sangh Ltd., at Jaipur. The retail sales of consumer stores is anticipated to go up to about Rs. 48 crores by the end of 1982-83. Nine districts where there are no wholesale stores at present need also to be provided such stores to take up the role of distribution in an effective manner through-out the State. During 1978-83 period it is also proposed to extend the scheme of distribution of medicines to Government employees to the major district headquarters. Presently this scheme is being run at Jaipur with a plan to start the same in current year at Ajmer, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Udaipur and Kota also. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed for consumer cooperatives for the plan period.

Direction & Administration

16.18 With the growing responsibilities the task of the Cooperative department has gradually become more complex and onerous not only in the field of organisation and promotion of the cooperative movement but also in respect of statutory functions like audit, inspection, enquiry, arbitration and liquidation. In this context the departmental staff needs to be adequately strengthened and reorganised at all levels, as recommended by the High Powered Committee constituted by the Government of Rajasthan and the Study team on Agricultural Credit Institutions in Rajasthan. A provision of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has, therefore, been proposed under head direction and administration and another Rs.119.93 lakhs for strengthening the audit set-up.

16.19 Development of the cooperative sector is based on its enlightened membership and such membership of the cooperatives can not be achieved without the basic input of cooperative education. An education programme is, therefore, proposed to be taken up for the office bearers, members of managing committees and existing and prospective members of the cooperative institutions in the State. It is proposed to impart training to 45100 persons during each of the coming four years.

16.20 The importance of training and research under any development programme hardly needs emphasis. For training of junior level personnel of the department and cooperative institutions the cooperative department is presently running three training centres, at Bharatpur, Jodhpur and Jaipur. One training centre at Kota has also been established recently under the scheme of NCCT. It is proposed to open one more training centre during the plan period. Besides regular courses, these training centres will also conduct refresher courses. About 8750 junior level personnel would be imparted training at these centres during the plan period. A provision of Rs. 90.00 lakhs has been kept for Education, Research and Training.

CHAPTER XVII

Irrigation

With about 18 per cent of total gross cropped area under irrigation, as compared to the national average of about 25 per cent, Rajasthan is not only poorly served in respect of this vital input for agricultural stabilisation but is also deficient in water resources. The State has to depend largely upon the surplus water resources available from the neighbouring States.

17.2 Prior to the commencement of planned development (1951) there was only one important irrigation system viz. Gang Canal, which was constructed in 1922-27. The total potential available from pre-plan major & medium projects was about 4.00 lakh hectares. The total potential increased to about 11.97 lakh hectares by 1973-74. The major projects taken up during this period included Bhakra, Chambal, Rajasthan Canal and Mahi, besides medium irrigation schemes.

17.3 During the Fifth Plan (1974-78) the objectives kept in view were expeditious completion of the on-going projects, accelerated construction of Rajasthan Canal Project, and utilisation of the full potential to obtain the maximum production per unit of water through lining of channels, and saving conveyance losses etc. as part of a coordinated development of command areas.

17.4 Additional potential of about 2.40 lakh hectares (including 1.99 lakh hectares from Rajasthan Canal Project Stage-I) was created during this period. Three medium Irrigation projects viz. Sei-diversion, Gopalpura and Jetpura were completed.

17.5 The major objectives for the sectoral plan of irrigation (major & medium) would be:—

- (a) Creation of additional irrigation potential by completing on-going and new projects.
- (b) Modernisation of existing irrigation systems and drainage improvement.
- (c) Effecting more efficient use of water available in the irrigation systems.

17.6 Over-riding priority is proposed to be accorded to the completion of Rajasthan Canal Project and Mahi Project for expeditious harnessing of the potential in the desert and tribal belts respectively.

17.7 The details of outlay for the current plan period in respect of major & medium irrigation projects are given

below :—

	Outlay 1978-83 to be created (Rs. in crores)	Additional potential 78-83 (000 ha) Potential Utilisation	
1. Multipurpose projects			
(i) Beas	4.17	..	..
(ii) Chambal			
(a) IDA assisted project	11.30	17.00	16.00
(b) Technical Committee & left over works	1.76	20.00	10.00
(c) New Works	17.82		
(iii) Mahi	25.30	71.00	31.00
2. Major Projects			
(i) Rajasthan Canal Stage-I	27.30	101.00	147.00
(ii) Rajasthan Canal Stage-II	162.00	477.00	42.00
(iii) Other continuing major projects	18.45	11.00	5.25
(iv) New major projects	19.78	7.00	..
3. Medium Projects			
(i) Continuing	54.53	67.80	32.50
(ii) New	26.81	28.64	7.90
4. Modernisation	82.35	80.00	80.00
5. Survey and Investigation	4.49	..	..
TOTAL	456.06	880.44	371.65

17.8 The provision for Narmada Project in which Rajasthan State would also be a beneficiary in view of the award of the Tribunal appointed to determine the share of riparian States would be over & above the outlay of 456.06 crores.

17.9 Some of the important projects/schemes are outlined below:—

Beas Project

17.10 On completion, this project would make available perennial supplies of water to Rajasthan Canal Project for irrigating ultimately 12.6 lakh hectares. This is likely to be completed by 1978-79 with an outlay of Rs. 4.17 crores.

Chambal Project

17.11 This is a joint venture of the States of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. The main construction component of the Project was completed earlier. The culturable command area of 2.29 lakh hectares is located in the districts of Kota and Bundi. Agricultural production in the project area did not increase to the extent envisaged due to lack of drainage, on farm development works, inadequate roads and ineffective supporting services.

IDA Assisted Project

17.12 For removing these deficiencies and improvement of the area, a six year command area development project, which includes canal lining, canal capacity works and control structures etc., besides drainage works, was taken up in 1974-75 with financial assistance from International Development Association (IDA).

17.13 For the irrigation sector of this project the programme details are given in the sub-joined table. The other components of the IDA assisted project viz. on farm development, roads and forestry are discussed in the chapters relating to command area development, roads & forests respectively.

Item	Unit	Project period targets upto 1974-80/ 81	Achievement upto March, 78	Targets for 1978-83
1. Irrigation				
(i) Canal lining	Km.	21	12	9
(ii) Canal capacity works	„	854	476	378
(iii) Control structures	Nos.	157	54	103
(iv) Aquatic Weed control	%	100	32	68
(v) Miscellaneous works	%	67	26	41
2. Drainage				
(i) Survey	Lakh ha.	2.29	2.02	0.27
(ii) Planning	„	1.67	1.63	0.04
(iii) Construction	„	1.67	0.65	1.02

17.14 The requirement of funds for undertaking the above mentioned works would be of the order of Rs. 411.00 lakhs in 1978-79, Rs. 432.00 lakhs in 1979-80 and Rs. 287.00 lakhs in 1980-81.

17.15 The total potential created upto 1977-78 was 1.72 lakh hectares against which 1.70 lakh hectares was utilised. In 1983, the potential is likely to be 1.89 lakh hectares and utilisation 1.86 lakh hectares.

Technical Committee & Left Over Works

17.16 For completing the works recommended by the Technical Committee of Chambal Control Board and the left over departmental works, a sum of Rs. 1.76 crores is proposed to be spent during 1978-83.

Chambal—New Works

17.17 The new works under Chambal include the lift irrigation scheme, Bundi Branch Canal extension scheme and the raising of Kota Barrage. These are estimated to cost Rs. 12.23 crores, Rs. 18.72 crores and Rs. 0.75 crores respectively. It is proposed to complete the lift irrigation scheme by 1982-83. This would create an irrigation potential of 20000 hectares out of which 10000 hectares are likely to be utilised in 1982-83. The Bundi Branch Canal Extension Scheme and raising of Kota Barrage would spill over beyond 1982-83.

17.18 A Command Area Development Project for Phase-II of Chambal Project is also proposed to be taken up, the details of which have been discussed in the Chapter on Command Area Development.

Mahi

17.19 A joint venture of the States of Gujrat and Rajasthan the Mahi Bajaj Sagar Project, being constructed near Banswara, would benefit the tribal belt of the State. Out of 56 T.M.C. of water to be released, Rajasthan would get 16 T.M.C. and the balance 40 T.M.C. would go to Gujrat.

17.20 The project has three components viz. Unit-I consisting of the dam & appurtenant works the cost of which is shared between Gujrat and Rajasthan in the ratio of 55:45, Unit-II for the canal system in Rajasthan (cost to be borne by Rajasthan) and Unit-III for the power system which is financed from the funds of power sector.

17.21 The latest estimated cost, at 1977 prices, for the Rajasthan share of the project is placed at Rs. 52.47 crores. A provision of Rs. 25.30 crores has been made for 1978-83, by the end of which period this project would be completed.

17.22 The culturable command area of the Project in Rajasthan is 80000 hectares with 89 percent intensity of irrigation. Irrigation is likely to commence from 1979-80. By 1982-83 the full potential is likely to be created and actual utilisation will be of 31000 hectares.

Rajasthan Canal Project

17.23 This project has been conceived to utilise Rajasthan's share of 8 MAF water in surplus supplies of Ravi & Beas rivers and is a gigantic human effort to transform a part of the vast tract of Thar desert, lying desolate for centuries, into a land of plenty and prosperity. On its completion it would provide irrigation to 11.45 lakh hectares of culturable command area in the districts of Ganganagar, Bikaner and Jaisalmer. The construction work has been taken up in two stages.

17.24 Stage-I of the project comprises the 204 kms. long Rajasthan feeder which takes off from Harike Barrage at the confluence of Beas and Sutlaj rivers in Punjab, the 189 kms. long Rajasthan Main Canal and about 3000 kms. of distribution system to serve a culturable command area of 5.36 lakh hectares at 110 percent intensity of irrigation.

17.25 Stage-II consists of 256 kms. long Rajasthan main canal and about 3500 kms. of distribution system to serve a culturable command area of 6.09 lakh hectares at 110 percent intensity of irrigation.

17.26 The cost of Stage-I, at 1975 prices, is estimated to be Rs. 176.00 crores and for Stage -II Rs. 215.56 crores (at 1978 prices). Details of expenditure incurred upto 1977-78 and outlay for 1978-83 are given below:

	Rs. in crores	
	Stage-I	Stage-II
1. Expenditure		
(i) upto 73-74	100.00	4.59
(ii) 1974-78	68.77	24.12
TOTAL	168.77	28.71
2. Outlay		
(i) 1978-83	27.30	162.00

17.27 All the remaining works of Stage-I, i.e. lining of 520 kms. length of existing distribution system upto km. 74 of main canal, construction of about 94 kms. length of new distribution system and construction of 265 kms. length of lined water courses on Bikaner-Loonkaransar Lift Canal system are likely to be completed by 1980.

17.28 Under Stage-II, the length of 216 kms. of main canal and 2388 kms. of distribution system is proposed to be completed during 1978-83. Forty kms. of main canal having been already constructed the entire work is likely to be completed during this period. The distribution system would spill over beyond 1982-83.

17.29 The level of creation of irrigation potential is estimated to be as under:

	('000 hectares)	
	Stage-I	Stage-II
1. Ultimate	590	670
2. Potential created upto 1977-78	489	..
3. Additional Potential during 1978-83	101	477
4. Total potential in 1982-83	590	477
5. Utilisation upto 1977-78	293	..
6. Utilisation in 1982-83	440	42

Other continuing major projects

17.30 The other continuing major projects are Jakham, Gurgaon Canal and Okhla Barrage. The Jakham project estimated to cost Rs. 17.70 crores would be benefiting the tribal and backward area of Dhariawad tehsil of Udaipur district. Full provision for completing the project in 1982-83, as per the latest estimate including a price escalation of 17 percent on the balance cost as at the end of 1977-78, has been made. The project with an ultimate potential of 21 thousand hectares would create a potential of about 11 thousand hectares by 1982-83, out of which about 5 thousand hectares would be utilised.

17.31 For the other two on-going major projects viz. Gurgaon Canal and Okhla Barrage, a sum of Rs. 2.71 crores and Rs. 1.22 crores respectively has been made for plan period. The projects envisage utilisation of non-perennial discharge of 500 cusecs in Rajasthan out of surplus available in Yamuna river at Okhla Weir, during the rainy season. Full provision, including price escalation of 17 percent over the balance cost at the end of 1977-78, has been made for expeditious completion. However, the potential available would depend on the progress of construction of Okhla Barrage—an inter-State Project.

Major Projects—new

17.32 The new proposed major projects are Chhapi in Jhalawar, Gosunda in Chittorgarh and Thein (Inter State Project). The Chhapi project estimated to cost Rs. 6.05 crores is likely to be completed in 1982-83 creating a potential of 4000 hectares, to be utilised in the following year. Gosunda project would spillover to the next plan. The ultimate potential of Chhapi and Gosunda would be 7800 and 7600 hectares respectively.

Medium Projects

17.33 During 1974-78 three medium irrigation projects viz. Sei-diversion, Gopalpura and Jetpura were completed.

17.34 Twelve projects would spillover from the Fifth plan and are all likely to be completed by 1982-83, excepting that of Sidhmukh. Financial outlay and likely benefits

from each are indicated below:

Project	Districts to be benefited	Out-lay 1978-83 (Rs.in crores)	Ultimate Potential 1982-83 (Hect.)	Potential 1982-83 (Hect.)	Utilisation 1982-83 (Hect.)
1. Meja Feeder	Bhilwara	2.64	4000	4000	3000
2. Bhimsagar	Jhalawar	5.21	7000	7000	4000
3. Panchana	S.Madhampur Bharatpur	3.36	5600	5600	3000
4. Som-kamla Amba	Dungarpur	8.81	5700	5700	3000
5. Daia	Udaipur	0.80	1000	1000	500
6. Som-kagdar	Dungarpur	6.39	4300	4300	2000
7. Jhadol	Bhilwara	0.39	1000	1000	500
8. Wagon Di- version	Chittorgarh	6.04	4200	4200	2000
9. Lassariya	Ajmer	0.70	2000	2000	1000
10. Harish- chand Sagar	Jhalawar	1.94	8000	8000	3000
11. Nohar Fee- der	Sri Ganganagar	9.53	36000	20000	9000
12. Sidhmukh	Sri Ganganagar Churu	8.72	36000	5000	1000
TOTAL		54.53	114800	67800	32500

17.35 During the plan period 10 new medium irrigation projects are also proposed to be taken up, on which a sum of Rs. 2681.50 lakhs is proposed to be spent as per details given below:

S. No.	Name of Scheme	District benefited	Amount proposed 1978-83 (Rs. in crores)	Total Potential 1982-83 (Hect.)	Additional benefits (Hect.) Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Kanota	Jaipur	0.98	1440	800
2.	Sulki	Sirohi	1.82	2500	1500
3.	Bandi Sendra	Jalore	1.81	2400	1500
4.	Sarda	Bundi	2.42	2600	700
5.	Bassi	Chittorgarh	2.42	2300	700
6.	Bilas	Kota	2.42	300	100
7.	Hindlot	Kota	2.42	2400	700
8.	Kothari	Bhilwara	2.84	3000	1000
9.	Sabi	Alwar	4.84	3000	..
10.	Kanjoli	S. Madhopur	4.84	6000	..
TOTAL			26.81	28640	7900

17.36 The provision for all the medium projects, both on going and new includes 17 percent cost escalation at the balance cost as at the close of 1977-78.

Modernisation

17.37 Studies have shown that about 35 to 50 percent of the water released from the tanks is lost in transit in the earthen unlined channels. To conserve the water resources and for ensuring efficient and optimum utilisation of the scarce input, it is considered necessary to modernise the existing irrigation system. The most important part of modernisation would thus be to line the unlined channels. Similarly, wherever required, the tanks will also be improved to reduce wastage of water in seepage. It is expected that with the programme of modernisation it may be possible to increase intensity of irrigation by 20 percent of the command areas.

17.38 Till the end of the Fifth plan, attention had not been given to modernisation of the existing irrigation systems. For the current plan a provision of Rs. 82.35 crores is proposed which would create and utilise 80000 hectares of additional potential.

17.39 The programme coverage would extend to two major projects and 20 medium projects. The major projects proposed to be included are (i) Gang Canal, for which lining of feeder and lining of distributaries would be done and (ii) Bhakra Canal System in which lining of distributaries would be taken up.

Survey & Investigation

17.40 It is proposed to strengthen the Survey & Investigation wing for research, designs and formulation of detailed estimates for new projects to sustain the higher tempo of irrigation development.

17.41 This wing will also undertake preliminary investigations and feasibility studies for bringing waters of Ganga basin to the Rajasthan desert. The feasibility reports for three major projects viz. Manohar-Thana (Jhalawar), Cogren (Kota) and Gugor (Kota) would be taken up on a priority basis. Similarly, detailed project report for Narmada Project would be prepared.

Materials

17.42 The requirement of essential materials is estimated to be as under:—

Item/Unit	Rajas- than Canal project	Mahi Project	Chambal project	Other Major & Me- dium pro- jects	Total
1. Cement '000 tonnes	1022	242	75	1151	2490
2. Steel Tonnes	3500	9200	750	..	13450
3. Coal '000 tonnes	786	Neg	..	..	786

17.43 The State had been experiencing acute shortage of cement. The supplies of coal had, at times, been quite erratic.

Flood control

17.44 An outlay of Rs. 10.00 crores is proposed for 1978-83 as against the expenditure of Rs. 2.05 crores during 1974-78. The major works to be taken up would be the Ghaggar Flood Control Works and Bharatpur

Flood Control Works. Other schemes to be taken up would be for Ajmer, Mithri, Makrana, Baran Town, Sambhar and Sahibi Catchment etc.

Colonisation

17.45 A provision of Rs. 2.00 crores has been made for the plan period to expedite the work relating to allotment of lands and colonisation of the Command area of Rajasthan Canal Project.

CHAPTER XVIII

Power

Per capita consumption of electricity is a key indicator for assessing the levels of economic development. Judging from this standard, Rajasthan, inspite of substantial investments during the last two and a half decades, continues to be one of the most backward States of the country with 64 Kwh. of per capita consumption in 1975-76 against the national average of 101. In 1977-78 the figure for Rajasthan was 75 Kwh.

The following table gives an overview of power development :

	1961	1966	1974	1978
1. Installed capacity (MW)	35	222	785	906
2. Localities electrified (number)	66	131	5892	10166
3. Wells energised ('000 no.)	1	7	74	129
4. Per capita consumption (Kwh.)	4	16	48	75

18.2 A major structural shift during the past few years has been the change in the pattern of consumption, with the agriculture sector sharing the increase in large proportion. Agriculture and irrigation together accounted for 8.3 percent of total electricity consumption in 1960-61 whereas their share rose to 19.3 percent by 1977-78.

18.3 The percentage of rural population covered by electricity, to that of rural population in Rajasthan towards the end of the year 1975-76 was only 36, which was lowest among the major States of the country. Rural electrification has been receiving considerable attention. The policy of stabilisation of agriculture through exploitation of ground water resources has led to a change in the emphasis from village electrification to energisation of pump sets. The assistance provided by the Rural Electrification Corporation has given an impetus to this programme.

18.4 Upto the Fourth-Five Year Plan (1973-74) investment amounting to about Rs. 197 crores was made in the Power sector through State plan schemes. During the period 1974-78 a sum of Rs. 172.28 crores was spent for power development through the State plan.

18.5 By the close of 1977-78, the total installed capacity increased to 906.50 MW. 1.29 lakh wells had been energised and 10166 villages electrified. Electricity purchased and generated during 1977-78 was 3764.4 MU and electricity sold 2900.00 MU.

18.6 The objectives for the mid-term plan 1978-83, in tune with the national perspective, would be augmentation of generating capacity and building up of transmission and distribution systems responsive to the needs of the State's economy. Special emphasis would be given to development of the rural areas, in consonance with the policy of integrated rural development through energisation of increased number of wells and electrification of villages.

18.7 The State is poorly endowed with thermal resources of its own. The only available source for supply of lignite at Palana is proposed to be exploited for power generation. Kota thermal plant and its extension would be taken up. The major hydel resources within the State are also confined to Chambal and Mahi systems. However, efforts would be made to tap Mini hydel resources to the extent possible. The inter-State projects in the Northern region & the Central sector generating units would continue to be the major source for meeting the power requirements of the State, in addition to the nuclear plant. Another objective would be the reduction to transmission & distribution losses which would be brought down from 25.4 percent in 1977-78 to 23 percent by 1982-83. In view of the vastness of the area, and the fact that the State is fed from generating stations located outside the State or in farflung corners of the State, it may be difficult to further reduce these losses.

18.8 For 1978-83 plan, a provision of Rs.922.58 crores, which constitutes 31.79 percent of the total State plan, has been made. The broad schematic details are given below:—

Schemes	Rs. in lakhs	
	Outlay 1978-83	Percentage to total
1. Generation		
(i) Continuing	12692.00	13.76
(ii) New	31788.00	34.46
2. Transmission		
(i) Continuing	3946.00	4.28
(ii) New	20202.00	21.90
3. Sub-Transmission	12800.00	13.87
4. Rural electrification	10780.00	11.68
5. Survey & Investigation	50.00	0.05
TOTAL	92258.00	100

Rajasthan Canal Project

17.23 This project has been conceived to utilise Rajasthan's share of 8 MAF water in surplus supplies of Ravi & Beas rivers and is a gigantic human effort to transform a part of the vast tract of Thar desert, lying desolate for centuries, into a land of plenty and prosperity. On its completion it would provide irrigation to 11.45 lakh hectares of culturable command area in the districts of Ganganagar, Bikaner and Jaisalmer. The construction work has been taken up in two stages.

17.24 Stage-I of the project comprises the 204 kms. long Rajasthan feeder which takes off from Harike Barrage at the confluence of Beas and Sutlaj rivers in Punjab, the 189 kms. long Rajasthan Main Canal and about 3000 kms. of distribution system to serve a culturable command area of 5.36 lakh hectares at 110 percent intensity of irrigation.

17.25 Stage-II consists of 256 kms. long Rajasthan main canal and about 3500 kms. of distribution system to serve a culturable command area of 6.09 lakh hectares at 110 percent intensity of irrigation.

17.26 The cost of Stage-I, at 1975 prices, is estimated to be Rs. 176.00 crores and for Stage -II Rs. 215.56 crores (at 1978 prices). Details of expenditure incurred upto 1977-78 and outlay for 1978-83 are given below:

	<i>Rs. in crores</i>	
	Stage-I	Stage-II
1. Expenditure		
(i) upto 73-74	100.00	4.59
(ii) 1974-78	68.77	24.12
TOTAL	168.77	28.71
2. Outlay		
(i) 1978-83	27.30	162.00

17.27 All the remaining works of Stage-I, i.e. lining of 520 kms. length of existing distribution system upto km. 74 of main canal, construction of about 94 kms. length of new distribution system and construction of 265 kms. length of lined water courses on Bikaner-Loonkaransar Lift Canal system are likely to be completed by 1980.

17.28 Under Stage-II, the length of 216 kms. of main canal and 2388 kms. of distribution system is proposed to be completed during 1978-83. Forty kms. of main canal having been already constructed the entire work is likely to be completed during this period. The distribution system would spill over beyond 1982-83.

17.29 The level of creation of irrigation potential is estimated to be as under:

	('000 hectares)	
	Stage-I	Stage-II
1. Ultimate	590	670
2. Potential created upto 1977-78	489	..
3. Additional Potential during 1978-83	101	477
4. Total potential in 1982-83	590	477
5. Utilisation upto 1977-78	293	..
6. Utilisation in 1982-83	440	42

Other continuing major projects

17.30 The other continuing major projects are Jakham, Gurgaon Canal and Okhla Barrage. The Jakham project estimated to cost Rs. 17.70 crores would be benefiting the tribal and backward area of Dhariawad tehsil of Udaipur district. Full provision for completing the project in 1982-83, as per the latest estimate including a price escalation of 17 percent on the balance cost as at the end of 1977-78, has been made. The project with an ultimate potential of 21 thousand hectares would create a potential of about 11 thousand hectares by 1982-83, out of which about 5 thousand hectares would be utilised.

17.31 For the other two on-going major projects viz. Gurgaon Canal and Okhla Barrage, a sum of Rs. 2.71 crores and Rs. 1.22 crores respectively has been made for plan period. The projects envisage utilisation of non-perennial discharge of 500 cusecs in Rajasthan out of surplus available in Yamuna river at Okhla Weir, during the rainy season. Full provision, including price escalation of 17 percent over the balance cost at the end of 1977-78, has been made for expeditious completion. However, the potential available would depend on the progress of construction of Okhla Barrage—an inter-State Project.

Major Projects—new

17.32 The new proposed major projects are Chhapi in Jhalawar, Gosunda in Chittorgarh and Thein (Inter State Project). The Chhapi project estimated to cost Rs. 6.05 crores is likely to be completed in 1982-83 creating a potential of 4000 hectares, to be utilised in the following year. Gosunda project would spillover to the next plan. The ultimate potential of Chhapi and Gosunda would be 7800 and 7600 hectares respectively.

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8. Wagon Di- version	Chittorgarh	6.04	4200	4200	2000
9. Lassariya	Ajmer	0.70	2000	2000	1000
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3. Sub-Transmission	12800.00	13.87
4. Rural electrification	10780.00	11.68
5. Survey & Investigation	50.00	0.05
TOTAL	92258.00	100

18.9 Keeping in view the highly capital intensive nature of generation and transmission system, the outlays will have to be stepped up considerably right from the year 1979-80. The State Electricity Board has developed the necessary expertise and managerial capability to take up investments of the required order.

Generation

18.10 The anticipated peak demand in the year 1982-83 would be 1485 MW assuming an annual load factor of 59 percent and thereby considering the relationship of 0.7:1 of peak demand to gross installed capacity, the requirements of installed capacity for 1982-83 would be 2120 MW. Out of this, 1518.5 MW would be available from the existing/ on going schemes, and for meeting the requirements of 602.0 MW investment in new projects is proposed. These estimates are in conformity with the assessment made by National Council of Applied Economic Research.

18.11 The capacity at the end of 1977-78 was 906.5 MW. Additions to total installed capacity would be of the order of 1278 MW. Isolated diesel and steam stations having an aggregate installed capacity of 64 MW would not be available as they are obsolete/old and uneconomical. The total capacity by 1982-83 would be 2120 MW.

18.12 Particulars in respect of important generating schemes are summarised in the following table:

Item	Outlay 1978-83 (Rs.crores)	Capacity by the close of 1978-83 (MW)	Capacity additions by the 1977-78 (MW)	Total capacity close of 1982-83 (MW)
1	2	3	4	5
A-Existing Stations	—	550.5	(—)64.0	486.5
B-On going Schemes				
(i) Beas Stage-I	8.26			
Unit I 4×165 MW		66.0	66.0	132.0
Unit II 4×60 MW		70.0	70.0	140.0
(ii) Beas Stage-II	7.70			
Unit I 2×165 MW		..	..	..
Unit II 2×60 MW		..	35.0	35.0
(iii) Mahi Bajaj Sagar				
1×25 MW		..	..	..
1×45 MW	38.10	..	70.0	70.0
(iv) Kota Thermal				
2×110 MW	72.86	..	220.0	220.0
(v) Singrauli				
5×200 MW	Central Sector	..	35.0	35.0
2×500 MW	Project			
TOTAL—B	126.92	136.0	496.0	632.0

C—New Scheme

(i) Kota Thermal extension 2×200 MW	127.90	..	400.0	400.0
(ii) (a) Palana thermal 2×60 MW (b) Palana Lignite 25.18	63.00	..	60.0	60.0
(iii) Mini Hydel Schemes 25MW	12.50	..	25.0	25.0
(iv) Anandpur Sahib 2×33.5 | MW 2×33.5 |	10.50	..	27.0	27.0
(v) Mukerian | 6×15 | MW 6×19.5 |	11.20	..	20.0	20.0
(vi) Mahi Extension 1×25 | MW 1×45 |	13.20	..	70.0	70.0
(vii) RPS Pump Storage Stage-I	30.00	..	..	..
(viii) Baggi 2×20 MW	3.70	..	..	..
(ix) Thein 4×120 MW	20.70	..	..	..
TOTAL—C	317.88	..	602.0	602.0

D—Nuclear (RAPP)

2×220MW	..	220.0	180.0	400.0
Grand TOTAL	444.80	906.5	1214.0	2120.5

Existing Stations

18.13 The existing stations include Satpura (125.0 MW), Gandhi-Sagar (57.50 MW), Rana Pratap Sagar (86.0M W), Jawahar Sagar (49.5MW) and Bhakra Nangal (168.5MW). besides the isolated diesel and steam stations (64 MW). These isolated diesel and steam stations are not considered to be viable and would be gradually closed.

On-going Projects

18.14 The first and second units of Dehar and the first three units at Pong under Beas Stage-I have already been commissioned. The third and fourth units both at Dehar and the fourth unit at Pong are likely to be commissioned during 1978-79. Under Beas Stage II the fifth unit at Pong would be ready by 1982-83. The sixth unit at Pong and fifth and sixth units of Dehar would spillover to 1983-84. From Mahi Bajaj Sagar Project 25 MW capacity would be available in 1981-82 and further 45 MW in 1982-83, thereby making available the full approved capacity of 70 MW. The work on water conductor system of Power House-1 at Mahi i.e. approach channel, tail race tunnel and channel, balancing reservoir and the saddle dam is in progress. Both the units of Kota thermal (2x110 MW) would be commissioned in 1981-82. Singrauli Super Thermal power station is a Central Sector

project for which no financial provision has been made in the State plan. However, the availability of 35 MW in the year 1982-83 has been provided for.

New Projects

18.15 The new projects mentioned in the fore-going table are considered to be necessary for meeting the anticipated load. Kota thermal extension project estimated to cost Rs. 138.81 crores would have a capacity of 2×200 MW. Both the units are likely to be commissioned by 1982-83.

18.16 The Palana thermal project, based on the lignite deposits available locally, estimated to cost about Rs. 97 crores (Rs. 72 crores for power generation and Rs. 25 crores for mining) would be having two units each of 60 MW. The first of these two units is expected to be commissioned in 1982-83.

18.17 Since no major source of hydel power generation is now available in the State, the hydel sources with less head and discharge are being investigated. It is estimated that the total cost of such schemes would be about Rs.20 crores. 25 MW of installed capacity in 1982-83 is targeted to be made available from such schemes.

18.18 Anandpur Sahib, Mukerian, Baggi and Their projects are presently under construction in Punjab. The installed capacity of these projects is 134 MW, 207 MW, 40 MW and 480 MW respectively. Rajasthan should be one of the beneficiary States in these projects. The share of Rajasthan has not been determined so far but provision has been made in the State plan for meeting the cost of Rajasthan's share.

18.19 Pumped Storage scheme in the Chambal Hydel Complex is proposed to be taken up to meet the shortage of peaking capacity from 1983-84 onwards. It is envisaged to install 2×100 MW pumped storage stations with reversible turbines. Estimated to cost about Rs. 70 crores, the first unit is likely to be commissioned in 1983-84 and the second unit in 1984-85.

Transmission

18.20 The outlay proposed for providing additional transmission system amounts to Rs. 241.48 crores. It may be emphasised here that for evacuating power from long distances, from the projects located outside the State or in far flung areas within State, a net work of E.H.T. lines is imperative. So far only 220 KV/132 KV systems are operating. However, it has become necessary to lay down 400 KV system in view of the increased load as also to reduce transmission losses and to ensure a sustained and uninterrupted supply.

18.21 Full provision amounting to Rs. 39.46 crores for completing the on-going schemes has been made. The

details are given in the sub-joined table:—

Item	Outlay 1978-83 (Rs.crores)	Physical target 1978-83 (line length in kms.)
A. 220 KV System:		
1. Beas Common Pool	1.97	..
2. Bhakra Right Bank 2nd circuit 220 KV Pong-Jullunder Line- Common Pool	0.02	..
3. Dadri-Khetri Jaipur line & Sub- Station	2.06	138
4. 220 KV GSS Alwar	1.25	charged
5. Kota Bhilwara Beawar line & sub-stations at Bhilwara and Beawar	7.97	225
6. Khetri-Ratangarh line with sub- station at Ratangarh	3.54	119
7. R.A.P.P. Kota III Circuit	0.37	42
B—132 KV system	22.28	..
	<u>39.46</u>	

18.22 All the above mentioned works are targeted to be completed by 1979-80.

18.23 Under new schemes 400 KV lines will be laid for evacuation of power from Beas complex, the Central sector Singrauli Super Thermal project and Kota Thermal Extension Project. The lines/system for transmitting Beas complex power are yet to be identified/finalised. Similarly, for the Singrauli Power transmission system alternatives have been offered and are under examination. The particulars of 400/220 KV systems as envisaged at present, subject to the change on the basis of proposals under consideration are as below:—

Line	Estima- ted cost (Rs.crores)	Outlay 1978-83 (Rs.crores)	Total Target length year of (Kms.) comple- tion
1	2	3	4 5
A—400KV			
1. 400 KV/220 KV System for evacuating power from Beas Complex	23.66	23.00	yet to be 1982-83 identified
2. 400 KV S/C Jaipur- Kota	20.48	19.00	200 1982-83

	1	2	3	4	5
3. 400 KV S/C Kanpur-37.38 Jaipur			36.00	500	1982-83
B. 220 KV					
1. Kota-Bhilwara II Circuit	2.50	2.50		130	1979-80
2. Palana Beawar- Jodhpur.	6.50	6.30		200	1983-84
3. Bhilwara-Debari	3.94	3.94		130	1980-81
4. Ratangarh-Sikar	4.62	4.62		85	1980-81
5. *Hissar-Hanuman- garh	5.41	5.41		170	1981-82
6. Debari-Sirohi	3.79	3.79		90	1982-83
7. Kota-Hindaun	6.64	6.64		235	1982-83
C. 132 KV Lines	90.82	90.82	21.00	..	
TOTAL			202.02		

*Alternative 220 KV Hissar-Sirsa line to be shared with Haryana and Sirsa-Hanumangarh line exclusively by Rajasthan.

18.24 All the lines proposed under 400 KV system are likely to spillover beyond 1982-83.

Sub-Transmission

18.25 A provision of Rs. 128.00 crores has been made for sub-transmission system covering 33 KV lines and below.

Rural Electrification

18.26 Considerable emphasis was given to rural electrification during the past few years. Earlier, the emphasis was on village electrification. The drought in mid-sixties focussed attention on stabilisation of agriculture through exploitation of ground water resources and led to a change in the emphasis from rural electrification to energisation of pump sets.

18.27 The increase in the number of villages electrified was from 66 in 1960-61 to 10166 in 1977-78 whereas the number of wells energised registered an increase from 0.01 lakh to 1.29 lakhs over the same period. The increase in percentage terms in respect of wells energised was nearly double that of the number of villages electrified.

18.28 By the end of 1982-83 it is envisaged to cross the modest level of 50 percent electrification of villages as against the coverage of all the villages in the neighbouring States of Punjab and Haryana.

18.29 The break-up of the allocations for the Rural Electrification programme is given below:—

Item	Allocation (Rs. in crores)
1. Outlay within the State Plan for R.E. Works	22.25
2. R.E.C. Normal Loans	30.55
3. Revised Minimum Needs Programme	55.00
TOTAL	107.80

18.30 Out of 232 Panchayat Samitis in the State as many as 142 have less than 50 percent electrified villages. These 142 Panchayat Samitis fall mostly in the desert and backward tribal areas which are distantly located from the existing power system. The average cost of electrification of a village in these areas is substantially large.

18.31 The yearwise physical targets would be as under:—

	Electrification of villages (number)	Energisation of wells/pump sets (number)
1978-79	1440	18100
1979-80	1540	20000
1980-81	1630	22000
1981-82	1710	27700
1982-83	1780	30200
TOTAL	8100	118000

18.32 The State would thus have 18266 or 55 percent of the total villages electrified at the close of 1982-83.

18.33 In addition to the above mentioned programme, a sum of Rs. 15 crores is likely to be mobilised through institutional sources for energisation of about 20000 wells. A sum of Rs. 96 crores out of the provision of transmission/sub-transmission would be utilised for rural electrification.

Revised Minimum Needs Programme

18.34 The Planning Commission has prescribed the norm of electrifying 50 percent villages in each State over a period of ten years. The State, located in the neighbourhood of States like Punjab and Haryana where all the villages have already been electrified, has necessary to go faster for optimum exploitation of its resource potential, including ground water, and accordingly plans to achieve the targeted norm by 1982-83. The provision under this programme has been kept at Rs. 55.00 crores which would lead to electrification of 4250 villages. 3850 villages would be electrified through other schemes of rural electrification. Thus during the period 1978-83, 8100 villages would be electrified. Added to the figure of 10160 electrified villages the total of such villages would go up to 18266 in 1982-83.

18.35 The total per capita consumption of power is likely to be 174 Kwh by 1982-83.

CHAPTER XIX

Industries and Mines

Rajasthan has been a late starter in the field of industrialisation. While in many parts of the country the basic foundation for industrialisation has been laid before independence, there were hardly any infrastructural facilities or industrial development till 1949 when Rajasthan was formed by the merger of 22 princely states. During the last five plans, despite the financial and other constraints, efforts were made by the State Government to develop infra-structural facilities, provide adequate concessions, and aim at the creation of a proper atmosphere for the setting up of industries. The Industries Department, and later on the Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation, undertook the development of industrial areas in different parts of the State. The Industries Department developed 15 Industrial Areas and 11 Industrial Estates with 353 sheds. RIMDC, which was entrusted with the task of developing industrial areas from the year 1969 onwards, could develop 53 Industrial Areas with 5400 plots. In some of these areas, 1562 industrial sheds were constructed. Besides, 132 shops for unemployed educated entrepreneurs too were constructed in pursuance of the Government of India's scheme. In such sheds and areas, apart from providing land, water, power, some common facilities too were provided. The laws of the State also permitted the conversion of non-industrial land so that even outside these industrial areas industries could be set up. The growth of water and power sectors in the State also helped in the setting up of a large number of units.

19.2 The Rajasthan Financial Corporation, set up under the Financial Corporation Act of the Government of India 1955, sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 54.85 crores to 2800 units by the end of March, 1978. Out of this, disbursement was of the order of Rs. 30.96 crores to 2655 units. Presently, 92 percent of this loan is available to the Small Scale units. Alongwith RFC, the State Industries Department too had provided loans under the State Aid to Industries Act amounting to Rs. 1.47 crores to 4,335 units.

19.3 Consultancy to the entrepreneurs is being provided by the field officers of the Industries Department, Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation and Small Industries Service Institute of the Government of India. The industrial potential surveys of all the districts were completed and some of these were got updated also. Project profiles for a large number of industries too were got prepared.

19.4 During the Fourth Five Year Plan, concessions

regarding exemption from octroi, electricity duty and sales tax, subsidy in power charges, price preference, marketing support, availability of scarce raw-materials at reasonable rates, lower rate of interest for loans granted to industries etc. were given. These were continued during the Fifth Plan. Schemes of interest free loan in lieu of sales tax and subsidy on testing equipment were also introduced. Further, to take advantage of the local entrepreneurship in the State, a feature which, Rajasthan shares only with a few States in the country, such concessions which were comparable to the concessions given by some of the advanced States were all the more necessary.

19.5 As a result of these efforts, the number of registered factories which was only 278 in 1950 rose to 4,694 by the end of March, 1978. Since all the industrial units are not factories in terms of the Factories Act, it would be relevant to quote the figures of the small scale industrial units registered with Director of Industries; in 1950 the number of such units was only around 1,000, but by the end of March, 1978 it rose to 26342 with a capital investment of about Rs. 98 crores providing direct employment to 1.79 lakh people. These units produced a wide range of products.

19.6 During the last five plans, many medium and large scale units too had come up. The State today has five major cement plants, 20 cotton and textile mills, nylon, polyester, acrylic and tyre cord plants, major fertiliser plant, ten woollen mills, seven roller flour mills, nine solvent extraction plants, vegetable oil mills, three sugar mills, six medium and large mineral based industries (including Hindustan Zinc Ltd. and Hindustan Copper Ltd.), 20 engineering industries (including Machine Tools Corporation, Ajmer), six electric goods units, two scientific instruments units including Instrumentation Ltd., Kota, one tannery, one scooter factory, one TV factory, and one tyre tube factory.

19.7 However, this development is not commensurate with the rich material and human resources available in the State. Rajasthan occupies an important place in the mineral production of the country. There are several minerals in which the State has the monopoly or accounts for substantial production. For example in case of zinc, lead, silver, tungsten, copper, rock phosphate, limestone, felspar, asbestos, calcite, garnet, gypsum, soap-stone, wollestonite, granite, marble and building stones, production in Rajasthan is considerable. Rajasthan is also rich in its cattle wealth. As for wool, Rajasthan produces more than 40 percent of the country's

produce. Milk, leather and bones are also important resources of the State. With the completion of Rajasthan Canal and several major and medium irrigation projects, production of foodgrains and cash crops, will increase considerably offering scope for a large number of new agro-based industries. There is no dearth of enterprise. Trained man power is available. In addition, every part of the State can claim to have traditional skills of different types. Such resources, however, have been utilised only in small measure.

19.8 One reason for the inadequate development of industry in the State has been the insufficient growth of infra-structural facilities. With the availability of land, water and power etc. at reasonable rates, the local and outside entrepreneurs could be attracted to set up the industries.

19.9 Another reason for the slow pace of industrialisation in the State has been the constraints on investment. For medium and large units, public issue of shares is a very difficult proposition for industries in Rajasthan. The total investment of the Central investment agencies like LIC, Unit Trust, IDBI, IFCI, ICICI and banks was extremely limited; excluding the investment of the banks the investments by these agencies in Rajasthan during 1976-77 was only 3.9 percent of their investment in the country. Besides, there are no stock-exchange facilities in Rajasthan. In case of small industries, banks are not availing of the refinance facility available from IDBI for the term loans to such industries. Further, there are the problems of margin money etc.

19.10 The industries in the State need marketing support. While the State Government has adopted price preference rules to support the local industries, the support of the Government of India purchase agencies is not adequate. The total purchase of DGS & D are less than 0.2 percent in Rajasthan. The position regarding Defence, Railways, Posts & Telegraphs Departments which are the major buyers in the country may be even worse. With the establishment of District Industries Centres and the assistance of the Government of India flowing through these centres the situation may perhaps, improve.

19.11 For marketing and development of industries, Railways are an important factor. Unfortunately in Rajasthan the rail development has been extremely inadequate. The length of railway routes per thousand sq. kms. is only 16 kms. against the national average of 18. Further, barring a few lines the rest of the State is covered only by meter-gauge. What aggravates the situation still more is that most of these meter-gauge lines are highly congested. The result is that the movement of raw materials, fuel and finished products has been restricted. Rajasthan can have five more big cement plants but these cannot be set up because of these bottlenecks. The same is true in case of other industries requiring bulk movement.

19.12 Another problem has been the limited Central Public Sector investment in the State. It is only 2.16 percent of the total investment of the Government of India in Public sector. The Central Public Sector under-

taking last set up in the State was in 1967. While the emphasis may be on small industries, a judicious industrial mix of medium and large units is also necessary.

19.13 Considering the rich potential and some of the difficulties indicated above, the State Government has formulated its own industrial policy during 1978 within the frame work of the national policy. Its salient features are as under:—

- (i) It lays down the order of priorities for the development of different industrial sectors; Khadi and village industries, handlooms, handicrafts, tiny units, small scale units, medium and large scale units would be preferred in this very sequence.
- (ii) Within the State emphasis would be on the regional development in such a manner that (a) as between the locations in the villages, semi-urban areas and urban areas, industries would be preferred in this very order; (b) while selecting the sites for public or joint sector industries, in addition to the economic factors, social factors would also be taken into account; 15 percent subsidy on capital investment would be made available by the State Government to the small scale industries, tiny industries, village industries, handlooms and handicrafts in the twenty districts not covered under the scheme of central subsidy (excluding the industries set up in such towns which have a population of more than 1 lakh).
- (iii) Industries based on local resources would be promoted. Even medium industries based on the resources in the State would be given subsidy @ 10 percent on capital investment.
- (iv) The traditional expertise available in the State would be utilised.
- (v) As between labour intensive and capital intensive industry, the former would be preferred.
- (vi) For the public sector in the State, it is proposed to establish a management service and Bureau of Public Enterprises. The State Government would also promote the joint sector.
- (vii) Efforts would be made to revive the sick units; ancillary industries would be promoted.
- (viii) Detailed area-wise and product-wise surveys would be conducted for identification of candidate industries.
- (ix) The State Government would continue to extend the concessions and facilities available during the Fifth Plan for new Industries.
- (x) Mini industrial areas would be set up in the villages.
- (xi) Apart from setting up District Industries Centres, procedures relating to setting up of industries would be simplified.

(xii) Persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes would be given special concessions.

19.14 To achieve the various objectives envisaged under the Industrial Policy of the State Government, outlays for the 1978-83 plan period have been considerably stepped up. As against an expenditure of Rs. 1713.87 lakhs during 1974-78 the provision for 1978-83 has been kept as Rs. 6766.20 lakhs as below :—

Rs. in lakhs

Outlay 1978-83

1. Schemes executed by the Industries Department	
(a) weights & measures	21.50
(b) development of industrial areas	115.00
(c) subsidy for industrial areas to other autonomous agencies	100.00
(d) small scale industries including handicrafts and industrial estates	967.18
(e) handloom development in co-operative sector	165.32
2. Handloom Development Board	136.00
3. Khadi & village industries	500.00
4. Rajasthan Financial Corporation	400.00
5. Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation	700.00
6. State Enterprises	161.20
7. Rajasthan State Industrial & Mineral Development Corporation	3500.00
TOTAL	6766.20

Industries Department

19.15 The main thrust during the Plan period 1978-83 will be on the effective promotion of small, tiny and cottage industries widely dispersed in the rural areas and small towns. It is envisaged that District Industries Centres will be set up in each district to provide and arrange a package of assistance and facilities for credit, raw materials, training, marketing etc. These centres will establish a close link with panchayat samitis, on the one hand, and with specialised industrial institutions concerned with the development of SSI units on the other. Nine District Industries Centres have already been started and the State Government propose to set up such centres in all the remaining districts. The Industrial Policy also provides for effective assistance to closed and sick units, quality marking and establishment of new Corporations in the State for development of

leather and handloom industries, and for providing marketing assistance.

19.16 It is proposed that the number of small scale industries which stood at 26342 at the end of March, 1978 will be more than doubled by the end of 1982-83. It is estimated that as a result of all these concerted efforts the Small Scale Sector would provide additional employment facilities to two lakh persons with a fixed capital investment of about Rs. 100.00 crores during this period.

19.17 During the Fifth Plan (1974-78) the expenditure incurred on schemes implemented by the Directorate of Industries amounted to Rs. 433.02 lakhs. As against this, keeping in view the requirements of the Directorate under the new Industrial Policy of the State Government, the outlay for the plan period 1978-83 has been kept as Rs. 1369.00 lakhs.

Weights and Measures

19.18 A provision of Rs. 21.50 lakhs has been made, out of which Rs. 15.50 lakhs is for purchase of equipment for weights & measures laboratory and Rs. 6.00 lakhs for strengthening the organisation at headquarters as well as at the district level.

Development of Industrial Areas

19.19 A provision of Rs. 115.00 lakhs has been made for meeting the spillover liability for the development of industrial areas.

Subsidy for Industrial Areas to other Autonomous Agencies

19.20. As per the new Industrial Policy of the State Government autonomous agencies such as Mandi Committees, Municipalities, Panchayats etc. and Private Joint Stock Companies can also develop industrial areas and claim subsidy from the Industries Department at the rates similar to those granted to the Rajasthan Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation. A sum of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has therefore been provided for this purpose.

Small and Village Industries

19.21 A provision of Rs. 956.68 lakhs has been kept under this head, out of which Rs. 134.00 lakhs have been provided to meet 25 percent State share on setting up District Industries Centres and for strengthening the headquarters. The other important activities under this head relate to training, loans to SSI units, subsidy to RFC for differential interest, subsidy on power, subsidy for purchase of testing equipment, subsidy to SSI units in backward districts, reimbursement on price preference, assistance to educated unemployed, development of household industries and salt areas etc.

19.22 The State has a rich resource of hides and skins. A survey was got conducted through the Central Leather Institute, Madras, which has recommended for setting up of a separate Corporation for the development of leather industries in the State. A provision of Rs 100.00 lakhs has, therefore, been made for the share capital contribution of the State to the proposed Corporation.

Industrial Estates

19.23. The Industries Directorate has sponsored 11 Industrial estates in the State having 353 sheds. These estates have open land attached to them which have been developed as industrial area. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been made for providing maintenance facilities in these estates/areas at a rate of Rs.2.00 lakhs per year.

Handloom Development

19.24 Handloom development is being looked after by two agencies in the State viz. Directorate of Industries and the Handloom Board. A total outlay of Rs. 301.32 lakhs has been made for Handloom development for the period 1978-83, out of which Rs.165.32 lakhs have been earmarked for activities of the Industries Directorate and the remaining sum of Rs.136.00 lakhs for the Handloom Board.

19.25 The programmes of the Industries Department are mainly directed towards development of the handloom industry through the cooperative fold. The bulk of the outlays are proposed to be utilised for granting financial assistance to the Cooperative Societies for supply of looms, improved appliances, warping drums, opening of dye houses and providing of managerial subsidy etc. Handloom cloth has been facing marketing problems for quite some time. Necessary provision has, therefore, also been made for sales promotion and publicity and opening of sales depots. The Handloom Development Board is responsible for development of handlooms in the State outside the cooperative sector. To implement the recommendations of Sivaraman Committee, a scheme for the development of 10000 handlooms, outside the cooperative sector, was sanctioned by the Government of India. The scheme is divided in two parts viz. Intensive Development Project and export oriented programme. While the Intensive Development Scheme is being executed by the Board, the export oriented programme is executed by the Rajasthan Small Scale Industries Corporation. Consistent with the pattern approved by the Government of India development of handlooms in rural areas has been accorded priority. In addition to supply of improved tools and equipment, marketing assistance is also provided by the Board and the Rajasthan Rajya Bunkar Sahakari Sangh which is an apex body of weaver's societies. The Sangh is also opening new sales depots in the State and setting up a technical and design cell to render necessary advice to weaver's societies.

19.26 During the period 1974-79 an amount of Rs. 70.33 lakhs was allocated to the Handloom Board under the State Plan. Against this, the outlay proposed for the period 1978-83 is Rs.136.00 lakhs. The intensive

Development Project (covering 10000 looms) taken up in 1975-76 with Government of India assistance would be continued in the districts of Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Alwar, Bhilwara, Kota, Pali and Jalore and full State share has been provided for the plan period. The development work of the scheme will be completed by March, 1980 and beyond this the work of production, and marketing assistance, will be continued under State Plan.

Khadi & Village Industries

19.27 For the removal of unemployment, significant under employment and elimination of destitution in the rural areas Khadi and Village Industries have a crucial role to play. These have vast potential for creating maximum employment with the minimum of capital.

19.28 With these objectives in view a provision of Rs.500 lakhs has been kept for this sector for the Plan period (1978-83) as against Rs.72.81 lakhs only in the Fifth Plan period (1974-78). This provision would be further supplemented by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and other Centrally Sponsored/Central Sector programmes.

19.29 It is proposed to re-vitalise about 1000 sick and unproductive industrial co-operative societies. Provision has, therefore, been made for giving subsidies to such societies. Rebate on Khadi sale will continue to be given during the plan period for which a sum of Rs.185.00 lakhs has been proposed. To boost up Khadi and Village Industry in the State, other programmes that are proposed to be taken up are providing of subsidy to weavers on purchase of improved implements/subsidy to institutions on hosiery and carding plants, establishment of a design centre and mobile training units to impart training to artisans in their own or nearby villages. It is also proposed to suitably strengthen the administrative machinery of the State Khadi Board both at the headquarters and field level to execute these programmes efficiently.

19.30 As a result of various measures to be taken up during the plan period the production of Khadi is anticipated to go up from Rs.9.35 crores, estimated at the end of 1977-78, to Rs.25.00 crores by 1982-83. The production of village industries likewise is estimated to rise from Rs.8.50 crores in 1977-78 to Rs.15.66 crores by the end of 1982-83. This will help in providing full-time employment to 15 thousand persons in Khadi and about 28 thousand persons in village industries at the end of 1982-83 as against the estimated employment of about 7 thousand and 13 thousand persons respectively in 1977-78. The part time employment during the same period will increase from 97 thousand to 184 thousand persons in Khadi and from 18 thousand to 45 thousand persons in village industries.

Rajasthan Financial Corporation

19.31 The Rajasthan Financial Corporation advances long term loans for acquiring fixed assets for the establishment, expansion, modernisation and renovation of industrial units. During the Fifth Plan period (1974-78)

the Corporation sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 31.49 crores out of which Rs. 16.96 crores were disbursed to 1,506 industrial units. Of these 1,506 Industrial Units about 92 percent units were in the small scale sector. The Corporation has its branches at 13 district headquarters and consistent with the national objective, will open more branches in different districts to be covered by District Industries Centre Programme. The Corporation has fixed a target of sanctioning loans of the order of Rs. 100 crores, of which Rs. 70 crores are likely to be disbursed to 5,000 industrial units over the plan period. To achieve these targets, a provision of Rs. 3.5 crores has been kept in the State Plan as share capital contribution to the Corporation. It will get a matching share from the IDBI. In addition, a provision of Rs. 0.50 crores has been made under the State Plan to be given to RFC for providing equity capital to new entrepreneurs, and interest free loans to sick and closed units for their revival.

Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation

19.32 The Corporation was established in June, 1961 with the objective of rendering assistance to the small scale industrial units and craftsmen of the State. It has continued to deal in the procurement and distribution of raw materials for small scale industrial units. The Corporation has been running Handicrafts emporia and display-cum-sale centres at various places in the State and outside. It has also entered the export market. Besides providing marketing assistance through its Trade Centre in arranging supplies to Government departments, the Corporation has been manufacturing and selling furniture and other items at its Furniture Making Centre, making available indigenous machines to small scale entrepreneurs under hire purchase arrangements and providing loan assistance and training to artisans. The Corporation has also set up three Industrial units viz. Mayur Bidi Tonk, Rajasthan Woollen Mills, Ladnu and Rajasthan Woollen Mills, Churu.

19.33 During the period 1974-78 Rs. 113.02 lakhs were made available to the Corporation under State Plan as share capital contribution and in the form of subsidy to help in carrying out its various activities. As against, this a provision of Rs. 700.00 lakhs has been made for the Corporation for the period 1978-83. The major programmes proposed to be undertaken are (i) marketing of SSI products through the Trade Centre, (ii) establishment of Carpet training Centres and (iii) export promotion.

19.34 It is proposed to open six branches of the Trade Centre. The total turnover of the Trade centre is anticipated to go up from Rs. 150 lakhs in 1977-78 to Rs. 1,000 lakhs by the end of 1982-83. To boost up the sales outside the State, a scheme of advertisement subsidy and price preference subsidy is also planned. Another programme proposed to be taken up in a big way is that of setting up of carpet training centres with a view to giving impetus to the labour-intensive carpet industry in the State. 375 carpet training centres of different types would be started by the Corporation during the plan period in which about 19 thousand trainees will be imparted training. These centres will be run and managed

by the Corporation for a period of 3 months to 12 months and then transferred to interested entrepreneurs. As a result of this, it is expected that 5,625 looms will be developed. While Rs. 600.00 lakhs would be utilised by the Corporation for these two programmes, an amount of Rs. 100 lakhs has been earmarked for export promotion. The State Government is contemplating to set up a separate Corporation for promotion of exports.

Rajasthan Industrial & Mineral Development Corporation

19.35 The RIMDC which was set up in March, 1969 with a view to promoting industrial growth in the State, is presently engaged in multifarious activities viz., developing infrastructure, setting up of the industrial projects of its own or under joint sector agreements, exploring and exploiting minerals of various leases granted by the State Government, working as Investment Corporation and providing necessary assistance to the entrepreneurs in the form of underwriting/equity subscription and guidance and consultancy.

19.36 The Corporation's plan has to provide for not only the schemes carried over from the Fifth plan, but also for necessary investments required by the various industries coming up, with the help of infrastructure development in the different areas, and above all, for all such new activities which are required to be carried out as a result of the Government's Industrial Policy. Keeping this in view, a provision of Rs. 35.00 crores has been made in the Plan as State support against the expenditure of Rs. 8.48 crores during the plan period 1974-78. The total requirement of funds of the Corporation for this period works out to Rs. 55.24 crores, out of which Rs. 20.24 crores would be raised from financial institutions and other sources. The main activities planned by RIMDC, during the Plan period would be:—

(i) Infrastructure development & Industrial promotion

19.37 Besides the plan of developing the existing 53 industrial areas 147 new areas would be developed in the rural sector. Out of 2,134 hectares of land expected to be developed in these areas, 1,114 hectares of land shall be for the mini-rural industrial areas. The total number of plots to be allotted is estimated as 6,540. Further, 300 factory sheds, 200 shops and 100 residential flats have also been planned. It is also proposed to undertake construction of 5,000 houses of different sizes in the selected industrial areas with the financial assistance of HUDCO. As part of the industrial promotion programme the Corporation also proposes to undertake training programmes of short duration and providing consultancy and guidance to the entrepreneurs at the selected growth centres.

19.38 It is expected that these activities would generate an investment of Rs. 150 crores in the economy that would provide employment to about 11,000 persons during the construction period and about 43,000 persons during operation.

(ii) Investment in Industrial Projects

19.39 In consonance with the Industrial Policy Statement of the Government of India and keeping in view the State's backwardness in the field of industrial development, it is proposed to step up investment in industrial projects by the Corporation. The first priority would be given to the speedy completion of 21 on-going projects for which letters of intent/industrial licenses have been received and joint sector agreements executed. Besides mini cement plants, other projects on which investments is proposed to be made include watch assembly, steel billets, iron castings etc. It is also proposed to take up a polyester fibre project with a view to meet the shortage of cotton.

19.40 A sum of Rs. 10.10 crores has been provided under State Plan for these projects that would lead to a total investment of about Rs. 105.21 crores in the State's economy providing employment to about 12000 persons.

19.41 The Corporation has to play a greater role in underwriting and direct participation. An amount of Rs. 6.71 crores has been proposed for this purpose.

19.42 Subsequent to the decentralisation of term lending by IDBI, the Corporation has started advancing term loans. It is providing funds for margin money which is now refinanced by IDBI, as also floating capital. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 2.49 crores has been provided.

(iii) Survey, Development and Exploration of Mines

19.43 The existing mining projects have to be provided with additional machinery and plant since deposits have

started depleting and underground mining has become essential particularly for tungsten mines at Degana and flourspar mines at Karara. Large scale mining of granite, for which considerable export orders have been obtained, is also considered necessary. The beneficiation of flourspar at Mandokipal and graphite at Banswara as well as the activation of bentonite is to be taken up. Funds are also required for development of Akwali Copper mines. The total requirement of funds for mining activities including subsidy for prospecting work and technical consultancy is estimated to be Rs. 8.00 crores, out of the State Plan resources.

Technical Consultancy

19.44 The need for technical consultancy keeping in view the envisaged industrial expansion hardly needs any emphasis. It is, therefore, proposed to adequately strengthen the technical consultancy cell of the Corporation. As per the schemes of preparation of feasibility reports and assistance to non-resident Indians, the contribution of Rs. 50 lacs shall be arranged by the private entrepreneur and Rs.79 lacs would be required out of the plan allocation as share of RIMDC.

Electronic Test & Development Centre, Jaipur

19.45 RIMDC has set up an Electronic Test and Development Centre with the assistance of the Department of Electronics, Government of India for which recurring expenditure has to be met by the State. The requirement of funds for meeting the recurring expenditure on this account during the plan period is estimated as Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

19.46 The total requirement of funds for the various activities of the Corporation are summarised as under:—

Rs. in lakhs

Activity	Programme content	Net funds to be arranged from the financial/ other institutions	Requirement of funds from the State Govt.	Employment potential during	
				Construction. (Nos.)	Operation (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>I. Infrastructure Development</i>					
(a) Development of Industrial areas	1,230	669	561	5,000	43,000
(b) Construction of sheds/shops and residential flats	310	280	30	1,000	
(c) Housing colony (Margin Money)	1,000	900	100	5,000	—
(d) Industrial Promotion and Entrepreneurship development organisation	10	—	10	—	20
TOTAL	2,550	1,849	701	11,000	43,020

1	2	3	4	5	6
II. Investment in Industrial Projects					
(a) Industrial Projects	1,010	—	1,010	2,935	9,780
(b) Underwriting	671	—	671	2,200	4,600
(c) Term Loan	219	—	219	2,265	6,780
TOTAL	1,900	—	1,900	7,400	21,160
III. Survey Development and Exploitation of Mines					
(a) Existing Mines	547	125	422	—	—
(b) New Mines and Benefication Plant	313	—	313	225	950
(c) Prospecting work and Technical consultancy	65	—	65	75	100
TOTAL	925	125	800	300	1,050
IV. Technical Consultancy and assistance					
(a) Preparation of feasibility reports etc.	82	24	58	—	40
(b) Development of Data Bank	3	—	3	—	5
(c) Assistance to non-resident Indians	44	26	18	—	5
TOTAL	129	50	79	—	50
V. Electronic Test and Development Centre, Jaipur					
Recurring expenditure on Electronic Test and Development Centre	20	—	20	—	32
GRAND TOTAL	5,524	2,024	3,500	18,700	65,557

State Enterprises

19.47 The State Enterprises Department is presently supervising the work of three Government companies viz. Ganganagar Sugar Mills Ltd., Jaipur, Hi-Tech Precision Glass Ltd., Dholpur and Rajasthan State Tanneries Ltd., Tonk besides the departmental undertakings of Rajasthan State Chemical Works, Didwana (which includes Sodium Sulphate Plant, Sodium Sulphide Plant and Salt Sources, Pachpadra) and State Woollen Mill, Bikaner.

19.48 During the period 1974-78 an expenditure of Rs. 110.94 lakhs was incurred under the State Plan on these undertakings. For 1978-83 plan period an outlay of Rs. 161.20 lakhs has been kept for the various activities of the State Enterprises Department. The strategy during 1978-83 envisages modernisation and expansion of the existing units with a view to maximising the utilisation of their rated production capacity. It is also proposed to provide some welfare facilities at Salt sources.

19.49 The Ganganagar Sugar Mill has been facing difficulties in the economic running of its sugar factory at Sri Ganganagar. Its plant, being very old, it was considered necessary to modernise the existing factory, scheme for which has already been taken up and necessary assistance from the financial institutions obtained. It is also proposed to take up the expansion scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 175.00 lakhs. This will increase the production capacity by 25 to 30 percent. While margin money of the order of Rs. 35.00 lakhs has to be provided under the State Plan the rest of the cost will be met through institutional finance.

19.50 Rajasthan State Tanneries Ltd., which started its trial production in 1975, is still suffering from teething problems and the target production is yet to be achieved. Efforts are being made to have some foreign collaboration in order to achieve the rated production. Due to increased cost of the project, and to meet the losses already incurred, it would be necessary to help the company by providing an additional share capital contribution of about Rs. 45.00 lakhs during the plan period. It is estimated

that by the end of 1982-83 the output of finished leather will reach 54.00 lakhs sq. ft. from 5.57 lakh Sq. ft. in 1977-78.

19.51 For economic operation of the Sodium Sulphate Plant, Didwana, it is necessary to replace the present oil fired boiler by a coal fired boiler. This replacement is estimated to cost Rs. 40 lakhs. Besides, Rs. 12 lakhs are required for major repairs of the building, replacement of equipment and construction of labour quarters etc. The production of Salt Sources, Didwana has increased considerably in recent years. Looking to the increasing demand for iodised salt, it is proposed to instal a plant for iodising salt at Didwana. Provision has also been made for construction of storage facilities, installation of weighing bridge and providing of drinking water, educational, medical and shelter facilities to the labour at Salt Source, Didwana. Similar arrangements are proposed at Salt Sources, Pachpadra. The production of salt during the plan period is anticipated to be of the following order:—

Item	Unit	Estimated production by the end of	
		1977-78	1982-83
1	2	3	4
1. Sodium Sulphate Plant, Didwana			
(a) Sodium Sulphate (Anhydrous)	Tonnes	745	10,000
(b) Crude	"	4,098	5,000
(c) Factory Salt	"	5,040	40,000
2. Sodium Sulphide	"	760	800
3. Salt Trading Scheme			
(i) At Didwana	Lakh Qtls.	8	15
(ii) At Pachpadra	"	6	9

19.52 A provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been made for research and consultancy, preparation of project reports and for strengthening the audit wing of the department.

Minerals

19.53 The exploration and exploitation of minerals helps in setting up of mineral based industries and creates additional employment opportunities. The exportable minerals also earn valuable foreign exchange. Due importance has been given for mineral development during the 1978-83 Plan period keeping in view the Mineral Development Policy of the State. As against an expenditure of Rs. 475.41 lakhs during the Fifth Plan (1974-78) an outlay of Rs. 1100.00 lakhs has been proposed for the various activities of the Directorate of Mines and Geology for the period 1978-83.

19.54 Intensive prospecting and mineral survey has been continuing since the beginning of Second Plan for search for minerals, assessment of their potentiality and

locating more and more new mineral deposits. Recently the Government has laid greater emphasis on this work and the mineral reconnaissance in the State is to be completed by 1988. The Mineral Policy envisages establishment of a Mineral Information Cell in the Directorate to collect, compile and publish mineral bulletins; to impart training to the technical personnel in the field of mining, geology and allied services; to establish a 'Consultancy cell' in the Directorate to impart technical advice to the mining lessees; to reorganise and expand the department in order to have a proper mineral administration and mineral surveys carried out in the State; to prepare master plans for development of infrastructural facilities in mining areas, and to promote establishment of mining complexes at certain specific points where mining activities have grown up. Extra facilities are required to be provided by the department to promote mineral development. Suitable measures are to be undertaken for checking evasion of royalty and unauthorised work. Decentralisation and reorganisation of the administrative set up both at the headquarter and field level is also envisaged. The Mineral Policy further envisages evaluation of mineral properties in lease hold areas, coordination of geological survey work with Geological Survey of India, exchange of personnel and taking assistance from the Universities in the field of research.

Intensive prospecting & Mineral survey and Reorganisation of Mines and Geology Department

19.55 Mineral reconnaissance is the primary requisite in the process of locating new mineral deposits. An area of nearly 20000 sq. kms. has so far been covered under reconnaissance. To complete the reconnaissance work within the stipulated time, additional staff, vehicles and camp equipment is needed. Necessary provision has, therefore, been made for the same. Like-wise, provision has been made for establishment of regional laboratories, mineral museums, mineral information cell, consultancy cell, vigilance cell and strengthening of the geophysical wing as also for the offices and residential accommodation for field staff. Provision has also been made for training of personnel in Mining, Geology and allied services; giving of prizes for discoveries of valuable minerals; preparation of Master plan for providing infrastructural facilities in mining areas; procurement of prospecting machinery and equipment and installation of weigh bridges. A provision of Rs. 400.00 lakhs has been made for all these activities during the plan period.

Quarry Improvement Scheme

19.56 Under this scheme, mining equipment, tools and implements such as compressors, rails, tractors, water pump, blasting equipment etc. are made available to the quarrymen at nominal and prescribed rates to help the promotion of mineral production and development of mines. Additional equipment, generally in demand by the mining lessees and quarrymen would be procured. Equipment procured earlier, and which have now become obsolete, will be replaced. Rules and procedures for hiring the equipment would be simplified. A sum of Rs. 25 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose. It is also contemplated to obtain loans from the Rajasthan Financial Corporation for procuring equipment on hire-purchase basis for the mine and quarry owners.

Loans to small scale mining lessees

19.57 Since the mining industry has not been recognised as a small scale industry, institutional finance is not available to small scale mining lessees against the security of their leased property. The scheme of giving loans to small lessees was started in the Second Five Year Plan and a number of persons have been benefited from this. The rules in this regard have been simplified to enable mining lessees and quarrymen to take advantage of this scheme. Small loans from Rs. 5000/- to Rs. 25000/- would be granted particularly in the areas selected for intensive quarrying. A sum of Rs. 25 lacs has been provided under this scheme for disbursement of loans to small mining owners to help them in development of their quarries.

Approach roads to mines and quarries

19.58 One of the most important factors in mineral development is accessibility to mineral deposits. Development of several mineral deposits in the State have suffered for want of proper road connections. The mineral policy of the State Government lays great emphasis on providing of approach roads to quarries. A provision of Rs. 500.00 lacs has been made for this purpose and about 200 kms. of roads will be constructed during the plan period.

Phosphate Mining beneficiation at Jhamarkotra

19.59 The scheme of investigation for rock phosphate at Jhamarkotra was taken up almost at the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan soon after the discovery of a large deposit of rock-phosphate in June, 1968.

19.60 Preliminary investigations carried out in the year 1968-69 indicated that this mineral discovery may come out to be one of the largest known sources of indigenous rock phosphate. With this revelation a systematic programme of exploration of this deposit has been pursued subsequently. Simultaneously, mining operations have been done since March, 1969. The production has now attained a level of over 5 lakh tonnes per year which is almost 50 per cent of the country's demand of this mineral.

19.61 Prospecting of this deposit by geological mapping, pitting, trenching and core drilling is steadily proceeding whereby a reserve of about 50 million tonnes of various grades including 15 million tonnes of directly useable grade (30% P_2O_5) stands proved in eight blocks. In the remaining blocks, having a strike length of about 6 kms. detailed investigations are now proposed during the plan period. During the period, these blocks are proposed to be taken up for core drilling to explore the depth persistence of the phosphate ore bodies. The core so obtained shall be sampled and analysed to deter-

mine the grade of the ore. A total of 120 bore holes in two series at 50 metres spacing will be drilled. The average depth of bore hole is taken as 100 metres. Thus about 12,000 metres drilling shall be carried out in these four blocks.

19.62 Besides the drilling work in these four new blocks, more drilling shall be required in the existing eight blocks as suggested by the National Mineral Development Corporation, consultants for mining project in order to determine the variations in the ore body by digging bore holes at closer spacing. The targets fixed for the plan period are 3 sq. km. of topographical survey, 7 sq. km. of regional and detailed geological mapping followed by about 15,000 metres of drilling. A provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been made for this purpose.

Mineral Development Corporation

19.63 A separate Mineral Development Corporation is proposed to be set up during the current plan and a sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is proposed for the same as State's share capital contribution.

Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Ltd.

19.64 The Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Ltd. has worked out a total requirement of Rs. 57.54 crores for mining of ore high as well as low grade and for beneficiation of low grade ore at Jhamarkotra for the plan period. Out of this Rs. 30.15 crores are required to be given as State Government's share capital contribution for which provision has accordingly been made.

19.65 The Central Mines Planning & Design Institute had been engaged for preparation of a preliminary feasibility report for mining of the low grade ore at Jhamarkotra. Their report has since been received. The Public Health Engineering Department and Irrigation Department of Government of Rajasthan have started the work for detailed survey and preparation of cost estimates for the supply of industrial water for the beneficiation project. The water requirement is estimated at about 15 million litres per day. As this much water is not available near Jhamarkotra, a dam is proposed to be built on Jhamri/Barli Nadi about 11 kms. south east of Jhamarkotra. Other infra-structural facilities such as, railway siding, slurry pipe line, transportation, power transmission, township etc. are also being planned.

19.66 Based on the results of the above studies, a detailed project report will be got prepared for setting up a full scale industrial plant of a capacity of 1.1 million tonnes per annum. This plant will produce concentrates amounting to about 5 lakh tonnes per year. Simultaneously, mining of high grade rock of similar quantity will be continued from the Jhamarkotra mines. The life of the project is expected to be about 20-25 years.

CHAPTER XX

Transport And Communications

Transportation is a vital link between geographically separated places whose growth and development can be conceived if it is adequately provided, and at economic cost. The basic objectives of a State transportation system must be to ensure the availability of fast, safe and economic transport services needed in a growing and developing economy, to move goods and people in response to demand at the lowest cost, consistent with public objectives.

20.2 The State of Rajasthan is served by a railway route length of 16 kms. per thousand sq.kms. of area, against the all India average of 18 kms. The road length is 10 kms. per 100 sq.kms. of area as compared to the national average of 36 kms. (1975). The air transport is confined to the three cities of Jaipur, Jodhpur & Udaipur. Inland Water Transport is virtually non-existent. Thus, Rajasthan is one of the poorest States of the country in respect of this vital infrastructural link.

Railways

20.3 The development of the railway transport system is through the Central sector plan. However, it is felt that to meet the growing needs of increased passenger and goods traffic the following railway routes require to be converted from metre-gauge to broad-gauge and new routes to be taken up:—

1. Ahmedabad to Delhi—metre-gauge to broad-gauge
2. Jaipur to Sawaimadhopur—metre-gauge to broad-gauge
3. Extension of Nadiad-Modasa line to Mavli via Shamlaji, Dungarpur, Jawar, Jhamarkotra and Zinc Smelter Project. This would cover the rich mining belt in South Rajasthan.
4. Kolayat to Phalodi—New
5. Nachna to Bap—New
6. Anupgarh to Ramgarh—New
7. Jaisinghpura to Sutharwala via Mohangarh—New
8. Bikaner to Anupgarh via Chatergarh—New
9. Kolayat to Ranjeetpura via Bajju—New

These six lines are crucial to the development of the entire Rajasthan Canal Project area.

10. Ratlam-Banswara-Dungarpur—New
11. Chittorgarh-Bundi-Kota—New
12. Ajmer-Bundi-Kota—New
13. Portion between Saroopganj & Jawai Bandh to include Sirohi, Shivganj, Baragaon & Sumerpur.
14. Extension of existing Jaipur-Toda Raisingh route upto Kota.
15. Jawai Bandh Rly. Station to Sumerpur—New
16. Gangapur-Sirmathura-Dholpur.

20.4 During the last decade or so there has hardly been any development of railways in the State. Being a backward area this infrastructural development is a necessary pre-requisite for economic growth.

Air Transport

- 20.5 The Central plan may also cover the development of air transport to include Kota and Bikaner towns on the air map.

Roads

20.6 The major thrust has necessarily to be on the development of the road transport. Priority has to be accorded to the rural roads for linking villages in the context of added emphasis on agriculture, rural development and rural industries coupled with the need for substantial generation of employment. For this State, rural roads have assumed special significance because of the opening of milk collection routes in the interior.

20.7 Since 1956, there had been an increase in the total road length (surfaced & unsurfaced) from 22518 to 39194 kms. as would be observed from the sub-joined table. However, this had not been commensurate with

the needs of the developing economy of this under developed State.

Year	Road Length (kms.)			
	Surfaced	Unsurfaced	Total length	Road length Per 100 sq. kms. of area.
1. 1956	8788	13730	22518	6.60
2. 1961	13155	13546	26701	7.80
3. 1966	17301	13327	30628	8.69
4. 1969	18258	13118	31376	9.20
5. 1974	23818	10014	33832	9.88
6. 1978	28275	10919	39194	11.45@

@ For surfaced roads 8.23

20.8 In spite of the increase of 74.06 percent in total kilometreage during last 22 years, the State is lagging far behind the target fixed by the Conference of Chief Engineers of States in 1961 for the 20-year Road Development plan, known as Bombay Plan as would transpire from the following table:

Classification	(In kms.)		
	Road Length March, 1961	Target 1981	Road Length March, 1978
1. State Highways	4409	10650	7372
2. Major district roads	4851	15580	3754
3. Other district roads	11157	21100	14944
4. Village roads	8955	21800	9159
Total	29372	69130	35229@

@ Excludes 2110 kms. of National Highways & 1855 kms. of border roads.

20.9 During the Fifth Plan period (1974-78), an investment amounting to Rs. 4942.48 lakhs was made out of State Plan as per details given below:—

	Rs. in lakhs
1. State Roads	1065.40
2. Rural Roads	
A. Minimum needs programme	
(i) Rajasthan Canal Project area	
(a) World Bank assisted	545.27
(b) Other area	100.00
(ii) Chambal	540.15
(iii) Tribal sub-plan area	110.66
(iv) Other area	400.30
B. Other than M.N.P.	2150.81
3. Tools & Plants, Research, Apprenticeship, Training, etc.	29.89
TOTAL :	4942.48

20.10 This investment resulted in the construction of 4209 kms. of roads and the improvement of 3879 kms. of the existing road system as per the following table:—

	New construction (kms.)	Improvement (kms.)
1. State Highways	42	255
2. District & Other roads	238	1460
3. Village roads	..	95
4. Works under flood/famine relief	3242	1890
5. Minimum Needs Programme		
(i) Rajasthan Canal Project area	248	14
(ii) Chambal area	108	..
(iii) Other area	331	165
TOTAL	4209	3879

20.11 The major objectives of this plan (1978-83) would be to provide a net work of roads in rural areas to cater to the increasing traffic need of the rural economy. Road construction, being employment oriented first priority has been accorded to the rural roads for connecting villages with a population of 1500 and above and half the number of villages in the population range 1000-1500. Strengthening of the existing roads would also be taken up.

20.12 For the medium term plan (1978-83) there is a provision of Rs. 17930.32 lakhs for the road sector, which constitutes 6.18 percent of the State plan.

20.13 The outlay for this sector is 11.93 percent of the total outlay kept for States in the national plan, which appears to be quite modest looking to the fact that Rajasthan has about 11 percent of the country's area and is relatively very backward.

20.14 The broad item-wise break up of the total outlay is presented in the following table:

Item	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	1978-83	Percentage to total
1. Area Programme	502.38*	2.80
2. State Highways; district & other roads	3381.26	18.86
3. Rural roads		
(a) M.N.P.	10077.57	56.20
(b) Other than MNP	3174.81	17.71
4. Machinery & equipment/Planning & research/Surveys & Investigation	794.30	4.43
TOTAL	17930.32	100.00

*Provision for 1978-79 has been made under MNP.

20.15 Under area programmes, the provisions for roads in Rajasthan Canal Project Stage-I, CAD Project Phase-I,

and Chambal CAD project is included. These are continuing World Bank assisted projects and provision, as per the project requirements, has been made under the road sector.

20.16 Command area development projects for Rajasthan Canal Stage-I Phase-II and Rajasthan Canal Stage-II would also be taken up in the plan period. In these CAD projects, road construction would be included for which funds have been provided separately under command area development head and not reflected in the above table. The likely requirement of funds for road programme for these projects would be Rs. 16.62 crores and Rs. 16.74 crores respectively.

20.17 The provision for rural roads other than MNP includes the approach roads to mandies, rail heads and roads in the Tribal sub-plan area etc.

20.18 A brief summary of the major components is given below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)				
Item	Spill over schemes	New schemes	Total	Percentage to total
1. Schemes for removal of deficiencies in the existing road net work including rural link roads.	1266.28	8811.43	10077.71	56.20
2. Replacements	495.15	1761.68	2256.83	12.59
3. Additional facilities to cater for traffic needs	324.08	1878.32	2202.40	12.28
4. Extension of existing net work	258.57	2340.51	2599.08	14.50
5. Tools & Plants, Research and Surveys	..	794.30	794.30	4.43
TOTAL	2344.08	15586.24	17930.32	100.00

20.19 The requirement of funds for works under Central Road Fund, roads of economic and inter-State importance and railway safety works etc. are tentatively estimated to be of the order of Rs. 714.32 lakhs for the period 1978-83, over and above the State plan funds.

20.20 12881 kms of surfaced roads would be constructed during the plan period out of which 7545 kms. would be village roads, 5223 kms. other district roads, 70 kms. major district roads and only 43 kms. of State highways. Improvements would be effected over 3627 kms.

20.21 The kilometreage to be added in Rajasthan Canal Project area and Chambal Project area would be 191 kms. and 127 kms. respectively.

Revised Minimum Needs Programme

20.22 During the Fifth Plan, under the Minimum Needs Programme, the target was to provide a link road to all the villages with a population of 1500 or above. However, by the close of the year 1977-78, 1609 such villages were yet to be connected by road. The target for the Revised Minimum Needs Programme stipulates coverage of all the villages with a population of 1500 and above and half of the villages in the population range 1000-1500 by 1982-83.

20.23 The provision of Rs. 96.70 crores under this head for new construction and Rs. 4.08 crores for spill-over works would enable the construction of link roads to all the 1609 unconnected villages with a population of 1500 and above and 350 villages in the population range 1000-1500. 900 villages in the population range (1000-1500) being already covered by roads out of a total of about 2400 such villages, the stipulated target would be fully achieved. 8507 kms. of surfaced road would be constructed and 1400 kms. of roads will be improved under the programme of revised minimum needs.

20.24 The districts that are relatively poorly served by roads, particularly in the desert areas have been accorded priority in matters of allocation of funds to reduce regional imbalances.

Tribal sub-plan area

20.25 For the tribal sub-plan area a provision of Rs. 15.00 crores has been made. Besides construction/improvement of roads in the area, construction of the bridge across Mahi would continue.

Material

20.26 The requirements of important materials for the five year period 1978-83, as per the physical programme discussed above, are estimated to be as under :—

1. Bitumen	1.40	lakh tonnes
2. Cement	0.80	"
3. Coal	0.10	"
4. Steel	0.15	"

20.27 Other road building materials are available locally in practically all the districts except Ganganagar and parts of Bikaner, Churu and Jhunjhunu. The survey and research wing would be further geared up to identify cheaper variety of materials for utilisation in road construction through adoption of stabilisation methods.

20.28 Not with standing the total investment of Rs. 179.30 crores in the road sector through State plan during 1978-83, this would only raise the road length to about 15.00 kms. per 100 sq. kms. of area by 1983, which would be still lower than the all India average of 36.00 kms. of 1975-76.

Road Transport

20.29 Out of the total road length of 39 thousand kms. at the end of the year 1977-78 about 12 thousand kms. or 31 percent of the road length, was nationalised for tran-

port of passengers through the Rajasthan State Roadways Transport Corporation.

20.30 In the Fifth plan (1974-78) a sum of Rs. 1050.97 lakhs was spent out of State plan towards road transport. Besides this, Rs. 137.50 lakhs were received from the Central Government towards share capital of the Corporation. Institutional finance, amounting to Rs. 1495.76 lakhs, was raised from Commercial Banks, including Industrial Development Bank of India, etc. 1019 new buses were added to the fleet.

20.31 For the medium term plan 1978-83, the basic objective would be to expand nationalisation at the rate of 7 percent in 1978-79 and thereafter at the rate of 8 percent each year, thereby attaining the target of 69.70 percent of nationalisation by 1982-83 at 1978 road length level. New vehicles would also be added to cater to the needs of increased traffic on existing routes. Improvement in fleet utilisation and vehicle utilisation would be effected. The net operating surplus, after providing for interest to banks at the rate of 12.5 percent and on capital at 6.25 percent per annum, is anticipated to increase from Rs. 4.66 lakhs in 1978-79 to Rs. 6.97 lakhs in 1982-83.

20.32 The outlay for 1978-83 for the State Road Transport Corporation amounting to Rs. 4586.00 lakhs out of State plan is 195.68 percent higher over 1974-79 outlay. The total investment would amount to Rs. 6866.00 lakhs, the balance being financed out of grant from Central Government (Ministry of Railways) and institutional sources as under:—

A. Investment	<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>
1. Purchases of new buses	4648.00
2. Replacement of buses	712.00
3. Civil works	1206.00
4. Plant & Machinery	160.00
5. Others	140.00
	6866.00

B. Financing	<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>
1. State plan (including internal accruals Rs. 2406.00 lakhs)	4586.00
2. Central Government	1090.00
3. Term loans (Commercial Banks, IDBI etc.)	1190.00
	6866.00

20.33 Out of total outlay a sum of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is likely to flow in the Tribal sub-plan area.

20.34 2905 new buses will be purchased for meeting the requirements of expansion programme and 445 buses for replacement. Workshop facilities would be augmented by providing one Central Workshop for every 1200 vehicles. Two tyre retreading plants, and a workshop for body building are also planned.

20.35 Provision for establishing a school for training the technical manpower has also been made. The fleet utilisation is envisaged to be 78 percent. The target of

69.7 percent nationalisation at 1978 road length level would be attained by 1982-83.

20.36 The Corporation anticipates difficulties in procuring critical items like bearings, tyres, aluminium sheets, G.I. sheets, M.S. sheets and cement. To overcome these difficulties special efforts will have to be made both at the level of the State Government and the Central Government.

Tourism

20.37 Rajasthan has a tremendous potential for attracting domestic as well as foreign tourists. This ranges from hilly tracts and dense forests to vast and empty deserts. With its colourful people, elegant costumes, melodious and haunting music, game sanctuaries, places of religious interest, forts, monuments etc. it caters to various shades of tourists in abundance.

20.38 Although activities for promotion of tourism in the State have been taken up during the last Five year plan, a lot more remains to be done. The main constraint so far has been the provision of adequate accommodation, particularly to cater to the needs of the not so affluent sections of society. The main thrust during 1978-83 would be to effect improvements in this direction.

20.39 During Fifth plan a sum of Rs. 162.00 lakhs was spent out of State plan for this sector. Four new tourist bungalows were commissioned with a capacity of 146 beds, and 134 additional beds were provided in the existing tourist bungalows. Arrangements for transport of tourists were made available at Jaipur, Udaipur and Jaisalmer. The total bed capacity was about 1000, including rooms in tourist bungalows, State Hotels and mid-ways etc.

20.40 For 1978-83 a provision of Rs. 400.00 lakhs has been made for the development of tourism in the State. Schemewise details are given below:

Item	<i>Expenditure 1974-78</i>	<i>Outlay 1978-83</i>	<i>Percent- age to total</i>
1. Direction & Administration	26.83	40.00	10.00
2. Tourist Transport Service	7.61	33.50	8.38
3. Tourist Accommodation	69.71	236.50	59.12
4. Tourist information and Publicity	5.44	20.00	5.00
5. Tourist Centres	45.82	60.00	15.00
6. Others	6.59	10.00	2.50
TOTAL	162.00	400.00	100.00

20.41 The total bed capacity would be augmented by 1500.

20.42 Out of the total flows, a sum of Rs. 56.00 lakhs is likely to be spent in the Tribal-sub-plan area.

20.43 A Tourism Development Corporation has been set up with a view to provide better and efficient accommodation and transport facilities to the tourists visiting

Rajasthan. Funds for meeting the share capital contribution by the State Government would be met out of the State Plan provision of Rs. 400.00 lakhs.

20.44 It is anticipated that the number of domestic and foreign tourists would increase from 12.58 lakhs and 0.90 lakhs at the end of 1977 to 16.87 lakhs and 1.81 lakhs by respectively the close of 1982.

CHAPTER XXI

Education

Although scattered and isolated efforts to spread education in Rajasthan were started in the erstwhile States organised efforts to expand education could be made only with the formation of the State in 1949. The percentage of literacy had increased from 8.62 in 1951 to 19.07 in 1971, but we are still among the last few States of the country in this direction. The following table gives, at a glance, the quantitative achievements since 1951 :-

Item	Level at the end of	
	1950-51	1977-78
1	2	3
1. Number of Schools		
(i) Primary	4,336	20,241
(ii) Upper Primary	732	5,088
(iii) Secondary/Higher Secondary	175	1,893
(iv) Colleges for General Education	27	117
(v) Universities	1	4*
2. Percentage enrolment		
(i) I-V	16.6	57.99
(ii) VI-VIII	5.4	26.72
(iii) IX-XI	1.8	14.47

* Includes Birla Institute of Science & Technology.

21.2 The budget for primary & secondary education which was only Rs. 214.22 lakhs in 1951 has risen to Rs. 8546.79 lakhs in 1977-78 thereby underlining our consciousness towards providing necessary inputs for the spread of education. The plan expenditure on education since the Second Five Year Plan is given below:—

Rs. in lakhs

Plan Period	Primary Secondary		
	1	2	3
Second-Plan (1956-61)	438.72	303.12	
Third Plan (1961-66)	804.41	408.30	

	1	2	3
Annual Plan (1966-69)		260.14	304.49
Fourth Plan (1969-74)		826.64	860.01
Fifth Plan (1974-78)		2215.84	500.62
TOTAL		4545.75	2376.54

21.3 Despite the considerable investment in the field of education, and the progress made, the full educational achievements are still a distant dream. Our educational system is beset by several problems such as the increase in the rate of drop outs, wastage and stagnation, economic and financial constraints etc. As observed by the Planning Commission in the plan document we have yet to achieve the goal of universalisation of elementary education and the complete eradication of illiteracy.

21.4 The typical demographic conditions of Rajasthan are only too well known. Most of the villages particularly in the desert and hill areas, are far apart and are not easily accessible due to lack of regular transport facilities. The economic condition of the people, combined with age-old traditions, are largely responsible for the continuance of out-dated social customs and indifference as well as apathy towards education of girls continue to prevail. All these have proved to be impediments in providing universal elementary education.

21.5 In spite of the gradual increase in the percentage of literacy the number of illiterates has considerably increased due to increase in population. The task of educating them within a specified period is a formidable one, particularly because the infrastructure is not immediately available to the desired extent. The intensity of our task is further accentuated by the problems of wastage and stagnation, as well as, increase in the drop out rate particularly at the primary stage, and also the lack of even minimum amenities and equipments in schools specially in the rural areas.

21.6 During this plan period our aim will be to improve our education system through changes that will make them more relevant to our needs, more efficient in their use of available resources, and thus a more effective instrument for socio-economic development. Vocational training schemes are essential to guide the majority of young people into employment in diverse areas. Technical progress has taken modernisation to the countryside and appropriate vocational training is, therefore, essential

to enable the rural population to cope correctly and efficiently with their problems. Provision of economic and functional school buildings, essential equipment and teaching aids etc. has not been commensurate with the quantitative expansion in the field of education so far. The existing structure is, therefore, to be consolidated.

21.7 In order to equalise educational opportunities and make education relevant the main thrust would be in the following areas:—

- (i) universalisation of elementary education, with special emphasis on education of girls and Scheduled castes/Scheduled tribes,
- (ii) adult education, and
- (iii) vocationalisation of education.

21.8 The strategy during the 1978-83 plan period in the field of education would be:—

- (i) The first priority will be given to the programme of universalisation of education in the age-group of 6-14.
- (ii) Special emphasis will be given to the enrolment of girls and children belonging to the weaker sections of the community thus reducing imbalances between boys and girls and different social strata.
- (iii) A multiple entry system will be adopted and special condensed part time and non-formal courses of education will be organised for grown up children in the age-group 9-14 who have never been to school or dropped out so early as to become illiterate again.

(iv) Measures will be taken to ensure a rural bias in the educational programme.

(v) For qualitative improvement, the system of training of teachers and teaching methods will be reoriented.

(vi) The emphasis at the stage of secondary education will be laid on the consolidation of the existing structure, as well as, expansion of new facilities in keeping with increase in enrolment.

(vii) Besides regulating enrolment in the general academic streams of higher secondary and higher education, expansion of facilities at these stages will be contained and the emphasis shifted to vocationalisation.

(viii) Higher and technical education will be reorganised/consolidated as may be necessary to make it purposive and employment oriented.

Elementary Education

21.9 Elementary education forms part of Revised Minimum Needs Programme. A provision of Rs. 138.66 crores has been made under State plan for this programme. The problem of universalisation of elementary education in Rajasthan has various dimensions. About 45.68 percent children in the age-group 6-14 consisting of 57.99 percent children in the age -group 6-11 and 26.72 percent children in the age group 11-14 have been covered upto 1977-78, thus leaving a combined backlog of non-school going children numbering 36.63 lakhs. The position obtaining at the close of 1977-78 is further elucidated below:—

Age -group	Estimated population (in lakhs)		Enrolment (in lakhs)		Percentage enrolment		Backlog (in lakhs)		Total
	6-11	11-14	6-11	11-14	6-11	11-14	6-11	11-14	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Boys	22.58	12.55	18.43	5.15	83.35	41.04	4.15	7.40	11.55
Girls	20.97	11.33	5.99	1.23	29.95	10.86	14.98	10.10	25.08
Total	43.55	23.88	24.42	6.38	57.99	26.72	19.13	17.50	36.63

21.10 While 83.35 percent and 41.04 percent boys in the age-group 6-11 and 11-14 respectively attended schools in 1977-78 the percentage of school going girls in these age groups was only 29.95 and 10.86 respectively.

21.11 Enrolment of the children of Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes is still lower in comparison to the general enrolment which is shown in the following table:—

Age-group	Estimated population (in lakhs)				Enrolment (in lakhs)				Percentage Enrolment			
	6-11		11-14		6-11		11-14		6-11		11-14	
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Boys	3.57	2.74	1.98	1.52	2.53	1.67	0.53	0.31	70.87	60.95	26.77	20.39
Girls	3.32	2.54	1.79	1.37	0.43	0.21	0.03	0.01	12.95	8.27	1.68	0.73
Total	6.89	5.28	3.77	2.89	2.96	1.88	0.56	0.32	42.96	35.61	14.85	11.07

21.12 Education of girls has lagged behind considerably. To provide universal elementary education to all the children in the age-group 6-14 a backlog of 11.56 lakh boys and 25.08 lakh girls is to be covered. Out of the total non-school going girls, 4.65 lakhs belong to Scheduled castes and 3.84 lakhs to Scheduled tribes. The normal rate of growth of enrolment in the age-group 6-14 has been about 1.10 lakh per year. In order to achieve cent per cent enrolment by 1982-83 about 43.12 lakh children will have to be enrolled during 1978-83 plan period and the present rate of growth of enrolment of 1.10 lakh per year increased to 8.63 lakh per year. In view of the very high

magnitude of the task ahead, it does not appear physically possible to achieve the target for plan period (1978-83) as fixed by the Planning Commission of covering 90 per cent of children in the age-group 6-14 under elementary education. It, therefore, appears necessary that the programme of universalisation of elementary education is spread over a longer period and the targets for this State are slightly modified. About 28.30 lakh additional children constituting 79.95 per cent of the total children in the age group 6-14 are proposed to be covered upto 1982-83. The level likely to be achieved at the end of 1982-83 is given below:—

Age-group	Estimated population (in lakhs)		Estimated enrolment (in lakhs)		Percentage enrolment		
	6-11	11-14	6-11	11-14	6-11	11-14	6-14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Boys	24.55	13.66	28.47	9.62	115.97	70.42	99.69
Girls	22.98	12.73	16.28	4.73	70.84	37.16	58.84
Total	47.53	26.39	44.75	14.35	94.15	54.38	79.95

21.13 Such a huge coverage will not be possible through the formal system of education only. While the strategy of enrolling additional children in class-I at the beginning of each school year will be continued and expanded, the alternative strategy of part-time non-formal education will also be adopted. It is, therefore, proposed that 14.15 lakh or 50 per cent children in the age group 6-14 will be covered through the formal system of education and the rest 14.15 lakh through non-formal part-time education. In order to provide schooling facilities in all the villages having a population of 200 and more, 5379 primary schools in rural areas and 221 schools in urban areas will be opened during the plan period. 1100 upper primary schools will be opened to provide at least one upper primary school for every five primary schools. The expansion programme envisaged for the age-group 6-14 will need appointment of 35000 additional teachers, besides, 1100 head-masters for the upper primary schools. The existing single teacher schools will be strengthened. Sizeable number of lady teachers would be made available in rural areas. It has been experienced that lady teachers avoid going to rural areas due to lack of residential facilities. It is, therefore, proposed to construct 3000 quarters during the plan period to provide accommodation to lady teachers. To dissuade girls from staying home to look-after the younger children of the family, 6000 play centres will be started where young ones would be cared for while the girls attend school. Free uniforms, books & stationery will also be provided as special incentives besides provision of mid-day meals particularly to girls and children of the Scheduled castes/tribes. Rs. 12.80 crores have been provided for incentives to children and opening of play centres

21.14 A moderate school building, necessary equipment, furniture, etc. are the basic minimum requirements to attract and retain pupils. Provision of the above needs have not been commensurate with the expansion programme of schools in the past. Special care has been taken to make provision for these requirements. 25000 classrooms will be provided in the existing buildings and 1800

new school buildings would be constructed. To meet pressing demands of buildings, Rs. 30.60 crores are needed. A recent survey (1977) made by the Department of Education in collaboration with ICSSR revealed that availability of equipment in the single teacher primary schools has been very poor and needs immediate attention. A provision of Rs. 6.00 crores has been made to provide necessary equipment in the schools.

21.15 Adequate provisions have also been made to re-organise and strengthen the administrative and supervisory machinery keeping in view the developmental requirements in place of a "maintenance administration".

21.16 The existing 30 teachers education institutions are expected to provide 18000 teachers during the plan period. Keeping in view the availability of teachers out of the trained unemployed, 15 new institutions have been proposed to cope with the demand of teachers. To increase efficiency of existing teachers, 500 inservice training courses would be organised for the benefit of 25000 teachers. The Teacher Education Board would be strengthened. Outlay for teachers education at elementary stage is proposed to be Rs. 2.89 crores for the plan period.

Secondary Education

21.17 Secondary education is an important link between primary and higher education and carries immense importance in as much as the pattern of education is streamlined at this stage and shaped to the needs of economic development. Achievement since 1950-51 is given below:—

Item	1950-51	1977-78
1	2	3
Number of Schools	175	1893
Enrolment (in lakhs)		
Boys	0.16	2.59
Girls	0.02	0.55

21.18 In order to strengthen, improve and equip the existing secondary schools, and to adopt the new pattern of education according to the National Policy on Education, the following steps are proposed to be taken during the plan period:—

- (i) rationalisation and consolidation of existing schools. Emphasis will also be placed on quality improvement,
- (ii) vocationalisation of curriculum to make the higher secondary education employment oriented and directly useful to the students,
- (iii) in-service training for teachers,
- (iv) strengthening of correspondence courses.

21.19 Progressively larger funds provided for the development of secondary education were insufficient for consolidation and the quality of education at this level could not be maintained. Many of the secondary schools have inadequate buildings, laboratories, libraries, etc. and the condition of furniture and equipment is far from satisfactory. A sum of Rs. 3.45 crores has, therefore, been provided for construction of school buildings and provision of equipment.

21.20 The massive expansion of elementary education envisaged during 1978-83 plan period is expected to exert great pressure on the facilities created so far in the field of secondary education. It is estimated that the number of pupils in secondary schools by the end of 1982-83 will increase to 7.10 lakhs as against 3.14 lakhs in 1977-78, necessitating opening of 350 new secondary schools. Besides, 20 secondary schools will be upgraded to higher secondary schools. A sum of Rs. 12.90 crores has been provided for upgradation of upper primary schools to secondary schools, addition of classes and introduction of new subjects. Additional teachers will be appointed to increase the capacity and diversify the courses. To make the higher secondary stage terminal, vocational courses will be introduced in schools at an estimated cost of Rs. 100.00 lakhs.

21.21 The National Policy on Education, accepted by the Central Government, has suggested a uniform pattern of education for adoption by all States in the country. This implies ten years of general education in secondary schools, plus two years of academic or vocational education in higher secondary schools and three years of college education. It has been decided in principle to adopt this pattern in Rajasthan also. The change over will require preparation with regard to curriculum, text books, teacher orientation, administrative arrangements and other related matters involving considerable expenditure. An outlay of Rs. 317.00 lakhs under the State plan has been proposed for switching over to the new pattern. However, it is felt that its implementation would be possible only after the Central Government evolves a pattern of assistance to help the State Government in this direction.

21.22 At the secondary stage, efforts will be made to develop enough skills and competence so that the students can take up remunerative work. Socially useful produc-

tive work, science education and other programmes would also be undertaken with a view to improving the general condition of education at the secondary level.

21.23 M. Ed. course and some new subjects will be introduced in Teachers Training Colleges. Correspondence courses for B.Ed will be strengthened. In-service education would be provided and an Officer's Training wing will be added to the State Council of Educational Research and Training.

21.24 The programmes proposed for the development of secondary education will involve a financial outlay of Rs. 22.97 crores during the 1978-83 plan period.

Adult Education

21.25 The adult education programme also forms part of Revised Minimum Needs Programme and accordingly has been assigned a higher priority. It is based on the following assumptions:

- (i) that illiteracy is a serious impediment to an individual's growth and to the country's socio-economic progress;
- (ii) that education is not co-terminus with schooling but takes place in most work and life situations;
- (iii) that learning, working and living are indispensable and each acquires a meaning only when correlated with the others;
- (iv) that the means by which people are involved in the process of development are as important as the ends; and
- (v) that the illiterate and the poor can only rise to their own liberation through literacy, dialogue and action.

21.26 Adult education, therefore, while emphasising acquisition of literary skills should also be relevant to the environment and learner's needs, flexible regarding duration, time, location, instructional arrangements; diversified in regard to curriculum, teaching and learning materials and methods; and systematic in all aspects of organisation.

21.27 It is estimated that the illiterate population in the age-group 15-35 which was 56.05 lakhs in 1971 in Rajasthan would have increased to about 60.00 lakhs in 1977-78. According to the norms prescribed under R.M.N.P. by the Government of India for coverage of about 66 per cent of adults about 42.50 lakhs adults are to be covered during the plan period. Taking 1978-79 as a preparatory year, coverage is given below:—

Year	Coverage	Cumulative coverage
	(lakh Nos.)	(lakh Nos.)
1	2	3
1978-79	2.00	2.00
1979-80	3.50	5.50
1980-81	7.00	12.50
1981-82	14.00	26.50
1982-83	16.00	42.50

21.28 Full involvement of the voluntary organisations has been envisaged in the execution of this massive programme. Some voluntary agencies are already engaged in this task. Appropriate infrastructure will be developed for organising training of various functionaries at different levels in terms of syllabi, training institutions, training of trainers and correlation of training with the job performance of the concerned functionaries.

21.29 As recommended by the Union Ministry of Education a State Board of Adult Education to advise the Government on all matters relating to adult education, and to review and evaluate the progress of implementation of the programme, has been established. At the district level also District Adult Education Boards have been established.

21.30 According to the pattern of financing evolved by the Government of India, an outlay of Rs. 22.25 crores under State plan is proposed for the plan period 1978-83 for adult education under the Revised Minimum Needs Programme.

Higher Education

21.31 An outlay of Rs. 5.27 crores has been proposed for higher education including Rs. 1.77 crores for grants in-aid to the universities for 1978-83 plan period. The expansion of college education in Rajasthan, since 1949 has been considerable. In 1949, there was only one University and 27 colleges with a total enrolment of about 16 thousand students. Two residential universities at Udaipur and Jodhpur were established and the educational complex at Pilani was converted into the Birla Institute of Science and Technology during Third Five Year Plan. The present position of colleges is as under:—

	1950-51	1977-78
1	2	3
No. of Universities	1	4
No. of Colleges	27	117
No. of Students ('000)	16.30	94.00

21.32 There has been sufficient quantitative expansion of higher education in the earlier plans. During the 1978-83 plan period, steps are proposed for bringing a notable qualitative improvement by providing facilities for seminars, summer workshops, libraries, well-equipped laboratories, etc. Research and training facilities will get top priority. Emphasis would be laid on women's education and education of economically backward classes of the society.

21.33 The Plan programme envisages strengthening of the existing post-graduate colleges and bifurcation of the larger colleges for efficient working. Ten new colleges will also be opened.

21.34 It is also proposed to introduce Honours' Course in ten colleges each year and other subjects including Home Science, Commerce etc. in the existing colleges. Renovation of laboratories and construction of hostels is also envisaged in the plan period.

21.35 For the expansion of university education a provision of Rs. 1.77 crores has been made under State plan. Considerable funds for higher education are likely to be received from University Grants Commission. Necessary provision to meet the State share on this account has been made.

21.36 The programmes for students welfare, teachers training and National Service Scheme etc. would also be expanded.

Sanskrit Education

21.37 During the period 1974-78 an amount of Rs. 15.62 lakhs had been spent for development of Sanskrit education. The programme for 1978-83 plan period envisages increase in the number of schools at primary and higher levels, providing of additional teaching staff in the Acharya and Shastri Colleges, introducing new subjects and strengthening the administrative set up. Provision has also been made for grant-in-aid to non-Government schools and scholarship to students. The total outlay proposed for Sanskrit education during this period is Rs. 44.00 lakhs.

Libraries

21.38 There are 5 divisional, 24 district and 9 tehsil level libraries for providing reading facilities to the general masses. A separate building is proposed to be constructed during the 1978-83 plan period for the State level library set up recently. An allocation of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been made for this purpose. Rs. 45.00 lakhs have been provided for strengthening the divisional district and tehsil libraries as well as the State library.

21.39 With the ambitious programme of literacy proposed in the current five year plan, reading facilities through public libraries must go deep into the rural areas. One library at each Panchayat Samiti head-quarter will be set up as a followup of the adult education programme.

Archaeology & Museums

21.40 Priority will be given to preservation and repair of monuments and museums which are symbols of Rajasthan's rich cultural heritage. Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 53.50 lakhs is proposed to be spent on survey of antiquities, reorganisation and development of museums and construction of buildings. For survey of monuments and preparation of the Archaeological Atlas of Rajasthan, a further amount of Rs. 46.50 lakhs is proposed.

Archives

21.41 So far the State Archives had been preserving records relating mostly to the pre-independence period. Five intermediary repositories are situated at Alwar, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota and Udaipur. During this plan period it is proposed to preserve important post-independence records also. This will necessitate construction of additional stack area in the existing repositories, setting up of three more intermediary repositories at

Ajmer, Bharatpur and Jaisalmer, as also strengthening the administrative set up. A provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been made for this.

Oriental Research Institute

21.42 For the maintenance of rare books and manuscripts, and extending research facilities, an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs has been proposed. The Government has recently decided to convert its branch at Tonk into a full fledged Directorate for maintaining Urdu, Persian and Arabic books and related documents for research, editing, cataloguing and bringing out publications. Besides, the existing Oriental Research Institute, Jodhpur will be strengthened by providing additional staff and setting up of micro-film unit.

Games and Sports, Physical Education, Youth Welfare etc.

21.43 The deficiencies prevailing in the field of physical education in Rajasthan are too well known. Accordingly a substantial step up in the outlays is envisaged during this plan period. It is proposed to make improvements in this direction in regard to facilities for play grounds, equipments, coaching etc. Special emphasis would be laid on development of games and sports in rural areas. The proposed outlay of Rs. 197.00 lakhs include grants-in-aid to Rajasthan Sports Council, programmes of physical education, scouts & guides etc.

N.C.C.

21.44 An outlay of Rs. 16.00 lakhs is proposed for NCC activities, which include mainly construction of a hangar at Jodhpur for the Air wing office building, armouries and facilities for flying activities of cadets at Jaipur.

Fine Arts

21.45 Under this sub-head programmes relating to Ravindra Rang Manch, Sangeet Sansthan, Jaipur Kathak Kendra and Rajasthan School of Arts have been included. Itemwise proposed allocation for 1978-83 plan period is given below:—

	<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>
Ravindra Rang Manch	30.00
Sangeet Sansthan	50.00
Kathak Kendra	20.00
Rajasthan School of Arts	50.00
Total	150.00

21.46 The Ravindra Rang Manch, an important seat of cultural activity at Jaipur, is, at present, highly ill-equipped. The proposed outlay for Ravindra Rang Manch at Jaipur is, therefore, for defraying the expendi-

ture on account of additions, renovations, equipment etc. In respect of Sangeet Sansthan and Rajasthan School of Arts the programmes comprise upgradation of these institutions to the college level, construction of buildings, purchase of equipment and provision of requisite staff. The State Government has recently set up a Kathak kendra at Jaipur to propogate this style of dance of Jaipur Gharana. The outlay proposed is for meeting the expenses on staff, purchase of equipment and construction of building.

Academies

21.47 The table below indicates outlay proposed for the 1978-83 plan period in respect of each academy:—

	<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>
	Outlay 1978-83
Rajasthan Sahitya Academy	50.00
Rajasthan Lalit Kala Academy	20.00
Rajasthan Sangeet Natak Academy	20.00
Rajasthan Urdu Academy	12.00
Rajasthan Sindhi Academy	12.00
Rajasthan Hindi Granth Academy	8.00
TOTAL	122.00

21.48 The academies will be promoting literary and educational activities by way of publications exhibitions, seminars, conferences etc. They will also provide grants to affiliated institutions and awards to outstanding individuals. The Urdu & Sindhi Academies have been set up recently for the development of these languages.

Technical Education

21.49 In view of the increased thrust on productivity and employment during the plan, the technical institutions will have to shoulder considerably larger and diverse responsibilities for the development and conduct of job oriented courses.

21.50 An outlay of Rs. 1.53 crores is proposed for technical education for the 1978-83 plan.

21.51 The main programmes to be taken up would relate to re-organisation and diversification of courses, starting sand-wiched type diploma and post-diploma courses, modernisation of equipment, strengthening of the existing polytechnics etc. Provision has also been made for buildings.

21.52 The present intake of polytechnics of the State including Vidya Bhawan Rural Institute, Udaipur and part-time diploma course, is 805. This will be raised to 1000 by the end of the 1978-83 plan period. The increased intake shall be in employment oriented diversified fields. The present intake of Engineering Colleges including college for Agriculture Engineering and Technology, Udaipur which is 530 will be raised to 600 and qualitative improvements will also be effected.

CHAPTER XXII

Medical And Health

Prior to the formation of Rajasthan in 1949 medical and health services were confined to a few larger towns and capital cities of the erstwhile princely states. With the introduction of planning, health programmes were taken up and directed mainly for control/eradication of major communicable diseases, provision for curative, preventive and promotional health services, augmentation of training facilities for medical and paramedical personnel and strengthening of Primary Health Centres (PHC) in rural areas. During the Fifth Plan the main accent was on increasing the accessibility of health services to rural areas as a part of Minimum Needs Programme and to develop referral services by providing for specialists' attention to common diseases in rural areas. In spite of the increase in medical institutions and number of beds available for the patients, health care facilities available to the masses living in farflung rural areas on the one hand, and to the backward and underprivileged sections of the society on the other, still remain inadequate. Population growth has almost neutralised the effect of health measures on socio-economic development. All the more, the basic medical, health, family welfare and nutrition services are insufficient. The imbalance in the number of beds in urban centres, as against rural dispensaries and hospitals, still persists.

22.2 The number of allopathic hospitals and dispensaries in the year 1960-61 was 491 with 9459 beds. Facilities for training of medical and para-medical staff were insufficient. Steps were taken to overcome these shortcomings and to provide medical facilities both in rural and urban areas. Besides five Medical Colleges and 29 institutions for training in various para-medical courses, there were 1057 allopathic hospitals and dispensaries with 16475 beds at the close of 1977-78. One primary health centre in each Panchayat Samiti was also functioning. To provide special types of medical facilities, 26 T.B. clinics and sanatoria, 93 maternity and child welfare centres and 5 clinics for venereal diseases were existing. During the Fifth Plan period eight PHCs were upgraded to 30-bedded referral hospitals and 200 sub-centres were established alongwith 334 dispensaries and aid-posts in rural areas. The State has achieved the target of providing at least two dispensaries and one aid-post in each Panchayat Samiti in addition to the PHC and sub-centres. A State Health Bureau and State Nutrition Bureau have been established during the 1974-78 plan period.

22.3 The main strategy in the field of modern medicine during 1978-83 plan period would be to correct the imba-

lance in the structure of medical and health services and provision of better health and medical care services to the rural areas and poorer sections of society. Strengthening of the physical infra-structure in rural areas, establishment of additional sub-centres to achieve the norm of one sub-centre for 5000 people, completion of spill-over capital works and adequate provision of drugs to PHC and sub-centres would receive major emphasis. Steps would also be taken to ensure optimum utilisation of existing facilities and bringing about organisational effectiveness. Measures for effective drug control and control of food adulteration, as also provision of additional facilities in the upgraded PHCs will be given priority. To provide referral support to PHCs, establishment of Subsidiary Health Centres will also be taken up which will act as a link between PHCs and sub-centres.

22.4 Programmes of Family Welfare and communicable diseases control which are Centrally sponsored schemes, are expected to be strengthened and further expanded. As per the population policy announced in June, 1977 the family welfare programme will be promoted on a voluntary basis with particular emphasis on education and motivation. The programme will operate within an integrated frame work of medical, family welfare, maternity and child welfare and nutrition programmes.

22.5 Community Health Worker, Multipurpose Health Worker and Dai's training as Central sector programmes, were taken up in the State on an experimental basis from 2nd Oct., 1977. These programmes are likely to be expanded in subsequent years on the basis of the concurrent evaluation of these schemes.

22.6 An outlay of Rs. 5016.50 lakhs has been made for medical and health services, including Ayurved, during the 1978-83 plan period, as per details given below:—

<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>	
Item	Outlay 1978-83
1	2
1. Modern Medicine	
(a) RMNP	2840.00
(b) Other than RMNP	1000.00
(c) Medical education	
(i) Medical College, Ajmer	121.50
(ii) Medical College, Bikaner	120.00

1	2
(iii) Medical College, Jaipur	180.00
(iv) Medical College, Jodhpur	125.00
(v) Medical College, Udaipur	120.00
Sub total- Medical Education	666.50
Total Modern medicine	4506.50
2. Ayurved	510.00
Grand TOTAL	5016.50

Rural Health Programme

22.7 The concept of Minimum Needs Programme was introduced in the year 1974-75. The broad strategy of this programme during the 1978-83 plan period has been conceived within the frame work of targets and scale of facilities suggested by the Planning Commission under the Revised Minimum Needs Programme. Augmenting the health services, correcting regional imbalances, filling in the gaps and strengthening health infrastructure, specially in rural and tribal areas are the main objectives of the programme. Opening of new sub-centres, upgradation of Primary Health Centres, establishment of Subsidiary Health Centres, provision of requisite staff, drugs and equipments to PHCs and sub-centres, and construction of buildings for the existing sub-centres, have been given priority.

22.8 The Planning Commission has prescribed establishment of one sub-centre for 5000 population. On the basis of 1981 mid-year population estimates, 3536 additional sub-centres will be established with an outlay of Rs. 10.74 crores out of which Rs. 6.68 crores will be spent on capital works and Rs. 4.06 crores on drugs and staff. Establishment of subsidiary health centres, as a link between PHCs and sub-centres, and creation of referral support is being taken up for the first time in rural areas. It is proposed to establish 425 subsidiary health centres with an outlay of Rs. 7.72 crores including Rs.3.50 crores for buildings.

22.9 All the 232 Panchayat Samitis in the State have one Primary Health Centre each. Bed strength of 174 existing PHCs is proposed to be increased. Out of these 174 PHCs, bed strength of 159 will be increased from 6 to 10, and that of 15 PHCs from 10 to 20 at a cost of Rs. 0.76 crores. Besides, 50 PHCs are proposed to be upgraded to 30-bedded referral hospitals alongwith certain additional facilities such as mortuary, laboratory, operation theatre, X-ray etc. for which an outlay of Rs. 4.11 crores is proposed. An outlay of Rs. 2.64 crores has been proposed for additional drugs to existing PHCs and sub-centres. 130 vehicles of PHCs are to be replaced for which an allocation of Rs. 0.80 crores has been made.

Programmes other than RMNP

Hospitals and Dispensaries

22.10 The main thrust would be on making up deficiencies, and strengthening investigative services in the hospitals and public health laboratories. With a view to reducing heavy pressure of workload on teaching hospitals, it is proposed to establish three 100-bedded hospitals at Jodhpur, Udaipur and Bikaner, and one

200-bedded district level hospital at Jaipur with an outlay of Rs. 71.90 lakhs. The mobile surgical unit will be further strengthened by providing a base hospital with 100 beds.

22.11 Two district level hospitals (Nagaur and Jaisalmer), the bed strength of which could not be increased during 1974-78 plan period, are to be upgraded to 100-bedded hospitals during 1978-83. Thirty sub-divisional level and four tehsil level hospitals are also proposed to be upgraded to 50-bedded institutions. An outlay of Rs. 248.30 lakhs for upgradation of hospitals has been made besides Rs. 32.77 lakh for providing specialists services.

22.12 In addition to strengthening existing Maternity and Child Welfare centres with staff, equipment etc., 30 centres will also be opened during the 1978-83 plan period with an outlay of Rs. 23.54 lakhs.

22.13 To ensure effective implementation of the Drug Control Act and enforcement of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act in the State, the organisational set-up will be strengthened and expanded. A combined Food and Drug Testing Laboratory is also proposed to be set up. An outlay of Rs. 52.59 lakhs has been made for this purpose.

22.14 The Public Health Institute, for organising training and orientation courses for para-medical personnel, will expand its scope of activities. 12 new training centres (five for nurses, five for A. N. M, one each for radiographers and laboratory technicians) will be set up and the intake capacity of existing training centres will be increased. Some new courses will also be introduced. Total outlay on training is proposed to be Rs. 97.53 lakhs during the plan period.

Medical Education

22.15 According to the Bhole Committee recommendations the State of Rajasthan is entitled to have six medical colleges on the basis of one college over every 50.00 lakh population. But, keeping in view the guidelines issued by the Planning Commission, establishment of new colleges during the 1978-83 plan period has not been proposed. The existing five medical colleges are imparting graduate and post-graduate education in all major specialities. Approval of the Medical Council of India to these Colleges is with reference to the following level of under-graduate admissions:—

College ¹	Undergraduate admissions
1	2
1. Ajmer	100
2. Bikaner	100
3. Jaipur	150
4. Jodhpur	100
5. Udaipur	100
TOTAL	550

22.16 Over a period of years, admission to post-graduates courses has been increasing steadily alongwith the growth of different specialities in the medical colleges. In addition, MCh courses have opened up new vistas for specialisation in particular areas of medical service. A

provision of Rs. 666.50 lakhs has been made to overcome existing deficiencies in terms of staff, equipment, teaching beds etc. for efficient functioning of the Medical Colleges and patient care in the teaching hospitals. It is proposed to (i) provide additional staff in colleges as per pattern approved by the Medical Council of India; (ii) bifurcate the departments of Physiology and Bio-chemistry and the departments of Pathology and Micro-Biology as per recommendations of Medical Council of India; (iii) expand facilities for post-graduate education in certain specialities in which shortage is experienced; (iv) promote research facilities; (v) rationalise availability of para-medical staff in teaching hospitals; (vi) provide auxiliary staff to reduce burden of ministerial routine work on the paramedical staff in teaching hospitals; (vii) establish a peripheral limb fitting centre with the assistance of the Artificial Limb Manufacturing Corporation of India; (viii) provide Cobalt Unit for the treatment of Cancer; and (ix) establish rural and urban health training centres for reorientation of Medical education.

Indigenous System of Medicines

22.17 The Ayurvedic System of Medicine has been practised in the State for long. There has been marked progress after introduction of planning in the State. Only 17 hospitals and 1251 dispensaries with 245 beds were functioning in the year 1961. The number of hospitals and dispensaries has since increased to 2390 with a total bed-strength of 580. Besides, the State has four Pharmacies, 2 Ayurvedic colleges and 2 Ayurvedic research centres. The National Institute of Ayurvedic is also located at Jaipur.

22.18 The main thrust during the plan period would be on provision of basic preventive, curative and promotional services within easy access of the rural masses. Basic

research in the field of Ayurved has also been given due priority. Adequate steps are proposed to be taken to make up for the shortages noticed in Ayurvedic Pharmacies, to strengthen the administrative setup, to consolidate existing hospitals/dispensaries and to arrange for availability of medical and supporting personnel. An outlay of Rs. 269.04 lakhs has been kept for 470 new hospitals and dispensaries out of which 20 each will be of Unani system and Homoeopathy. With the establishment of these dispensaries, all the Panchayat Samiti headquarters will be covered with one 'B' class Ayurvedic dispensary, and each Panchayat Samiti will have at-least 10 dispensaries by the end of 1982-83. The 100-bedded Ayurved Hospital at Ajmer will be strengthened and will also have a training wing for dhatries. Adequate facilities are envisaged for municipal towns; 'B' class dispensaries without beds for towns with a population below 10000 'B' class dispensaries with beds for towns in the population range 10000-50000; 'A' class hospitals for towns with a population above 50000 and sub-divisional headquarters; and 20-bedded hospitals at each district headquarter have been proposed for the plan period. Rs. 84.35 lakh have been allocated for upgradation of hospitals and dispensaries.

22.19 Procurement, manufacture, storage and distribution of pure and standard medicines is a pre-requisite for the success of indigenous systems of treatment. The department has four pharmacies which are proposed to be strengthened with an outlay of Rs. 69.36 lakhs. Establishment of four herbal gardens with an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has also been proposed. Establishment of four mobile dispensaries to cater to the needs of tribal population living in dhanis and the widely spread villages of the desert belt, including Rajasthan Canal Project Area, has been proposed with an outlay of Rs. 8.66 lakh. Provision has also been made for strengthening the Directorate of Ayurved and its subordinate offices at district level.

CHAPTER XXIII

Water Supply And Sewerage

Water Supply

The geographical diversity of the State is characterised by the Aravali ranges running north to south dividing the State into two almost equal halves, the west of Aravali being part of the great Thar Desert and the east partly hilly with stretches of semi-desert. The water table in the desert area is extremely low. Large tracts have no source of potable water. The problem is further aggravated by the fact that the ground water available in desert areas is highly brackish due to excessive dissolved salts. In some other areas the sources are disease infected. Heavy incidence of guineaworm is observed in the hilly districts of southern Rajasthan. Proportion of fluoride is found to be excessive in almost all the districts. The gravity of the problem can be appreciated by the fact that 24037 out of 33305 inhabited villages have been categorised as problem villages on the basis of criteria given below:—

S. No.	Category	No. of villages	Population in lakhs (as per 1971 census)
1	2	3	4
1.	Those which do not have an assured source of drinking water within a reasonable distance (say 1.6 km.) or lift and Brackish-I	10,419	88.55
2.	Those where the source of water supply is susceptible to water borne diseases like cholera and guineaworm	3,888	18.68
3.	Those which suffer from excessive salinity, iron or fluorides (including Brackish-II)	9,730	60.38
Total		24,037	167.61

23.2 The State Government has spent Rs. 8835.84 lakhs both on rural and urban water supply schemes (5535.70 rural and 3300.14 urban) under State plan since 1956.

Rural Water Supply

23.3 Despite persistent efforts to provide potable drinking water to rural areas it could be possible to cover only 4005 problem villages by the end of March 1977-78.

In addition, 141 non-problematic villages have also been covered. The problem of providing potable drinking water to 20847 problem villages including 815 villages for which the schemes have already been sanctioned, however, still remains.

23.4 Looking to the basic imperative of providing potable drinking water in all the problem villages, the State Government has laid greatest emphasis on this item in its objective for the 1978-83 plan. According to the norms prescribed under the Revised Minimum Needs Programme also all the remaining problem villages are to be covered by 1982-83. It has been assessed on the basis of 1978 price level that the cost of providing drinking water to balance problem villages would amount to Rs. 475 crores. Besides this heavy outlay, an all out concerted effort, however, will be made to achieve the target within 1978-83 plan period.

23.5 An outlay of Rs. 436.95 crores has been made under State plan for rural water supply programmes during 1978-83 plan period, out of which Rs. 850.00 lakhs is to meet the spill over liability of continuing schemes for 472 villages. Looking to the gigantic problem coupled with paucity of funds, World Bank assistance for covering a large number of problem villages is contemplated. The project report is under preparation of which rural water supply component would amount to about Rs. 100 crores. Besides covering 19340 problem villages including 472 villages for which the schemes are continuing with supply of potable drinking water, a provision of Rs. 250.00 lakhs has been made for reorganisation and augmentation of existing rural water supply schemes. Rs. 250.00 lakhs have also been provided for exploration of ground water and other surface sources. Rs. 10.00 lakhs have been provided for desalinisation and wind power pilot project study and its implementation. Looking to the special water supply problem of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes an amount of Rs. 150.00 lakhs has separately been allocated for providing pipelines to the localities where members of these communities reside.

23.6 Besides the outlay of Rs. 436.95 crores proposed under State plan, a sum of Rs. 26.00 crores under accelerated programme, Rs. 11.00 crores under Drought Prone Area Programme/Desert Development Programme and Rs. 1.00 crore as special central assistance under Tribal sub-plan Area Development Programme are envisaged to be available from the Government of India. 1507 villages including 343 villages for which the schemes are already in progress would be completed out of the above funds.

Spill-over liability of the continued schemes under DPAP and A.P. amounts to Rs. 6.36 crores.

23.7 For the Tribal Sub-plan Area consisting of Banswara and Dungarpur districts and parts of Udaipur, Chittorgarh and Sirohi districts, an amount of Rs. 800.00 lakhs has been earmarked out of State plan funds and another Rs. 100.00 lakhs as special central assistance. 3300 villages will be provided with potable drinking water and it is expected that drinking water problem of this area would be completely solved during the 1978-83 plan period.

23.8 An amount of Rs.125.00 lakhs has been allocated during the 1978-83 plan period for construction of 2490 wells in smaller villages and isolated hamlets through the Community Development Department.

23.9 In the Rajasthan Canal Project Area 144 conventional diggis and 46 sanitary diggis are proposed to be constructed for which an allocation of Rs. 155.00 lakhs has been made. Sanitary diggis form part of the on-going World Bank assisted CAD Project. With this expenditure, it is envisaged that the target of construction of 430 conventional and 100 sanitary diggis in the Rajasthan Canal Project Area would be fully achieved.

23.10 With the anticipated outlay of Rs. 475 crores including Rs. 14.86 crores of committed liability as indicated above it would be possible to cover all problem villages through piped water supply schemes/hand pumps during the 1978-83 plan period.

Urban Water Supply

23.11 All the 181 urban towns of the State are covered by protected water supply schemes. Most of these existing water supply schemes were initially provided with a low per capita rate of supply of water and some schemes were completed without adequate source of water having been made available. The rise in population has further inflated the demand. Rajasthan, however, lags much behind the prescribed minimum rate of water supply as per the Manual of Water supply and treatment for domestic and non-domestic needs. The stress would, therefore, be on reorganisation of water supply schemes in the towns where the problem has become acute. Reorganisation of water supply schemes in 41 towns was taken up, out of which 26 were completed up to 1977-78. The remaining 15 schemes are to be continued in the 1978-83 plan period for which an allocation of Rs. 1400.00 lakhs has been made. Augmentation of 50 water supply schemes where the present rate of water supply is less than 10 g.p.

c.d. has been envisaged with an outlay of Rs. 400.00 lakhs. Reorganisation of water supply schemes in 30 smaller towns including Ajmer Phase-II is proposed to be taken up with an outlay of Rs. 880.00 lakhs. Reorganisation of water supply schemes for the major towns of Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota and Bikaner is envisaged with World Bank assistance. It is expected that the project would be sanctioned for implementation during the plan period for which a provision of Rs. 2150.00 lakhs has been made.

23.12 To improve living conditions of slum dwellers and persons living in Kachi Bastis, Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been provided for extension of pipe lines to these areas for arranging water supply.

Drainage and Sewerage

23.13 Surface drainage had a low priority in the past. An amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been allocated during the plan period for completion of continuing schemes of Bikaner and Udaipur and new surface drainage schemes in Nagaur, Sujangarh, Fatehpur, Sikar, Churu and Dungarpur.

23.14. Sewerage schemes of Jaipur north zone, Jodhpur, Kota and Bikaner were taken up during the 1974-78 plan period. It is further proposed to take up sewerage schemes for major towns of Jaipur, Jodhpur and Bikaner as a World Bank assisted project for which an amount of Rs. 850.00 lakhs has been provided in the plan.

23.15 For successful implementation of the water supply programme in both rural and urban areas the material requirement is given below:—

Particular	Requirement			
	Unit	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1. A.C. Pipes of various sizes	'000 tonnes	804	100	904
2. P.V.C. Pipes of various sizes	„	100	—	100
3. C.I. Pipes of various sizes	„	212	40	252
4. Cement	„	400	150	550
5. Steel	„	44	10	54

CHAPTER XXIV

Housing and Urban Development

Housing

The problem of housing has grown, in magnitude and complexity, over time due to growth in population in general and a substantial increase in urban population, in particular. Although the economic and social utility of housing can not be questioned, it is not possible to meet the growing demand in its entirety from Government sources alone. Efforts would however be made for accelerating the housing programme through the schemes of rental housing, low income group housing, share capital contribution to the Cooperative Housing Finance Society, Housing Board, house building advance to Government servants and village housing.

24.2 The low income group housing scheme has been continuing since the Second Five Year Plan. During the 1978-83 plan period, a provision of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been made for LIGH and it is envisaged that 1600 houses will be constructed. The middle income group housing scheme will also be continued. Under MIGH 220 houses will be constructed with a provision of Rs. 55.00 lakhs.

24.3 The Rajasthan Housing Board will be constructing about 37,300 houses during the plan period. Out of these, about 65 percent will be allotted to economically weaker sections, 25 percent to the low income group and 10 per cent to the middle income group people. A provision of Rs. 1200.00 lakhs under State plan has been made for the Rajasthan Housing Board. Additional resources would also be available from H.U.D.C.O., commercial banks, registration deposits, sale proceeds, etc. to the extent of Rs. 66.56 crores.

24.4 The norm for rural housing under the Revised Minimum Needs Programme envisages development of house-sites for landless rural labour and providing assistance for construction of houses. In the State, by the end of 1975-76, about 8.54 lakh house-sites were allotted to the weaker sections of society in rural areas. During the plan period it is proposed to develop about 4 lakh house-sites and to provide assistance for construction of houses on them. Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 3100.00 lakhs comprising the cost of land development and subsidy for construction of houses has been made under this scheme, including the staff cost of the village housing cell. The labour requirement for construction of houses will be provided by the beneficiary.

24.5 The Rajasthan Cooperative Housing Finance Society is also engaged in housing activity, particularly in the rural areas. A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided as share capital contribution out of State plan funds.

24.6 The provision of Rs. 200.00 lakhs made in the State plan will be utilised for acquisition and development of land in important cities of the State.

24.7 A sum of Rs.31.00 lakhs has been provided for the industrial housing scheme for construction of 187 houses and providing of subsidy to entrepreneurs taking up construction of houses for workers. Rs. 310.00 lakhs for rental housing and Rs. 200.00 lakhs for house building advance to Government employees have also been provided.

Urban Development

24.8 Urban development plans include schemes of town and regional planning, environmental improvement in urban slums, slum clearance, development of mandies in the command areas of major irrigation projects and strengthening of the Directorate of Local Bodies.

24.9 The administrative set-up of the department of Chief Town Planner and Architectural Adviser would be suitably strengthened so as to take up the work of preparation of frame for spatial plans for rural and urban areas and development plans for important places of tourist and other interest.

24.10 Environmental improvement in urban slums is a programme under the Revised Minimum Needs Programme. During the Fifth Plan only three cities Ajmer, Jaipur and Jodhpur were covered under this programme and Rs.169.28 lakhs were spent during the four year period 1974-78. During the current plan the programme will be extended to the cities of Bikaner, Kota and Udaipur also. Thus the programme will operate in 6 cities. In these cities 278 bastis having a population of about 2.75 lakhs will be covered. A provision of Rs. 500.00 lakhs has been made for the environmental improvement programme. Under slum clearance, a provision of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been made for construction of 663 tenements.

24.11 The Directorate of Local Bodies will be strengthened, and a scheme of imparting training to officials and non-officials of the urban local bodies will be initiated for which a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been made

24.12 For development of mandies in the command areas of RCP, Bhakra and Chambal, a provision of Rs. 125.00 lakhs has been made. With this provision, development work in 33 mandies (14 in RCP, 8 in Bhakra and 11 in Chambal area) will be taken up.

24.13 In all, a provision of Rs. 6016.00 lakhs i.e. Rs. 5306.00 lakhs for housing and Rs. 710.00 lakhs for urban development schemes, has been made in the plan for 1978-83.

CHAPTER XXV

Information and Publicity

Adequate publicity of development programmes is essential for a better understanding of public policies. It is also necessary for involving the people in a purposeful participation in the implementation of development programmes of the State. With this aim in view, activities such as rural broadcasting, films, exhibitions, printed and pictorial publicity, development of information centres, field publicity, mobile van units etc. are being implemented.

25.2 The growing demand for a powerful media as part of the total infrastructure has enhanced the responsibilities of the Public Relations Department and thereby necessitating its strengthening and further expansion to adequately project the development programmes. At present, there are ten information centres including three located outside the State at Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta. Besides strengthening the existing information centres, nine more centres are proposed to be established during the plan period 1978-83.

25.3 At present teleprinter services are provided from Jaipur to Ajmer, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Kota and Delhi only. To enable quick transmission of news it is also proposed to link Alwar, Bharatpur, Bikaner and Sri Ganganagar with teleprinter services from Jaipur. The present number of two field publicity vans is proposed to be increased to four. A documentary film unit, song and drama division and the creation of news and liaison cells in departments of the Secretariat are also proposed during the plan period.

25.4 For the implementation of various continuing and new schemes, an allocation of Rs. 150.00 lakhs has been made in the current plan.

25.5 Rajasthan was one of the six States in the country which was covered under the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment (SITE). 396 Television sets were ins-

talled by Government of India in Jaipur, Sawai Madhopur and Kota districts. This experiment ended on the 31st July 1976. Convinced of the efficiency of television as a potential mass media in the over all development of rural areas, the Government of India decided to continue telecasting through terrestrial transmitters. A 410 KW transmitter has been set up at Jaipur under the SITE Project. Villages falling within a radius of 90 kms. from Jaipur spread in 32 Panchayat Samitis of 6 districts namely Jaipur, Tonk, Alwar, Sikar, Nagaur and Sawai Madhopur are to be covered by this transmitter. The Door Darshan, Government of India has installed 380 sets in villages falling in the coverage zone. Some more sets are expected to be installed by the Government of India in the near future. The State Government has also installed 170 sets. So far maintenance work of Door Darshan sets is being looked after by the Door Darshan authorities, while the State Government is responsible for the maintenance of the sets installed under the State scheme. It is expected that the maintenance of Door Darshan sets also will be handed over to the State after March, 79.

25.6 In order to derive optimum benefit from hard-core programmes it is essential to scrutinise and evaluate the telecast programmes thoroughly besides providing regular feed back to the programme planners. The Television Cell is, therefore, proposed to be strengthened. It will also monitor the working of television sets at the viewing sites for timely action by the maintenance unit. To expand the programme of community viewing further, it is proposed to install 650 more television sets in the rural areas during the plan period. A television maintenance unit is also proposed to be set up at Jaipur with four sub-centres located at different points of the coverage zone. A sum of Rs. 53.00 lakhs has been provided for expansion and consolidation of the community viewing programme under the Community Development Department.

CHAPTER XXVI

Labour & Labour Welfare

Employees' State Insurance

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme was taken up in the State for health insurance for industrial workers of the factories in the year 1956. It has developed considerably since then. Presently one E.S.I. Hospital at Jaipur and 33 dispensaries are functioning under this scheme. The number of insured employees is 1.10 lakh. E.S.I. Corporation has introduced full medical care in Rajasthan with effect from 1st April, 1977.

26.2 A sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been proposed during the 1978-83 plan period as State share of the cost towards medical care under E.S.I. programmes. It is envisaged that the number of insured employees will increase by 0.24 lakh during the current plan period raising the number of insured employees to 1.34 lakh by the end of 1982-83. One 100-bedded hospital at Kota and ten more dispensaries are proposed to be established. The number of 305 beds presently reserved for the insured employees is proposed to be increased to 536 during this period. The administrative set up both at the headquarter and at hospital/dispensary level will be strengthened.

Employment

26.3 The activities of the Employment Exchange machinery, by and large, are directed to registration and placement of job seekers in urban areas. There has been a steady increase in the number of employment exchanges during the successive plan periods and now one State Employment Exchange for the physically handicapped at Jaipur, one pilot project for guidance-cum-self employment unit at Udaipur and 26 district Employment Exchanges besides 3 University Information and Guidance Bureaux in the Universities of Jaipur, Jodhpur and Udaipur are functioning.

26.4 In the context of the new employment strategy, the employment information and placement system is proposed to be suitably strengthened and extended to rural areas (Panchayat Samiti level). Special guidance to cater to the needs of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Ex-servicemen, physically handicapped, women etc. will be given priority. To implement the schemes covered by the Directorate of Employment an outlay of Rs. 71.90 lakhs is proposed during the 1978-83 plan period. Ten employment exchanges will be started at Panchayat Samiti level with an outlay of Rs. 9.48 lakhs. Vocational guidance and Career Advice Service and special guidance to cater to the needs of certain categories of persons, as

mentioned earlier, which is presently available in only 3 districts, is proposed to be extended to 9 more districts for which a provision of Rs. 13.70 lakhs has been made. Adequate provision has been made to strengthen the existing employment exchanges so that the basic information on employment and manpower activities required for meaningful manpower planning, as also to monitor the employment policy, is made available and the enforcement of Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act is made more effective.

Craftsmen Training

26.5 The Craftsmen training programme and the training of skilled workers and technicians assumes importance in view of the ever growing demand for skilled workers in different sectors of the economy such as agriculture and agro-industries, organised and unorganised small scale industries, cottage and village industries, and the tertiary sector. Efforts have been made to keep pace with the demand of different categories of skilled workers in the earlier plans. Presently, there are 16 Industrial Training Institutes in the State with an intake capacity of 3460. Expenditure amounting to Rs. 47.04 lakhs was incurred on this scheme during 1974-78.

26.6 The broad objectives for the current plan period would be:—

- (i) strengthening of existing facilities and introduction of new need-based, employment oriented diverse courses.
- (ii) introduction of courses for educated persons in various trades and crafts including black smithy, carpentry, masonry etc. to meet the requirements of skilled workmen and artisans.
- (iii) extension of the facility of craftsmen training to more districts.
- (iv) development of formal and non-formal programmes of continuing training for skilled and semi-skilled workers for improvements in skills and productivity.
- (v) faculty development and modernisation of equipment.
- (vi) consolidation of physical facilities including institute buildings, hostels, etc.

26.7 With the above objectives in view an allocation of Rs. 190.00 lakhs has been made for craftsmen training programmes in the plan.

26.8 Four new Industrial Training Institutes are proposed to be set up for which an amount of Rs. 70.00 lakhs has been provided. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakh has also been made for replacements and modernisation in existing institutes to enable imparting of effective training. For re-organisation and diversification of trades in existing I.T.Is, Rs. 20.00 lakhs have been allocated for introduction of need-based, employment oriented trades.

26.9 Consolidation of physical facilities is equally important for the smooth functioning of institutes. An amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been provided for the completion of continuing works of I.T.I. buildings and Rs. 25.00 lakhs for construction of hostels. Rs. 4.78 lakhs have been provided under the faculty development programmes for training of staff, and Rs. 25.00 lakhs for apprenticeship training programmes, for post institutional training and subsequent employment of I.T.I. trained personnel in industrial and commercial establishment.

Directorate of Factories and Boilers

26.10 Due to rapid industrialisation in the State, the number of registered factories has recorded an appreciable increase and as of 1977-78, it stood at 5600 as against 2600 at the end of the Fourth Plan. With the massive plan of industrialisation envisaged during the plan period, the number of registered factories and boilers is expected to further go up to 12000 by 1982-83. To enforce the provisions of the Factories Act, Indian

Boilers Act, and Payment of Wages Act effectively and to educate the workers regarding safety measures, strengthening of the Directorate of Factories and Boilers has become necessary. For this, an amount of Rs. 18.15 lakhs has been proposed for the plan period.

Labour Welfare

26.11 Industrial harmony, with the cooperation of workers, is one of the essential pre-requisites for sustained economic growth. The endeavour would be to secure to all workers, agricultural, industrial or otherwise employed, a reasonable wage and conditions ensuring a minimum standard of living. Expenditure on labour and labour welfare schemes during 1974-78 was of the order of Rs. 10.78 lakhs. The anticipated high rate of industrialisation and increased emphasis on extending social security measures to the unorganised rural/urban labour would require the adoption of labour welfare activities on a much larger scale.

26.12 An outlay of Rs. 26.77 lakhs has been proposed under labour welfare for the plan period. A provision of Rs. 20.53 lakhs has been made for strengthening of the machinery for labour relations including strengthening of administrative set up at headquarter and regional level. Four new regional offices and four offices of the labour welfare officers will be opened during the current plan period. Another Rs. 4.41 lakhs has been provided for research, publicity and information in the field of labour welfare.

CHAPTER XXVII

Welfare of Backward Classes and Social Welfare

Welfare of Backward Classes

Members of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes together form 27.9 percent of the total population of the State as compared to 21.5 percent in the country as a whole. The programmes taken up under the welfare of backward classes relate to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, denotified tribes, nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes. A majority of tribal population is concentrated in Banswara and Dungarpur districts and parts of Udaipur, Chittorgarh and Sirohi districts. Programmes for the Tribal sub-plan area with investments from different sectors of the State plan supplemented by Special Central assistance has been taken up separately. The scheduled castes, numbering about 40.75 lakhs forming 15.81 percent of the total population are dispersed through out the State. Denotified tribes are estimated to be about 0.80 lakhs in number. About 10 nomadic and 13 semi-nomadic tribes lead a wandering life.

27.2 In order to raise educational, social and economic standards of the members of the backward classes, various programmes were taken up in the previous five year plans.

27.3 As a result of these activities, there has been progress in the field of education in providing amenities as per special needs of the members of these communities. These need further strengthening for reducing the dual handicap of social disability and economic backwardness.

27.4 The main thrust for the development of the members of the backward classes would, therefore, be on the economic development, improvement in living and working conditions and educational development. Special emphasis would be given to improve income, provide employment and accelerate the absorption of backward classes in the main stream of social life and economic activity of the general masses. 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. A sum of Rs. 650.00 lakhs has been provided for implementation of programmes through the Social Welfare Department. The

breakup of the amount on major schemes of development is shown in the following table :—

Item	Outlay (Rs. in lakh)			
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Denotified Tribes, No-nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes	Total
(i) Education	178.50	128.50	8.00	315.00
(ii) Economic Development	180.00	105.00	3.00	288.00
(iii) Health, Housing and other schemes	10.00	12.00	10.00	32.00
TOTAL	368.50	245.50	21.00	635.00

27.5 A variety of programmes, both area-wise and target group-wise, taken up in the past are now being converted into a single programme of integrated rural development in which the unit of planning will be a block. The objective of the programme is to provide full employment through productive programmes in the selected areas. The schemes are designed to generate additional employment and raise income levels of identified target groups consisting of small and marginal farmers, rural artisans and persons belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. 112 blocks under this programme are to be covered immediately, with increase in number of blocks in subsequent years of the 1978-83 plan period. Besides other considerations, blocks with more than 20 percent scheduled caste population will be covered first. Programmes of Growth Centres and Samagra Gram Vikas in 500 and 520 villages respectively are also proposed to be taken up during the plan, which will materially benefit the members of the backward classes of these villages.

27.6 To quicken the pace of economic development of the members of the backward classes Rs. 28.00 lakhs have been provided for assistance for settling in trades/small industries and Rs. 25.00 lakhs for training in

crafts. Rs. 32.00 lakhs have also been provided for housing for the members of these communities. To consolidate the success achieved so far in the field of education, and to make available the opportunities due to the demand of diversified vocations, within their reach, the programmes of scholarship, opening of hostels with arrangements for special coaching, etc. would be continued. An allocation of Rs. 173.00 lakhs for scholarships to 47138 students and Rs. 134.00 lakhs for opening/construction of hostels has been made for the 1978-83 plan period.

Social Welfare

27.7 Social Welfare services are intended to cater to the special needs of persons or group of persons who by reason of some handicap, social, economic, physical or mental are unable to avail of, or are traditionally denied, the amenities and services provided by the community. These programmes are of recent origin and relate to the welfare of children, beggars, aged and infirm and the physically and mentally handicapped persons.

27.8 The Children Act, 1970 is now being implemented in the 4 districts of Jaipur, Ajmer, Jodhpur and Kota. Four observation homes, two Children's homes and one special school have been established. The children home at Jaipur has been strengthened and its intake capacity raised from 50 to 100. The Fondling Home at Jaipur has been strengthened and one more such home at Jodhpur has been established. For welfare of women, 5 rescue and after care homes and 11 district shelter homes have been provided. Three beggar homes and a training-cum-production centre are also being run with a view to eradicating beggary. During

the 1978-83 plan period, besides continuance of the schemes of assistance for prosthetic aid, shelter workshop, home for mentally retarded, implementation of the Children Act Programme, etc., aid to voluntary agencies will also be provided.

27.9 In the social welfare programmes during the plan period, priority has been accorded to family, child and women welfare. The year 1979 has been declared as the International Year of Child Development. Schemes like fondling home, child guidance clinic, etc. will continue. The Children Act will be extended to four more districts. Pension scheme for widows and a vocational training centre for women are also proposed. The outlay for child and women welfare schemes during 1978-83 will be of the order of Rs. 30.00 lakhs.

27.10 To provide services for the handicapped, assistance will be given as prosthetic aid to the tune of Rs. 6.00 lakhs and the home for mentally retarded will be further strengthened. It is also proposed to construct a building complex for housing different Homes at one place so that a proper coordination in the management and economy in the functioning of these Homes is effected. A total provision of Rs. 27.00 lakh has been made under the head "Education and welfare of handicapped."

27.11 The Anti-Beggary Bill, 1978 is on the anvil. It is proposed to enforce the Act in three districts viz. Jaipur, Udaipur and Ajmer in the first instance where the menace of beggary is more pronounced. For this, a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been kept in the outlay for the plan period.

CHAPTER XXVIII

Nutrition

In the Fifth Plan the Nutrition Programme formed part of Minimum Needs Programme. It was envisaged to create better nutrition facilities for pre-school children, pregnant women and nursing mothers, and school-going children at primary stage. An expenditure of Rs. 60.52 lakhs was incurred under State plan during 1974-78. The following programmes were under operation during this period:—

<i>Programme</i>	<i>Coverage 1977-78</i>
1. Mid-day Meals Programme (with CARE food assistance)	3.37 lakh
2. Special Nutrition Programme (with CARE food assistance)	2.91 lakh
3. W.F.P. (with food assistance from W.F.P.)	0.70 lakh
4. Integrated Child Development Services	0.21 lakh
5. Applied Nutrition Programme	47 blocks

28.2 Realising that only organising the feeding programmes for vulnerable sections of the population was not enough, a package approach involving health facilities and immunisation, was considered to be of utmost importance. Accordingly, steps were taken to link the nutrition programme with health care services. Besides, a Nutrition Bureau was also set up in the Medical and Health Department at the State level to conduct nutritional and dietary surveys, and to guide the implementation of the various nutrition programmes.

28.3 Since it is not possible to cover the entire population of the vulnerable sections of society by nutrition programmes of the State in the plan period 1978-83, the programme would be extended to such selected sections of the population among whom mal-nutrition is considered to be more pronounced. The mid-day meals programme which will also act as an incentive to retain children in the schools will be extended to rural and tribal areas. The programmes to be taken up in the 1978-83 plan are narrated in the following paragraphs.

Mid-day Meals Programme

28.4 The mid-day meals programme has been in operation in the State since 1962. At the end of 1977-78,

the programme covered 3.37 lakh school-going children at primary stage. While the overhead expenses are being met out of State non-plan funds, food stuff is being provided by CARE. During the plan period the programme will be extended to 5 lakh additional children in rural and tribal areas of the State with locally available food stuffs for which a provision of Rs. 500.00 lakhs has been made under the State plan.

Special Nutrition Programme

28.5 The Special Nutrition Programme covering pre-school children in the age-group 0-6 years, and pregnant and lactating mothers was taken up in the State in the Fourth Plan as a Centrally sponsored scheme. During 1974-78 the programme operated under non-plan with CARE food assistance. Like the mid-day meals programme, locally available food stuffs will be utilised in case of S.N.P. also for extension in the coverage of beneficiaries during 1978-83. In the mid-term plan period 2.92 lakh additional beneficiaries will be covered under this scheme, out of which 2.40 lakh (i.e.82 percent)will be in rural and tribal areas and the rest 0.52 lakh in urban areas.

World Food Programme

28.6 The World Food Programme was started in the Fifth Plan. The beneficiaries are similar to those under S.N.P. i.e. pre-school children, pregnant women and lactating mothers. The programme is operating in two districts of Pali and Bharatpur only, with a coverage of 0.70 lakh beneficiaries. The Government of India has indicated coverage of 0.30 lakh additional beneficiaries in the rural areas of districts where the programme is already under execution. Accordingly, provision has been made to cover these beneficiaries. Food will be available free of cost under an agreement with W.F.P. As such, the provision under plan has been made to meet the cost of condiments, spices, etc. only.

Integrated Child Development Services

28.7 With the launching of the scheme in Garhi block of Banswara district, the ICDS was taken up in the State in the year 1975-76. The scheme provides a package of services viz. supplementary nutrition, immunisation, health checkup, referral services, nutrition and health education, and non-formal education for pre-school children through the institution of 'Anganwadi'. During the plan period the programme will be extended to 10 new blocks, thereby covering 0.70 lakh additional beneficiaries. Provision of funds has been made for

cost of food as per pattern approved by Government of India for I.C.D.S.

Applied Nutrition Programme

28.8 The Applied Nutrition Programme was started in Rajasthan in the year 1965-66, as a part of the all India programme. The main objective of the programme is to encourage the production and consumption of nutritive food in the rural areas, with particular emphasis on vulnerable groups of society. It has a three fold approach viz. training, production and consumption and covers programmes of horticulture, poultry, fisheries and minor irrigation. At the end of 1977-78 the coverage was 47 blocks (37 post-operational under non-plan and 10 operational under plan). During the plan period 1978-83, ten blocks (2 blocks each year) will be taken up. The provisions have been made as per approved pattern.

Nutrition Bureau

28.9 The Nutrition Bureau was set up in the year 1974-75 and has two survey teams at present. During the plan period it will be further strengthened by providing additional survey teams.

28.10 For the above mentioned nutrition programmes a provision of Rs. 1200.00 lakhs has been made as per details shown below:—

	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1. Mid-day meals programme	500.00
2. Special nutrition programme	456.00
3. World Food Programme	17.10
4. Integrated Child Development Services	163.78
5. Applied Nutrition Programme	53.12
6. Nutrition Bureau	10.00
TOTAL	<u>1200.00</u>

CHAPTER XXIX

General and Economic Services

The items covered under general services are construction of administrative buildings for the State Government departments, buildings for police stations and for jails etc. The economic services cover the development of statistics, evaluation organisation and the machinery for formulation, implementation and monitoring of plan schemes. The item-wise outlay proposed for 1978-83 is given in the following table :

Item	<i>Rs. in lakhs</i> Outlay 1978-83
1. General services	820.00
(i) Stationery & Printing	70.00
(ii) Buildings	750.00
(a) State & district level other than Police & Jail buildings	510.00
(b) Police buildings	152.00
(c) Jail buildings	88.00
2. Economic Services	235.00
(i) Economics & Statistics	70.00
(ii) Evaluation	65.00
(iii) Strengthening of Planning Machinery	100.00

29.2 The proposals for Stationery and Printing include the strengthening of Government Presses and their modernisation to take care of increased work load. The provision for the State and district level buildings relate to extension of the Secretariat building, office complexes at Jaipur and other important districts, besides the construction of circuit houses and dak bungalows including dormitories considered to be necessary for providing the bare-minimum requirements for office accommodation at various places with the increase in staff under plan programmes.

29.3 A sum of Rs 1.52 crores has been provided for the administrative buildings of the Police department for construction of 23 Police Stations, one out-post and five other miscellaneous works.

29.4 For construction of Jail buildings a sum of Rs. 0.88 crores has been provided.

Economic Services

Economics & Statistics

29.5 Efforts would be made for bridging the data gap in respect of various socio-economic indicators particularly for employment, incomes, savings and social statistics. Various surveys to provide estimates at sub-regional levels are contemplated. The district level set up would be strengthened for reporting statistical information with Block/Tehsil as the unit to be made use of for preparation of resource inventory and base line survey for the integrated rural development programmes. Divisional offices, for ensuring better coordination are proposed to be set up. The State level set up of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics is to be adequately strengthened for effecting methodological improvements and economic analysis.

Evaluation

29.6 The independent evaluation machinery existing in the State would be suitably strengthened. This organisation would assume special significance in the light of the changed emphasis on rural development programmes for studying the impact of these programmes on the economy, as also the target groups to be benefited. Rapid evaluation studies and concurrent evaluation of important programmes would be taken up alongwith ex-post facto studies for assessing the success of programmes particularly in the context of the concept of rolling plan.

Planning Machinery

29.7 An effective monitoring system has been built up covering the major departments of the State. A four tier system starting from field level at the bottom, to that of the Planning Department at the apex level with the head of department and the administrative departments in the Secretariat at intermediate levels for monitoring the implementation of plan schemes has been evolved. This would be further strengthened. The financial monitoring and watching of the physical progress in relation to targets would be continued. In addition, it is proposed to further streamline the procedure by introducing a management information based monitoring system. Monitoring cells in all the administrative departments of the Secretariat dealing with plan schemes are to be set up. At the head of department level also, further strengthening is proposed for the major sectors including agriculture, rural development, irrigation,

power and roads etc. Special staff may also be provided for monitoring at the field/project level.

29.8 The Planning Department at the State headquarters, which is mainly responsible for formulation and monitoring of the implementation of plan schemes,

would be provided with adequate technical support. A centralised electronic data processing centre is also proposed to be set up. Economic and financial appraisal of all schemes/projects costing more than Rs. 50 lakhs would be done for which the project appraisal cell would be suitably strengthened.

CHAPTER XXX

Plan Implementation and Monitoring

The planning process, implementation and monitoring the progress of plan schemes in the context of the changed strategy for removal of unemployment, poverty and provision of basic minimum needs supported by suitable infra-structural development, has to be re-oriented to meet the challenging task of fulfilling the targets laid down for achieving the goals within a specified time frame. The plan will require creation of a full time professional planning machinery at the State and lower levels. There will be a need to integrate area plans with the local resource base. Project formulation and planning expertise would also be necessary at this level.

30.2 The objective of the new planning system would be to continue the pursuit of the given aims with flexibility in operation to incorporate improvements in planning methodologies and information. While an implicit annual phasing of performance is assumed in the annual plan, the working out of these into a formal system will be put into effect in the first year of the rolling plan. The detailed aspects of the sub-regional planning strategies are to be worked out.

30.3 Rajasthan, with its unbroken record of a high standard of administration at the State and district levels that is quick to respond to the changed philosophy, is fully geared up for restructuring its planning machinery both at State and the sub-regional levels.

30.4 A State Planning Board with the Chief Minister as Chairman and the Planning Minister as Dy.Chairman has been recently re-constituted which would consist of, amongst others, ten part-time non-official members, out of which at least 4 members would be experts of various disciplines. The main functions of the Board are to advise the State Government on perspective planning, over all strategy, priorities of sectoral planning, concrete measures of progressive reduction of regional imbalances, area development, district planning, evaluating the progress of plan schemes and suggesting corrective action where necessary, besides guiding the overall implementation of plan schemes etc.

30.5 At the district level, District Development Agencies have been constituted in the 10 DPAP districts with the Collector as Chairman. These include the member of Parliament, two members of the State Legislative Assembly, representatives of the Cooperative Bank, Lead Bank of the district, a progressive small farmer, a sheep farmer and representatives of milk producers, etc.

30.6 These district development agencies are mainly responsible for identification of beneficiaries, micro planning based on the project reports taking into consideration the local resource availability, preparation of the credit plans and monitoring the programmes etc.

30.7 In the 6 districts covered under the central scheme of Small Farmers Development Agencies, committees have been constituted in each of the district which have besides the district level officers of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Cooperative Department, the Chairman of Central Cooperative Bank, Land Development Bank and two non-official members. The main functions of these Committees are to identify the small farmers/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, to prepare appropriate programmes and ensure availability of required inputs and credit. They are also required to draw up model plans for investment and production activities besides monitoring and evaluating their progress. In the remaining 10 districts also similar committees have been set up.

30.8 The District Planning Committees, with the Collector as Chairman, are functioning in all the 26 districts of the State. The functions of these committees are, to lay down the strategy for development and formulate guide-lines for preparation of integrated district plans, to make assessment of the resource potential of the district, to ensure local coordination in the implementation of the programmes under plan and to formulate proposals in regard to the sectors under the Minimum Needs Programme in accordance with the guidelines issued by the State Government.

30.9 Command Area Development Authorities have been set up for the Rajasthan Canal and Chambal Projects. These are responsible for integrated development of the area which includes preparation of individual programmes for small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers also. These authorities are chaired by the respective Area Development Commissioners and have, besides others, representatives of the credit institutions and 2 representatives from the farmers, one of which is from the weaker sections.

30.10 District Planning Cells have been set up in four districts for preparation of comprehensive integrated district plans covering a time frame of 10 years. It is proposed to further expand these Cells to other districts of the State.

30.11 The State Government in the context of the integrated rural development programme, Samagra Gram Vikas and Growth Centre Programmes would be under taking a comprehensive programme for preparation of area specific schemes. The project formulation set up would be suitably strengthened for this purpose. Assistance from professional consultants and voluntary agencies in this matter is also contemplated.

30.12 The State has built up a professional expertise through the Special Schemes Organisation, Planning Department and a few other departments for formulation of projects in the agricultural and allied sectors including the Command Area Development. Some of the projects prepared were proposed to the international financing agencies like the World Bank/IDA etc. Expertise in other fields is also being built up. The irrigation and power projects formulated by the State are being appraised at the State level before seeking clearance of the Central Water Commission and the Central Electricity Authority. However, there is still scope for further improvements in matters relating to project formulation and project appraisal. The project appraisal wing would be suitably strengthened.

30.13 Recently the State has constituted a Public Investment Board for taking investment decisions in respect of projects/schemes estimated to cost Rs. 50 lakhs or more. The Board would be guided amongst other factors by the criteria of economic & financial returns and social benefits etc. A Bureau of Public Enterprises has also been recently constituted to monitor and control the working of various State enterprises and for ensuring uniformity in personnel policy and management decisions.

30.14 The State had been a pioneer in introducing the scheme of democratic decentralisation. The three tier system of Panchayat Raj with the Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and the Zila Parishad has been functioning in the State since 1959. Recently elections to the Gram Panchayats have been held after many years. The recommendations of the Ashoka Mehta Committee have been received and are under consideration of the State Government. The elected bodies will continue to have their due role in planning and implementation of programmes.

Data base

30.15 The inadequacies of data base, particularly in relation to formulation of projects at a level lower than that of a district would be identified. Steps would be

taken to bridge the gaps with equal emphasis being given to quality of data and timeliness. Besides strengthening the data collection machinery at various levels to provide statistics at the desired levels rapid estimational sample surveys, and diagnostic type studies would be undertaken.

30.16 Data bank for storage and quick retrieval of data is envisaged to be established. This would form part of a computer centre to be set up in the State.

Monitoring & evaluation

30.17 A four tier monitoring set up has been introduced starting from the field/project level which reports to the head of the department where monitoring cells have been established. The administrative department in the Secretariat acts at the third level. At the apex level the Planning Department with professional support is responsible for monitoring the various plan programmes. Monitoring cells at different levels already set up would be further strengthened and new cells established in other departments. The State is gradually switching over to the management information system. For major projects a beginning has been made for introducing resource based networks (PERT/CPM techniques) to provide a scientific basis for monitoring and evaluation. A computer centre proposed to be established during 1978-83 would further help in the matter.

30.18 The State level Planning and Development Coordination Committees under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary meet at least thrice a year. They have been found to be quite effective for the close monitoring of programmes and establishing inter-linkages between various programmes.

30.19 At the level of administrative departments in the Secretariat the system of quarterly review of plan programmes has also been found to be quite useful. Similar review at the head of the department level is also being done.

30.20 The District Development Agencies, Small Farmer Development Agencies and District Planning Committees etc. would be further geared up not only for formulation of projects but also for close monitoring of programmes particularly those of local benefit. It is proposed to induct professional experts on these bodies to enable them to play their designed role.

30.21 The evaluation machinery would be strengthened for assessment of performance and for identifying the shortfalls and bottle-necks. Concurrent evaluation of special schemes of development would also be undertaken.

CHAPTER XXXI

Tribal Area Sub-Plan

To fulfil the Constitutional commitment towards the tribal population, the Union Government launched the intensive and integrated development programme of tribal areas through the tribal sub-plans from 1974-75 onwards. Although some efforts were made during the earlier plans for development of the tribal areas, the investment was far too meagre to enable these backward areas to reach even a minimum level of economic development. The initial years during the fifth plan period were utilised in preparing the programme for the sub-plan.

31.2 The basic strategy of tribal sub-plan area development is to eliminate exploitation of the tribals by money lenders, middle men, prosperous and affluent farmers, and their replacement by an institutional frame work which will meet all their credit, consumer and produce marketing needs. In devising economic programmes the socio-cultural factors have been accounted for, as also the degrees of ecological imbalance. The tribal sub-plan focuses on the need of the tribals to be relieved of the grinding oppression caused by exploitation and their total dependence on the depleted environment. The need for suitable infrastructure and provision for basic social services and amenities has also been recognised.

31.3 The areas of tribal communities have been identified in terms of the following three categories:—

- (i) area of tribal concentration having 50 percent or more of the total population as tribal sub-plan area.
- (ii) dispersed tribals outside the sub-plan area, and
- (iii) primitive tribal communities.

31.4 Rajasthan has 31.26 lakh tribals, which constitutes 12.13 percent of the State's total population according to the 1971 census. The tribals are varied in ethnic composition and cultural pattern and are concentrated mainly in the districts of Banswara, Dungarpur, southern half of Udaipur, Pratapgarh tehsil of Chittorgarh and Abu Road tehsil of Sirohi district. Most of the tribal area has rugged hilly topography as it forms part of the Aravali hill ranges. The main rivers flowing in this area are Mahi, Som and Jakham. The soil composition is, (i) alluvial, (ii) red and yellow, and (iii) mixed red, which is good for cotton cultivation. It is rich in mineral deposits of soap stone, asbestos, and fluorite. Copper and manganese are also found. A large part of the sub-plan area is rich in forest which provides the tribals their tradi-

tional protected habits and also the source to fall back upon for livelihood in bad years. The forests have, however, depleted over the last few decades and have seriously jeopardised tribal independence. The important forest produce available is teak, ghaman, bamboo, charcoal, gum, honey, tendu leaves and herbs. Although the average rain fall in Banswara is 92.24 cms. and in Dungarpur 76.17 cms. the area is drought prone, and land slopes result in heavy surface run-off causing problems of soil erosion.

31.5 The total population of the tribal sub-plan area consisting of Banswara and Dungarpur districts, 7 tehsils of Udaipur district, Pratapgarh tehsil of Chittorgarh district and Abu Road tehsil of Sirohi district is 20.93 lakh of which scheduled tribes constitute 13.65 lakh (65.23 percent) covering 4471 villages. About 44 percent of the tribal population of the State is concentrated in this area. Dispersed tribals outside the sub-plan area blocks with more than a population of 10000 having 50 percent or more tribal population come in the second category and 37 mini-blocks in 17 districts have been formed covering 23 percent of the tribal population of the State. The work of preparation of development schemes for these mini-blocks has been initiated.

31.6 The Saharia tribal community concentrated in the Shahabad Panchayat Samiti area of Kota district covers about 1 percent of tribal population in the State. A Saharia Vikas Samiti has been constituted for the development of this community.

31.7 In order to create a unified administrative structure for implementing development programmes, a separate post of Tribal Area Development Commissioner was created in October, 1975 for over-seeing planning and implementation of all developmental programmes and to ensure that a coordinated and integrated approach is adopted by the different departments and agencies working in the area. At the State level the Tribal Development Board is the policy formulation and direction body with the Chief Minister as Chairman. At the district level the District Development Agencies under DPAP serve as DDAs for the tribal sub-plan also. To ensure proper implementation of the programmes during this plan period, the existing set up is proposed to be re-organised and strengthened.

31.8 The TAD Cooperative Corporation was set up in 1976 to grapple with the problem of heavy indebtedness, which is one of the main problems of tribal backwardness. It has long been accepted that all the necessary services, supplies and credit facilities both for production and

consumption must be made available to the tribals at one single point. The requisite infrastructure has been created in the State in the form of this Corporation. It is playing a key-role in bringing about a new relationship between the tribal and the market economy through an integrated credit-cum-marketing service. It performs the following major functions:—

- (1) supply of agricultural inputs like seed, fertiliser, implements, pesticides etc.,
- (2) supply of consumer items of daily need at reasonable prices (sugar, kerosene, cement, cloth, etc.) through cooperative societies and by operating mobile shops in the villages,
- (3) purchase and marketing of agricultural and minor forest produce from tribals.
- (4) establishing industrial units based on agricultural, mineral and forest produce, and
- (5) supply of consumption loans for social, religious and other non-productive purposes.

31.9 To ensure flow of benefits to the villages 54 large size multi-purpose cooperative societies (LAMPS) each having a coverage of 4000 hectares of cultivated land have been constituted at the village level. 170 primary agriculture credit societies (PACS) have also been set-up covering an average area of 2000 hectares of cultivated land. In the cooperative year 1977-78 seed and fertiliser worth Rs. 42.50 lakh was distributed, in respect of consumer articles against the target of Rs. 91.00 lakh in 1977-78, Rs. 105.22 lakh worth of commodities had been supplied. At present 44 cooperative societies at the headquarters of the LAMPS and 73 sub-centres are functioning along with 19 tribal agents. Upto June 1978, 14.92 lakhs worth of minor forest produce had been collected directly from the tribals, thus benefiting them and eliminating middle men. However, only 1/3rd of the total forest produce could be taken over. During this plan period it is proposed to make a further effort by spreading and strengthening the cooperative structure. The tribal areas have small holdings and not much of cultivated land, thus there is not much agricultural produce. Even so upto June, 1978, Rs.3.00 lakhs worth of agricultural produce had been purchased from the tribal by the Corporation. For consumption loans, a revolving fund of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been created in the Corporation. This amount is, however, too small and it is proposed to increase it during this plan period.

31.10 During the Fifth Plan the outlay for the tribal sub-plan area was about 6 percent of the State plan. Even after five plan periods the level of development in

the tribal areas has remained extremely low in respect of some of the important socio-economic indicators as compared to the State average. The table below will indicate the comparative position:—

Item	Unit	India	Rajas- than	Tribal Area of Rajas- than
1	2	3	4	5
1. Area irrigated as percentage to cultivated area	%	26	17.6	12.4
2. Area per khatedar-average agricultural holding	Acres	..	14.78	6.4
3. Percentage of forest area to total area	%	..	4.00	17.13
4. Per capita consumption of power	kwh	101	64	29
5. Localities electrified	%	37	30	10
6. Road length per 100 sq. km. area	kms	36	11	9.56
7. Length of railway per 1000 sq. kms.	kms	18	16	11
8. Percentage of school going children-6-11 age group	%	67.8	58.0	49.25
9. Literacy	%	29.55	19.1	12.05
10. Medical—beds per lakh of population	No.	57.6	52.3	27.6

31.11 If the two long term objectives of the sub-plan of tribal development viz; (i) to narrow the gap between the level of development of tribal and other areas and (ii) to improve the quality of life of the tribal community are to be achieved, it is essential that the outlay for the tribal sub-plan be stepped up substantially. Accordingly, proposals for the medium term plan have been formulated totalling Rs. 285.44 crores (Rs.256.24 crores from State plan and Rs. 29.20 crores from SCA). In addition, funds would be available under Centrally Sponsored Schemes and from institutional sources.

and research project under which 1423 demonstrations are proposed; high yielding varieties programmes will cover 1.21 lakh hectares and 9909 tonnes of chemical fertiliser will be distributed. Three lakh hectares of area will be covered under the scheme of plant protection. Looking to the importance of horticulture in the Tribal sub-plan area, Rs. 25.00 lakhs from Special Central Assistance is proposed. Subsidy on inputs is proposed of the order of Rs. 25.00 lakhs from Special Central Assistance.

Minor Irrigation

31.16 (i) *Ground Water Exploitation Schemes for Irrigation*.—The scheme for ground water exploitation for irrigation purposes was initiated in fifth plan consisting of construction of low duty tubewells, deepening of existing wells by blasting, installation of diesel and portable pump sets. The low duty tubewells are constructed and sold to cultivators on turn key basis. Subsidy is provided by the Government and the remaining cost is met with from loans provided by the banks to tribal farmers. During this plan period it is proposed to procure 2 light duty air drilling rigs. The total outlay proposed for this scheme during 1978-83 is Rs. 160.00 lakhs (Rs. 30.00 lakhs from State plan and Rs. 130.00 lakhs from Special Central Assistance). A provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been made for staff support in respect of the ARDC assisted schemes, debenture support of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has also been provided for such schemes in Tribal area sub-plan.

(ii) *Minor Irrigation Works*

It is proposed to undertake work of about 35 minor irrigation schemes in the Tribal sub-plan area. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs (Rs. 500.00 lakhs from State plan and Rs. 500.00 lakhs from Special Central Assistance) has been proposed.

Soil Conservation

31.17 This is one of the most important programmes for the Tribal sub-plan area because of widespread incidence of soil erosion due to heavy rain fall and unscientific agricultural practices. For this purpose, a soil testing laboratory has been established at Banswara for which Rs. 15.00 lakhs (Rs. 5.00 lakhs from State plan and Rs. 10.00 lakhs from S.C.A.) has been provided. Rs. 20.00 lakhs (from SCA) have been proposed for the soil conservation unit of Agriculture Department. Besides this, for schemes under Forest Department, Rs. 5.00 lakhs from State plan have been provided. Thus for the soil conservation programme Rs. 40.00 lakhs have been provided for Tribal sub-plan area against the State ceiling of Rs. 206.00 lakhs.

Animal Husbandry

31.18 Against the State ceiling of Rs. 786.33 lakhs a sum of Rs. 178.00 lakhs (Rs. 78.00 lakhs from State plan and Rs. 100.00 lakhs from S.C.A.) has been provided with the objective of providing greater opportunities to the tribal people for self employment and economic uplift.

Some of the important programmes to be taken are:—

(i) Training of tribal people for live-stock farming, for which Rs. 20.54 lakhs has been provided for imparting training to 20 veterinary graduates and 200 live-stock assistants.

(ii) Animal Health Programme.—Ten new veterinary hospitals, 25 veterinary dispensaries, 10 mobile units, 50 veterinary aid posts will be opened for which Rs. 79.10 lakhs have been provided.

(iii) *Poultry Development*

Poultry farms and Intensive Poultry Development Project blocks are already functioning at Dungarpur and Banswara. Poultry development can go a long way in building up the economy of the tribal areas. Thus during this plan period it is proposed to introduce a special poultry programme. In addition, it is proposed to take-up one I.P.D.P. block and one chick-rearing centre at Abu Road and three disease diagnostic-cum-feed analysis laboratories at Dungarpur, Banswara and Abu Road with infrastructure, mobile facilities and buildings etc.

Strengthening of existing I.P.D.P. blocks and chick-rearing centres is also proposed. These programmes will involve an outlay of Rs. 33.55 lakhs.

(iv) *Goat Development*

Establishment of 100 units each of 10 goats and 1 buck on 25 percent subsidy and 75 percent loan basis is proposed. Bucks will be subsidised at the rate of 50 percent of the cost. The subsidy component for each unit will be Rs. 500. A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed for goat development.

(v) *Live-stock shows and marketing*

In order to encourage the tribal people to keep live-stock and to enable them to get remunerative return of their produce, it is proposed to organise 5 live-stock shows each year; for this purpose Rs. 5.00 lakhs are proposed (Rs. 1.50 lakh from State plan and Rs. 3.50 lakhs from S.C.A.).

(vi) *Fodder demonstration and seed distribution*

It is proposed to set-up new fodder demonstration plots in tribal areas and also to make available improved fodder seed at 50 percent subsidised rates. A sum of Rs. 1.84 lakh is provided for fodder development.

(vii) *Vaccination against foot and mouth diseases*

It is proposed to cover at least 5000 cross bred animals against foot and mouth diseases for which a provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh from S.C.A. is proposed.

31.19 In order to implement these programmes the existing administrative set-up will need to be strengthened. A sum of Rs. 8.65 lakhs (Rs. 5.62 lakhs from State plan and Rs. 3.03 lakhs from S.C.A.) is provided for supervisory staff and Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided for opening one new district sheep and wool office at Banswara and one extension-cum-A.I. centre at Dungarpur.

Dairy Development

31.20 A sum of Rs. 200.00 lakhs (Rs. 50.00 lakhs from State plan and Rs. 150.00 lakhs from S.C.A.) has been proposed, out of which Rs. 112.00 lakhs (Rs. 24.00 lakhs from State plan and Rs. 88.00 lakhs from S.C.A.) is for the dairy plant and chilling centres at Udaipur, Banswara and Dungarpur and Rs. 74.00 lakhs (Rs. 26.00 lakhs from State plan and Rs. 48.00 lakhs from S.C.A.) is proposed for cattle development, and Rs. 14.00 lakhs from S. C.A. for training and extension.

Fisheries

31.21 A sum of Rs. 55.00 lakhs (Rs. 25.00 lakhs from State plan and Rs. 30.00 lakhs from S.C.A.) has been provided for development of fisheries in the tribal area. Against this plan provision, Rs. 39.39 lakhs (Rs. 21.39 lakhs from State plan and Rs. 18.00 lakhs from S.C.A.) is for development in tribal areas through the proposed Fisheries Corporation. The programmes include development of the 2 existing dry bundh breeding units, induced breeding units, assistance to cooperatives, private pisci-culturists etc.

Forestry

31.22 Under the prevailing conditions of deforestation on a very big scale, it is a priority zone for the tribal sub-plan area both from the point of view of ecological balance and the welfare of the tribals to whom the forest provides unending scope for earning their livelihood. In the tribal areas of Banswara, Dungarpur, Chittorgarh, Udaipur and Sirohi districts, the total forest area is 5755 sq. kms. which is nearly 29.3% of the total area. According to the National Forest Policy, 33 percent of the land area must be under forests, more-so in areas inhabited by tribals. Efforts should, therefore, be made to bring more area under forests. However, looking to the present conditions it may not be possible in the near future to add more area to the existing forests. Hence, schemes for the medium term plan are based mainly on development of forests on the existing forest area.

31.23 Out of the 5755 sq. kms. of forest area in the tribal area it is estimated that about 4063 sq. kms. is in fairly good condition. The rest of the area does not have good forest growth. Here fencing and some plantation work can give the desired results. In those areas where there has been reckless cutting of forests over a very long period with the result that there is almost no tree growth left, fencing and intensive plantation work is very necessary. Areas which were afforested in the last few years must also be properly maintained. Here too only one eighth of the area has been suggested for treatment. Special emphasis will be given to development of forest based industries, and utilisation of the vast potential of forest wealth for income and employment oriented schemes.

31.24 Out of the proposed outlay of Rs. 290.00 lakhs (Rs. 140.00 lakhs from State plan and Rs. 150.00 lakhs from S.C.A.), Rs. 176.97 lakhs are for reforestation of degraded forest and Rs. 113.03 lakhs for other forestry schemes.

DPAP and IRD

31.25 The tribal area is covered under the Drought Prone Area Programme for which Rs. 290.00 lakhs under different sectors e.g. agriculture, forestry, irrigation, ground water, power etc. is provided. Fourteen blocks are proposed to be covered under Integrated Rural Development Programme for which Rs. 65.00 lakhs is provided. It is proposed to cover 12 villages under the Samgra Gram Vikas and Growth Centres programmes for which Rs. 100.00 lakhs (Rs. 50.00 lakhs from State plan and Rs. 50.00 lakhs from S.C.A.) is provided. For all these programmes a sum of Rs. 455.00 lakhs (Rs. 405.00 lakhs from State plan and Rs. 50.00 lakhs from S.C.A.) has been provided.

Antyodaya

31.26 A provision of Rs. 500.00 lakhs against the State ceiling of Rs. 3000.00 lakhs has been proposed for the poorest families of the tribal sub-plan area to help them undertake economic activity for sustaining themselves.

II. Co-operation

31.27 The tribal people can hope to get relief from debt only if an adequate credit cover is provided. Thus building up and expansion of the co-operative structure in the tribal area is vital to meet the consumption needs of the population through cooperative marketing and distribution of consumer services.

31.28 A sum of Rs. 173.00 lakhs (Rs. 148.00 lakhs from State plan and Rs. 25.00 lakhs from S.C.A.) excluding Rs. 224.92 lakhs of Centrally Sponsored Schemes is proposed to strengthen the cooperative institutions at all levels in the tribal area so as to make them viable units. Accordingly, programmes as discussed below will be taken up:

- (i) It is proposed to organise 100 new LAMPS during this plan period, for which a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been made.
- (ii) It is proposed to provide assistance to 25 LAMPS for purchase of transport vehicles. As per existing pattern 25 percent of the cost of vehicles is being provided from N.C.D.C. Provision of Rs. 3.13 lakhs has been made under State Plan for grant of subsidy.
- (iii) A sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been proposed as loan to cover overdues to weak banks.
- (iv) For opening 30 new branches of Central Cooperative Banks it is proposed to provide Rs. 3.00 lakhs as managerial subsidy @ Rs. 10000/- each, spread over 3 years i.e. Rs. 5000/- in 1st year, Rs. 3200/- in 2nd year and Rs. 1800/- in the 3rd year.
- (v) A sum of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been proposed for share capital contribution in credit institutions out of assistance to be received from Reserve Bank of India.
- (vi) A sum of Rs. 6.87 lakhs has been provided to meet State share as subsidy for construction of 100 godowns of LAMPS.

- (vii) It is proposed to provide Rs. 3.00 lakhs in the form of assistance to 4 small scale processing units.

31.29 A sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs from Special Central Assistance to LAMPS has been proposed during the plan period.

III. Water & Power Development

31.30 Higher priority has no doubt been given to this sector as it provides the infrastructural base for economic development. An outlay of Rs.13410.00 lakhs (Rs. 13380.00 lakhs from State plan and Rs. 30.00 lakhs from S.C.A.) is proposed, which is 46.39 percent of the total outlay for Tribal sub-plan. Out of this, Rs. 6644.00 lakhs is from State plan for irrigation works and Rs. 6766.00 lakhs for power (which includes Rs. 30.00 lakhs from S.C.A.).

Irrigation

31.31 The main project is Mahi, for which a sum of Rs. 2530.00 lakhs has been provided. When completed the project would create an irrigation potential of 71000 hectares. Other important irrigation projects are the Som Kagdar, Som Kamla Amba, Wagon diversion, and Jakham.

Power

31.32 Rs. 6766.00 lakhs (including Rs. 30.00 lakhs from S.C.A.) have been provided under this sector, for electrification of 750 localities and energisation of 2500 wells, sub-transmission works, and survey and investigation. Under the Mahi project Rs. 3810.00 lakhs has been provided for continuing schemes and Rs. 1320.00 lakhs for new generation schemes.

IV. Industries & Minerals

Industries

31.33 Industrially the tribal sub-plan area is amongst the most backward in the State. On the other hand in view of the severe problem of unemployment and under-employment prevailing in the area, it is very necessary that industrial and mineral development is taken as one of the major thrust areas. In particular, there is a great scope and need for extending the small scale and cottage industries particularly those based on forest and local produce and for exploiting the mineral wealth of the area with a view to generating employment and providing opportunities for self employment. In view of the urgency and magnitude of the task an outlay of Rs. 855.00 lakhs (Rs. 655.00 lakhs from State plan and Rs. 200.00 lakhs from S.C.A.) is proposed. Out of this, Rs. 620.00 lakhs (Rs. 450.00 lakhs from State plan and Rs. 170.00 lakhs from S.C.A.) will be provided to Rajasthan Industrial & Mineral Development Corporation for promoting industrial growth by developing infrastructure facilities, for promoting joint sector projects and for the development of mineral projects. For village and small scale industries a sum of Rs. 124.24 lakhs is proposed. The main schemes are subsidy to S.S.I. units, self employment promotion schemes, power subsidy, subsidy for purchase of testing equipment etc. A sum of Rs. 19.26 lakhs has been provided for handloom industries for setting up new looms etc., Rs. 25.00 lakhs by way of share capital

to the Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation, and Rs. 50.00 lakhs for developing of Khadi, village and small scale industries.

Mines

31.34 The total outlay proposed for the tribal area is Rs. 185.00 lakhs from State plan. A provision of Rs. 3015.00 lakhs has also been made for rock phosphate mines development and for establishment of beneficiation plant.

V. Transport & Communication

Roads

31.35 Most of the interior areas in the tribal sub-plan area are extremely inaccessible and become completely cut off during the rainy season. Moreover, the cost of road construction in the hilly track is much more than that for the plain area. It needs no emphasis that road development is essential for providing the necessary support to the economic activity and development of the area as a whole. In view of this, Rs. 1500.00 lakhs have been provided from State plan, out of which Rs. 400.00 lakhs are for continuing works and Rs. 1100.00 lakhs for new works. This includes Rs. 195.00 lakhs for construction of the Mahi Bridge under the continuing scheme. In physical terms it is proposed to construct 550 kms. of new roads.

Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation

31.36 Out of the State ceiling of Rs. 4586.00 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been provided for Tribal sub-plan area.

Tourism

31.37 Rs. 56.00 lakhs from State plan have been provided for development of tourist sites, construction of tourist bungalows and tourist facilities in Tribal sub-plan area.

VI. Social & Community Services

31.38 One of the long term objectives of the tribal development programme is to improve the quality of life in these areas for which certain basic services like education, health, drinking water, house sites, nutrition are not only important sectors but must be provided under the Minimum Needs Programme also. Looking to the specific needs of the Tribal sub-plan area an outlay of Rs. 4845.23 lakhs (Rs. 3910.23 lakhs from State plan and Rs. 935.00 lakhs from S.C.A.) has been provided which is 16.97 percent of the proposed plan outlay for Tribal sub-plan area. The following table will indicate the proposed allocation in different sectors of social and community services:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Sector	State Ceiling	State Plan	S.C.A.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Education	19846.66 (23.67)	1908.00	632.00	2540.00 (52.43)
2.	Modern Medicine & Ayurved	5016.50 (5.98)	369.00	105.00	474.00 (9.78)

1	2	3	4	5	6
3. Water Supply		50495.00 (60.23)	820.00	100.00	920.00 (18.99)
4. Housing		6016.00 (7.18)	473.00	..	473.00 (9.76)
5. Information & Publicity		203.00 (0.24)	12.00	1.00	13.00 (0.27)
6. Labour & Labour Welfare		331.82 (0.40)	35.00	70.00	105.00 (2.17)
7. Welfare of Backward Classes		725.00 (0.87)	93.23	27.00	120.23 (2.48)
8. Nutrition		1200.00 (1.43)	200.00	..	200.00 (4.12)
TOTAL		83833.98 (100.00)	3910.23	935.00	4845.23 (100.00)

N.B.—Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total.

Education

31.39 In spite of considerable expansion of educational facilities in this area, the spread of literacy has been very slow. Emphasis on education is vital as economic and social development of the people who are steeped in ignorance and tradition will not be possible till awareness of a better life is instilled into them. By the end of 1961, only 9.23 percent people knew how to read and write. Although between 1961-71, there has been an addition of 1.25 lakh more people in the total population of literates, the percentage of literacy has increased only to 12.05. The level of literacy among females in 1971 was 5 percent while in the case of males it was 21 percent. It is obvious that the emphasis must be on girls education. In order to achieve the basic objective of universalisation of elementary education and provide other educational facilities in the Tribal sub-plan area Rs. 2540.00 lakhs (Rs. 1908.00 lakhs from State plan and Rs. 632.00 lakhs from S.C.A.) is proposed during this plan. The detailed allocation is given in the following table:—

Rs. in lakhs

S.No.	Head of Development	State Ceiling	State Plan	S.C.A.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Elementary Education	13865.66 (69.86)	1401.00	632.00	2033.00 (80.04)
2.	Secondary Education	2297.00 (11.57)	226.00	..	226.00 (8.90)
3.	Adult Education	2225.00 (11.21)	213.00	..	213.00 (8.39)
4.	College Education	527.00 (2.66)	28.50	..	28.50 (1.12)

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Sanskrit Education	44.00 (0.22)	820.00	100.00	920.00 (18.99)
6.	Arts & Culture	447.00 (2.25)	473.00	..	473.00 (9.76)
7.	Libraries	70.00 (0.35)	12.00	1.00	13.00 (0.27)
8.	Sports & Youth Welfare	213.00 (1.08)	35.00	70.00	105.00 (2.17)
9.	Technical Education	153.00 (0.77)	93.23	27.00	120.23 (2.48)
10.	Special Education	5.00 (0.03)	200.00	..	200.00 (4.12)
TOTAL		19846.66 (100.00)	1908.00	632.00	2540.00 (100.00)

N.B.—Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total.

31.40 The physical programme in case of elementary education includes opening of 400 primary schools, upgradation of 110 schools to the upper primary level, appointment of 3010 teachers, 3950 centres for non-formal education, incentives by way of free books and stationery, school uniforms to 1.60 lakh students, adequate scholarships and stipends, buildings for 20 Ashram schools. For the expansion of secondary education, it is proposed to upgrade 35 upper primary schools to the secondary level, and introduce new subjects in 30 existing secondary schools. In respect of adult education an outlay of Rs. 213.00 lakhs has been proposed.

31.41 The plan for higher education includes opening of two new colleges, 3 hostels, introduction of new subjects in the existing colleges, and strengthening of existing staff in the colleges. For these programmes, an amount of 28.50 lakhs has been provided. It is also proposed to open two Sanskrit schools. Emphasis will also be laid on developing arts and culture, library facilities and sports.

Modern Medicine

31.42 The level of health services in the tribal areas is considerably lower than in other areas. Some of the special health hazards like T.B., V.D. and guineaworm continue to badly affect these communities. Some of the diseases are genetically transmitted. Therefore, to have an effective programme of preventive medical care during the medium term plan period 1978-83, an outlay of Rs. 403.00 lakhs is proposed (Rs. 323.00 lakhs from State plan and Rs. 80.00 lakhs from S.C.A.).

31.43 The major programmes proposed during this plan period are—

- (i) to strengthen the existing staff in hospitals located at Dungarpur, Pratapgarh and Banswara, for which Rs. 55.39 lakhs have been provided;

- (ii) as per the norm to have 50-bedded institutions at all sub-divisional and tehsil headquarters having a population of 10000 or more, it is proposed to provide 50 beds to the existing Mt. Abu Hospital;
- (iii) to strengthen the specialist services by providing 18 Junior specialists in the existing hospitals at Banswara, Dungarpur and Pratapgarh;
- (iv) to open 3 M.C.W. centres for which Rs. 3.39 lakhs have been provided;
- (v) to strengthen the prevention of food adulteration machinery for which Rs. 0.72 lakh has been provided; and
- (vi) to implement the drug control programme (Rs. 0.32 lakh).

Under the Minimum Needs Programme provision has been made for opening additional 319 sub-centres and 40 subsidiary health centres to provide a link between the sub-centres and the primary health centres. In the tribal area there are 23 P.H.Cs, out of which three P.H.Cs have already been upgraded as referral hospitals. Four more have been proposed during this plan period for which Rs. 8.96 lakhs have been provided. In the remaining 16 P.H.Cs, the existing bed strength of 6 will be increased to 10.

Ayurved

31.44 Out of the proposed outlay of Rs. 71.00 lakhs (Rs. 46.00 lakhs from State plan and Rs. 25.00 lakhs from S.C.A), Rs. 37.32 lakhs have been provided for opening 45 'C' class dispensaries and four 'B' class dispensaries, Rs. 4.80 lakhs for providing additional staff, equipment and furniture in existing hospitals and dispensaries, and Rs. 1.65 lakhs for a mobile dispensary for extending the facility of the indigenous system of medicine to the scattered population of the tribal area. It is also proposed to suitably strengthen the administrative set up.

Rural and Urban Water Supply

31.45 The population in the tribal areas is fairly scattered and the great incidence of the dreaded guineaworm disease makes potable drinking water a most urgent need of the people. It is thus necessary that all villages of 1500 to 2000 population have P. & T. scheme; all villages of less than 1500 population have at least hand pumps. Therefore, an outlay of Rs. 900.00 lakhs (Rs. 800.00 lakhs from State plan and Rs. 100.00 lakhs from S.C.A) has been provided to cover 3300 villages with piped water supply/hand pumps. Besides this, Rs. 20.00 lakhs have been provided for urban water supply in the tribal area.

Housing

31.46 A sum of Rs. 473.00 lakhs from State plan has been provided for extending housing facilities to the tribal people; Rs. 300.00 lakhs for rural house sites, Rs. 137.00 lakhs for construction of various types of residential quarters under the rental housing scheme and the Rajas-

than Housing Board and Rs. 31.00 lakhs for advancing loans to Govt. servants, low income group and middle income group people. Besides, Rs. 5.00 lakhs have been provided for industrial housing scheme.

Labour & Labour Welfare

31.47 (i) *Employment*.—A sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs (Rs. 10.00 lakhs from State plan and Rs. 5.00 lakhs from S.C.A) is provided for employment and labour welfare programmes.

(ii) *Craftsmen Training Scheme*.—Plan provision of Rs. 90.00 lakhs (Rs. 25.00 lakhs from State plan and Rs. 65.00 lakhs from S.C.A) has been made during this plan period; allocation on different schemes is as follows:—

- (a) Rs. 11.98 lakhs for establishment of two new I.T.Is and Rs. 3.02 lakhs for the existing I.T.I. at Banswara. A total provision of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been made for the buildings of three I.T.Is.
- (b) Rs. 23.00 lakhs have been provided for training facilities to S.T. candidates in need based and employment oriented trades at the two new I.T.Is.
- (c) Rs. 5.30 lakhs from S.C.A. for additional scholarships of Rs. 35/- p.m. per S.T. candidate.
- (d) Candidates of the scheduled tribes living in far flung areas are unable to utilise available facilities for craftsmen training in the I.T.Is for want of proper hostel accommodation. It is, therefore, proposed to construct hostels alongwith the new I.T.Is and complete the construction of the hostel in the Banswara I.T.I.

Welfare of Backward Classes

31.48 To improve the living conditions of tribal people, Rs. 120.23 lakhs (Rs. 93.23 lakhs from State plan and Rs. 27.00 lakhs from S.C.A) have been provided. Out of this, the plan allocation for some of the important schemes is as follows:—

- (i) Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed for subsidy for share capital of cooperative society at the rate of Rs. 500/- to a member. This would facilitate getting short and medium term loans for purchase of agriculture inputs, agricultural implements, bullocks, and also for the development of small, village and cottage industries. It would help the tribal population in getting fair prices for minor forest produce, and agriculture produces as well as loan for consumption purposes. During the plan period 4000 persons will derive benefit under this scheme.

- (ii) Rs. 28.00 lakhs is proposed for the continuing scheme of pre-matric scholarships. For hostel facilities Rs. 8.50 lakhs have been provided.
- (iii) Successful trainees of training-cum-production centres will get subsidy of Rs. 500/- as assistance for starting a small scale industry. This will benefit 1200 trainees and would require Rs. 2.00 lakhs.
- (iv) A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for stipends at the rate of Rs. 150/- per month to unemployed graduates and Rs. 250/- p.m. to post-graduates has been made under the scheme of stipend to unemployed graduates and post-graduates.
- (v) A provision of Rs. 16.50 lakhs is proposed for interest subsidy for sinking, renovation and repair of agriculture wells on S.F.D.A. and M.F.A.L. schemes. It will benefit 825 persons.
- (vi) Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for mining contracts through cooperatives to help the tribals.

Nutrition

31.49 The disruption of the ecological balance in

tribal area has adversely affected their nutritional status. Therefore, to have full coverage of the tribal area with nutritional programmes, a sum of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been proposed.

31.50 It is proposed to strengthen the existing statistical & evaluation set-up at an outlay of Rs.9.00 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 120.00 lakhs (Rs.20.00 lakhs from State plan and Rs.100.00 lakhs from S.C.A.) has been provided for administrative and other buildings. Rs. 13.00 lakhs (Rs.12.00 lakhs State plan and Rs. 1.00 lakh from S.C.A.) has been provided for field publicity, and Rs. 220.00 lakhs from S.C.A. is proposed against the core budget for the Tribal area sub-plan.

31.51 During this plan period we hope to make a major effort for tribal development and a definite impact on the incomes of the tribal population and their standard of living, to achieve the objective of reducing regional imbalances and lifting them out of the morass of exploitation, poverty and backwardness. It is, therefore, essential that funds are actually earmarked and attracted for the purpose to effectively implement the programmes out-lined above.

TABLE-1 OUTLAY BY MAJOR AND MINOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT, 1978-83

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head of Development	Fifth Plan (1974-79) Outlay	1974-78 Actuals	1978-79		Proposed Outlay		1978-83	
			Agreed total	Outlay of which M.N.P.	Total	of which M.N.P.	Foreign exchange content of total outlay	Capital content of total outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Agriculture and Allied Activities								
1. Land Reforms	44.09	31.09	13.00	..	62.00	..	..	..
2. Agriculture Education & Research	246.67	184.22	62.45	..	500.00	..	..	..
3. Crop Husbandry	575.26	270.83	304.43	..	2080.00	..	..	369.00
4. Storage and Ware Housing	89.83	83.73	6.10	..	30.00	..	..	25.00
5. Minor Irrigation	1702.54	1134.04	568.50	..	3496.49	..	2.02	2717.17
6. Agriculture Credit	353.07	240.07	113.00	..	862.50	..	..	..
7. Soil Conservation	94.95	67.95	27.00	..	206.00	..	..	..
8. Command Area Development	1092.04	732.50	359.54	..	12036.84	..	..	5050.06
9. Animal Husbandry	341.35	231.95	109.40	..	836.33	..	15.00	127.36
10. Sheep and Wool	137.86	87.62	50.24	..	275.00	..	..	32.91
11. Dairy Development	640.31	436.40	203.9	..	1000.00	..	100.00	355.00
12. Fisheries	102.02	66.02	36.00	..	250.00	..	..	84.09
13. Forestry	704.11	444.11	260.00	..	1470.33	..	..	22.10
14. DPAP and Rural Development	1516.70	1111.00	405.70	..	3550.00	..	..	..
15. Community Development & Panchayat	19.60	15.50	4.10	..	40.00	..	..	..
16. Antyodaya	225.65	25.65	200.00	..	3000.00	..	..	..
TOTAL—I Agriculture and Allied Activities	7886.05	5162.68	2723.37	..	29695.49	..	117.02	8782.69
II. Cooperation	1417.93	1211.66	206.27	..	2800.00	..	..	1717.73
III. Water & Power Development								
1. Irrigation								
(a) Multipurpose River Valley Projects	8604.80	6591.80	2013.00	..	6035.23	..	..	6035.23
(b) Major Projects	13142.66	9677.66	8465.00	..	22753.12	..	..	22753.12
(c) Medium Projects	2175.73	1258.73	917.00	..	8134.24	..	..	8134.24
(d) Modernisation	198.00	..	198.00	..	8235.00	..	..	8235.00
(e) Survey & Investigation	123.20	74.20	49.00	..	449.00	..	..	..
Sub-total-I	24244.39	17602.39	6642.00	..	45606.59	..	..	45157.59
2. Flood Control	471.06	205.06	266.00	..	1000.00	..	..	1000.00
3. Colonisation	134.49	107.49	27.00	..	200.00	..	..	176.95
4. Power								
(a) Generation	6895.39	5151.39	1744.00	..	44480.00	..	1000.00	44480.00
(b) Transmission	7502.98	4936.98	2566.00	..	24148.00	..	..	24148.00
(c) Sub-Transmission	3378.84	2178.84	1200.00	..	12800.00	..	..	12800.00
(d) Rural Electrification	6433.17	4953.17	1480.00	400.00	10780.00	5500.00	..	10780.00
(e) Survey & Investigation	17.83	7.83	10.00	..	50.00	..	..	..
Sub-total-4	24228.21	17228.21	7000.00	400.00	92258.00	5500.00	1000.00	92208.00
TOTAL-III Water & Power Development	49078.15	35143.15	13935.00	400.00	139064.59	5500.00	1000.00	138542.54

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
IV. Industry & Minerals									
I. Industry									
(a) Schemes of Industries Department	552.83	433.02	119.81	..	..	1269.00	..	..	443.31
(b) Handloom Board	70.33	35.33	35.00	..	..	136.00	..	..	..
(c) Khadi & Village Industries	97.81	72.81	25.00	..	..	500.00	..	..	..
(d) Rajasthan Financial Corporation	100.00	100.00	..	..	..	400.00	..	..	..
(e) Rajasthan State Industrial & Mineral Development Corporation	1160.75	848.75	312.00	..	..	3500.00	..	..	2866.00
(f) Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation	148.52	113.02	35.50	..	..	700.00	..	..	310.13
(g) State Enterprises	119.90	110.94	8.96	..	..	161.20	..	..	156.20
Sub-total—I	2250.14	1713.87	536.27	..	..	6766.20	..	..	3775.64
2. Minerals	1123.71	840.71	283.00	..	..	4115.00	..	20.00	4045.00
TOTAL—IV Industry & Minerals	3373.85	2554.58	819.27	..	..	10881.20	..	20.00	7820.64
V. Transport & Communications									
1. Roads and Bridges	6192.48	4942.48	1250.00	720.27	..	17930.32	10077.57	..	17136.02
2. Road Transport	1550.97	1050.97	500.00	..	..	4586.00	..	10.00	4586.00
3. Tourism	216.00	162.00	54.00	..	..	400.00	..	..	291.50
TOTAL V—Transport & Communications	7959.45	6155.45	1804.00	720.27	..	22916.32	10077.57	10.00	22013.52
VI. Social & Community Services									
1. General Education	4356.58	3066.08	1290.50	948.73	..	19176.66	16090.66	..	3678.25
2. Arts and Culture	81.32	56.32	25.00	..	..	517.00	..	..	125.60
3. Technical Education	74.93	50.93	24.00	..	..	153.00	..	..	25.60
4. Medical & Public Health	1918.70	1215.70	703.00	148.30	..	5016.50	2840.00	..	1632.28
5. Employees State Insurance Scheme	14.84	9.92	4.92	..	..	25.00	..	..	..
6. Sewerage & Water Supply	5507.43	4162.43	1345.00	900.00	..	50495.00	43695.00	..	44482.00
7. Housing	1508.00	1235.23	272.77	10.37	..	5306.00	3100.00	..	1980.00
8. Urban Development	420.12	316.12	104.00	65.47	..	710.00	500.00	..	40.00
9. Information & Publicity	100.83	65.83	35.00	..	..	203.00	..	..	43.89
10. Labour & Labour Welfare	141.68	102.58	39.10	..	..	306.82	..	..	75.00
11. Welfare of S/C, S/T and other Backward classes	346.78	271.78	75.00	..	..	650.00	..	..	70.00
12. Social Welfare	44.67	33.32	11.35	..	..	75.00	..	..	14.00
13. Nutrition	103.37	60.52	42.85	42.85	..	1200.00	1200.00	..	..
TOTAL—VI—Social and Community Services	14619.25	10646.76	3972.49	2115.72	..	83833.98	67425.66	..	52166.62
VII. Economic Services									
1. State Planning Machinery	19.65	12.15	7.50	..	..	100.00	..	..	..
2. Evaluation & Gazetteers	31.83	22.63	9.20	..	..	65.00	..	..	..
3. Statistics	35.22	24.92	10.30	..	..	70.00	..	..	0.50
TOTAL—VII—Economic Services	86.70	59.70	27.00	..	..	235.00	..	..	0.50
VIII. General Services									
1. Stationery & Printing	34.56	27.56	7.00	..	..	70.00	..	30.00	35.00
2. State & District level administrative buildings	260.19	157.52	102.67	..	..	750.00	..	..	750.00
TOTAL VIII—General Services	294.75	185.08	109.67	..	..	820.00	..	30.00	785.00
GRAND TOTAL	84716.13	61119.06	23597.07	3235.99	..	290246.58	83003.23	1177.02	231828.74

TABLE-2 SCHEMewise OUTLAY 1978-83

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Major Head of Development	Minor Head of Development	Fifth Plan Outlay 1974-79	1974-78 actual expendi- ture	1978-79 agreed outlay		Proposed outlay 1978-83			
				Total	of Which MNP	Total	of which MNP	Foreign Exchange content	Capital content
1	2	3 ✓	4 ✓	5	6	7 ✓	8	9	10
I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES									
1. Land Reforms	(a) Updating of land records	41.27	28.84	12.43	..	58.83	..	..	..
	(b) Evaluation of land ceiling	0.82	0.80	0.02	..	0.02	..	..	..
	(c) Agriculture census	2.00	1.45	0.55	..	3.15	..	..	..
	TOTAL-1	44.09	31.09	13.00	..	62.00	..	..	..
2. Agriculture Education and Research	(a) Education	67.85	54.44	13.41	..	217.00	..	..	..
	(b) Research	165.14	120.88	44.26	..	213.00	..	..	..
	(c) Extension	13.68	8.90	4.78	..	70.00	..	..	..
	TOTAL-2	246.67	184.22	62.45	..	500.00	..	..	..
3. Crop Husbandry									
(i) Direction & Administration	Agriculture Administration	21.74	16.77	4.97	..	40.00	..	..	10.00
(ii) Multiplication & Distribution of Improved Seeds	(a) Hybrid Seed Production	4.91	1.08	3.83	..	3.90	..	..	..
	(b) Multiplication of Rhyzobium culture	4.33	3.60	0.73	..	20.00	..	..	4.00
	(c) Seed certification	2.26	2.25	0.01	..	0.01	..	..	..
	(d) Seed Farms	2.89	2.89	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(e) State seed Project	31.00	30.00	1.00	..	71.00	..	..	..
	(f) Soil testing Laboratory	..	..	..	..	47.00	..	..	6.00
	Sub-total (ii)	45.39	39.82	5.57	..	111.91	..	..	10.00
(iii) Manures & Fertilizers	(a) Compost Development	8.56	5.33	3.23	..	30.00	..	..	..
	(b) Demonstration	20.76	13.85	6.91	..	20.00	..	..	..
	(c) Fert. Quality Control	2.00	..	2.00	..	15.00	..	..	..
	Sub-total (iii)	31.32	19.18	12.14	..	65.00	..	..	..
(iv) Plant Protection	(a) Epidemic Control	6.34	5.34	1.00	..	7.50	..	..	..
	(b) Aerial Operations	22.66	14.66	8.00	..	42.00	..	..	..
	(c) Control of white grub	7.78	1.78	6.00	..	30.00	..	..	..
	(d) Plant protection Equipments	8.90	5.90	3.00	..	15.00	..	..	..
	(e) Roving Surveillance unit	..	..	..	..	45.00	..	..	..
	(f) Truck/Jeep etc.	1.21	1.21	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(g) Training	..	..	..	..	0.50	..	..	..
	Sub-total (iv)	46.89	28.89	18.00	..	140.00	..	..	..
(v) Commercial Crops	(a) Sugarcane Development	11.16	8.81	2.35	..	10.00	..	..	..
	(b) Cotton Development	..	..	..	..	10.00	..	..	..
	(c) Oil Seeds Development	..	..	..	..	5.00	..	..	..
	Sub-total (v)	11.16	8.81	2.35	..	25.00	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(vi) Extension and Farmers Training	(a) Agriculture Information	13.98	13.19	0.79	..	10.00	..	..	..
	(b) Agriculture Extension	365.36	120.06	245.30	..	1467.00	..	..	294.00
	(c) Satellite T. V. Programme	1.85	1.85	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Multiple Cropping	..	..	..	..	21.09	..	..	..
	Sub-total (vi)	381.19	135.10	246.09	..	1498.09	..	..	294.00
(vii) Agriculture Research	State Share—ICAR schemes	1.34	0.70	0.64	..	5.00	..	..	5.00
(viii) Agriculture Economics and Statistics	(a) Improvement of Agriculture Statistics	3.29	1.95	1.34	..	10.00	..	..	..
	(b) Farm Management Studies	5.65	5.64	0.01	..	10.00	..	..	..
	Sub-total (viii)	8.94	7.59	1.35	..	20.00	..	..	..
(ix) Horticulture	(a) Horticulture Development	3.94	1.94	2.00	..	27.00	..	..	..
	(b) Date Palm Cultivation	0.43	0.08	0.35	..	5.00	..	..	..
	(c) Vegetable Project	6.36	3.41	2.95	..	3.00	..	..	..
	Sub-total (ix)	10.73	5.43	5.30	..	35.00	..	..	..
(x) Agriculture Marketing	Marketing Intelligence	11.16	6.39	4.77	..	10.00	..	..	..
(xi) Agriculture Engineering	(a) Agriculture Engineering	3.25	..	3.25	..	50.00	..	..	..
	(b) Agro-Industries	..	..	..	..	50.00	..	..	50.00
	Sub-total (xi)	3.25	..	3.25	..	100.00	..	..	50.00
(xii) Bio Gas Plant	Bio Gas Plant	2.15	2.15	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL-3	575.26	270.83	304.43	..	2080.00	..	..	369.00
4. Storage and Warehousing	(a) Seed Processing sheds and stores	10.31	9.21	1.10	..	5.00	..	..	..
	(b) Share capital to R. S. W. C.	79.52	74.52	5.00	..	25.00	..	..	25.00
	TOTAL-4	89.83	83.73	6.10	..	30.00	..	..	25.00
5. Minor Irrigation	(i) Investigation and development of Ground Water Resources	20.38	9.16	11.22	..	292.89	..	2.02	41.17
	(b) Strengthening of Plan Adm. Machinery	31.71	24.08	7.63	..	112.20	..	..	14.60
	(c) Training of technical personnel	4.76	2.72	2.04	..	5.00	..	..	..
	(d) Boring and Deepening of Wells and Tanks	30.04	24.43	5.61	..	191.40	..	..	161.40
	(e) Construction of Tube Wells	1.87	1.87	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sub-total (i)	88.76	62.26	26.50	..	601.49	..	2.02	217.17
(ii) Other Minor Irrigation Works	(a) Works Executed by Irrigation Department	1370.78	895.78	475.00	..	2500.00	..	..	2500.00
	(b) ARDC Schemes—Staff	243.00	176.00	67.00	..	395.00	..	..	..
	Sub-total (ii)	1613.78	1071.78	542.00	..	2895.00	..	..	2500.00
	TOTAL-5	1702.54	1134.04	568.50	..	3496.49	..	2.02	2717.17
6. Agriculture Credit	(a) ARDC Schemes-special Debentures	172.57	119.57	53.00	..	375.00	..	..	..
	(b) Land Development Bank-Ordinary Debentures	180.50	120.50	60.00	..	487.50	..	..	..
	TOTAL-6	353.07	240.07	113.00	..	862.50	..	..	..

7. Soil Conservation (i) Through Agriculture Department	(a) Soil Conservation in catchment area	34.79	26.79	8.00	..	35.00	..	..
	(b) Soil conservation ARDC schemes	3.50	..	3.50	..	..	..	..
	(c) Soil Conservation Credit	1.00	..	1.00	..	33.00	..	..
	(d) Soil Survey Organisation	2.00	..	2.00	..	12.00	..	..
	(e) Strengthening of Soil Conservation units	..	..	..	..	20.00	..	..
	Sub-total (i)	41.29	26.79	14.50	..	100.00	..	..
(ii) Through Forest Department	(a) Survey of Ravine land	7.67	5.78	1.89	..	8.50	..	..
	(b) Soil Conservation in Hilly Areas	27.54	21.60	5.94	..	..	..	..
	(c) Soil Conservation in Ravine Areas	17.95	13.28	4.67	..	97.50	..	..
	(d) Silt study in Jawai Dam	0.50	0.50	..	..	..	..	..
	Sub-total (ii)	53.66	41.16	12.50	..	106.00	..	..
TOTAL—7		94.95	67.95	27.00	..	206.00	..	..
8. Command Area Development	(a) C. A. D. and Water Utilisation Deptt.- Secretariat	27.23	4.23	23.00	..	55.00	..	..
	(b) Rajasthan Land Development Corpora- tion							
	(i) Share Capital	255.00	190.00	65.00	..	165.00	..	..
	(ii) Special Loan contribution	60.00	25.00	35.00	..	560.00	..	..
	(iii) Improvement of Government Land	34.02	34.02	..	..	335.00	..	..
	Sub-total (b)	349.02	294.02	100.00	..	1060.00	..	..
	(c) Rajasthan Canal Project-Stage-I-Phase-I							
	(i) Direction and Administration	203.84	141.37	62.47	..	298.60	..	128.92
	(ii) Agriculture Extension	113.68	84.78	28.90	..	60.47	..	..
	(iii) On-farm Development	92.93	52.93	40.00	..	135.00	..	..
	Sub-total (c)	410.45	279.08	131.37	..	494.07	..	128.92
	(d) Rajasthan Canal Project-Stage-I-Phase-II							
	(i) Construction of roads	..	..	..	..	1662.00	..	1662.00
	(ii) Rural Water supply	..	..	..	..	245.00	..	245.00
(iii) Afforestation	..	..	..	..	1104.20	..	61.40	
(iv) On-farm Development	..	..	..	..	318.50	..	..
Sub-total (d)	..	..	..	..	3329.70	..	1968.40	
(e) Rajasthan Canal Project-Stage-II								
(i) Agriculture	..	..	..	..	229.97	..	115.00	
(ii) Animal Husbandry	..	..	..	..	426.60	..	100.50	
(iii) Cattle and Dairy Development	..	..	..	..	124.59	..	66.00	
(iv) Afforestation	..	..	..	..	283.24	..	32.59	
(v) On-farm Development	..	..	..	..	20.67	..	..
(vi) Cooperation	..	..	..	..	16.48	..	12.28	
(vii) Power	..	..	..	..	318.00	..	318.00	
(viii) Colonisation	..	..	..	..	522.64	..	376.00	
(ix) Development of villages and towns	..	..	..	..	580.00	..	21.00	
(x) Industries	..	..	..	..	1.10	..	..
(xi) Construction of roads	..	..	..	..	1674.00	..	1674.00	
(xii) Education	..	..	..	..	75.71	..	69.25	
(xiii) Medical and Health	..	..	..	..	49.17	..	43.07	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	(xiv) Ayurved	..	..	..	..	9.90	..	..	8.05
	(xv) Rural Water Supply	..	..	..	..	117.00	..	..	117.00
	Sub-total (e)	..	..	..	..	4449.07	..	..	2952.74
	(f) Chambal Project— Phase-I-Continuing								
	(i) Direction and Administration	70.92	51.99	18.93	..	45.93	..	..	..
	(ii) Agriculture Research	12.77	7.22	5.55	..	14.55	..	..	..
	(iii) Agriculture Extension	114.42	78.85	35.57	..	79.57	..	..	..
	(iv) On-Farm Development	82.38	57.76	24.62	..	76.95	..	..	..
	Sub-total (f)	280.49	195.82	84.67	..	217.00	..	..	..
	(g) Chambal-Phase-II (New)								
	(i) Direction and Administration	..	..	..	..	60.00	..	..	..
	(ii) Agriculture Research	..	..	..	..	10.00	..	..	..
	(iii) Agriculture Extension	..	..	..	..	100.00	..	..	..
	(iv) On-farm Development	..	..	..	..	120.00	..	..	..
	(v) Animal husbandry	..	..	..	..	50.00	..	..	..
	(vi) Afforestation	..	..	..	..	50.00	..	..	..
	Sub-total (g)	..	..	..	..	390.00	..	..	..
	(h) Gang Canal, Bhakra & Mahi & Other Medium Projects (including RLDC)	24.85	4.35	20.50	..	2042.00	..	..	..
	TOTAL-8	1092.04	732.50	359.54	..	12036.84	..	..	5050.06
9. Animal Husbandry									
(i) Direction and Administration	(a) Supervisory machinery	12.83	8.69	4.14	..	59.84	..	..	..
	(b) Training & staff	..	..	..	..	12.25	..	..	4.00
	Sub-total (i)	12.83	8.69	4.14	..	72.09	..	..	4.00
(ii) Veterinary Education & Training-Udaipur University		34.45	28.78	5.67	..	50.00	..	..	..
(iii) Veterinary Services and Animal Health	(a) New Veterinary Hospitals	33.73	24.45	9.28	..	58.28	..	..	1.54
	(b) Conversion of Dispensaries in to Hospitals	9.30	7.10	2.20	..	12.20	..	..	0.09
	(c) Mobile Veterinary Units	16.77	11.26	5.51	..	17.51	..	..	..
	(d) Eradication of Rinder Pest	28.79	22.59	6.20	..	6.20	..	..	..
	(e) Immune Belts	10.64	7.95	2.69	..	2.69	..	..	..
	(f) Expansion of B. P. Laboratory	26.30	16.85	9.45	..	61.95	..	5.00	20.00
	(g) Coordinated Research Prog. on Epidemiology of Foot & Mouth Diseases	0.57	0.42	0.15	..	0.15	..	..	..
	(h) Vaccination of Cattle against Foot & Mouth Diseases	2.86	1.86	1.00	..	14.00	..	..	..
	(i) Opening of Vety. Dispensaries	26.40	7.90	18.50	..	168.50	..	..	..
	(j) Rinderpest Surveillance and Containment vaccination Programme	0.14	0.04	0.10	..	12.95	..	..	..
	(k) Control & Treatment of Surra in Camels	7.10	..	7.10	..	23.50	..	10.00	..
	(l) Conversion of Distt. Hospitals into Poly-Clinics	11.15	..	11.15	..	54.65	..	..	10.13
	(m) Strengthening of Distt. & Tehsil Hospitals	..	..	..	..	84.00	..	..	40.00
	(n) Opening of Veterinary Aid-Posts	..	..	..	..	8.00	..	..	..
	(o) Pharmaceutical Laboratory	..	..	..	..	0.00	..	..	..
	Sub-total (iii)	173.75	100.42	73.33	..	530.58	..	15.00	71.76

(iv) Investigation and Statistics	(a) Livestock Census	5.66	4.71	0.95	..	0.95	..	..	..
	(b) Estimation of Availability and cost of milk production	0.44	0.35	0.09	..	0.09	..	..	..
	(c) Strengthening of Statistical Cell	4.03	2.43	1.60	..	1.60	..	..	..
	Sub-total (iv)	10.13	7.49	2.64	..	2.64	..	..	..
(v) Cattle Development	(a) Cattle Breeding Farm	2.43	2.07	0.36	..	0.36	..	..	..
	(b) Distribution of Bulls	..	..	..	..	18.00	..	..	..
	(c) Key Village Schemes	29.20	21.59	7.61	..	7.61	..	..	..
	(d) Establishment of Buffalo Farm	..	..	..	..	31.50	..	..	14.00
	(e) Improvement of Cattle Fairs	11.70	8.52	3.18	..	31.18	..	..	25.00
	(f) Livestock Marketing & Milk Competition	..	..	..	..	10.00	..	..	..
	(g) Goshala Development	..	..	..	..	5.00	..	..	..
Sub-total (v)	43.33	32.18	11.15	..	103.65	..	..	39.00	
(vi) Poultry Development	(a) Expansion of Poultry Farms	1.28	1.16	0.12	..	5.12	..	..	1.00
	(b) Poultry Estates	5.83	4.33	1.50	..	20.50	..	..	6.50
	(c) Poultry Corporation	..	..	..	..	10.00	..	..	..
	(d) Poultry Diagnostic-cum-Feed Analytical Laboratory	12.10	9.24	2.86	..	3.86	..	..	..
	(e) Supervisory staff	2.64	1.79	0.85	..	2.85	..	..	..
Sub-total (vi)	21.85	16.52	5.33	..	42.33	..	..	7.50	
(vii) Other Items	(a) Piggery Development								
	(i) Bacon Factory	0.86	0.80	0.06	..	0.06	..	..	..
	(ii) Distribution of Boars	..	..	..	..	4.00	..	..	..
	(b) Feed & Fodder Development	8.72	6.76	1.96	..	6.96	..	..	1.00
	(c) Development of Rajasthan Canal Area	35.43	30.31	5.12	..	16.27	..	..	3.30
(d) Goat Development	..	..	..	..	7.75	..	..	0.80	
Sub-total (vii)	45.01	37.87	7.14	..	35.04	..	..	5.10	
TOTAL—9		341.35	231.95	109.40	..	836.33	..	15.00	127.36
10. Sheep & Wool	(a) Direction & Administration	13.03	9.72	3.31	..	35.47	..	..	10.00
	(b) MFAL Scheme (50% State Share)	1.00	1.00	..	..	2.50	..	..	..
	(c) Sheep & Wool Training Institute	4.07	1.18	2.89	..	13.14	..	..	11.71
	(d) Diagnostic Laboratory	2.92	1.94	0.98	..	10.48	..	..	..
	(e) Sheep Breeding Farm	17.08	11.62	5.46	..	61.46	..	..	11.20
	(f) Sheep & Wool Extension Centres	22.57	13.87	8.70	..	82.60	..	..	..
	(g) Mobile Shearing Schemes	4.30	4.30	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(h) A.I. Centres	41.48	24.08	17.40	..	17.40	..	..	..
	(i) A.I. Research Centre scheme	2.37	2.37	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(j) Wool Grading Centres	2.32	2.32	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(k) Wool Analysis	1.66	0.01	1.65	..	1.65	..	..	..
	(l) Desert Development	2.87	2.87	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(m) Rajasthan Canal Area	21.19	12.34	8.85	..	21.31	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	(n) Share capital to Sheep and Wool Board	1.00	..	1.00	..	16.00	..	..	..
	(o) Migration Control Scheme	..	..	..	..	11.60	..	..	..
	(p) Managerial Subsidy to Cooperative Societies	..	..	..	..	1.39	..	..	..
	TOTAL-10	137.86	87.62	50.24	..	275.00	..	..	32.91

11. Dairy Development

(i) Dairy Development Department	Dairy Development Department	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
(ii) Jaipur Dairy	Strengthening of Jaipur Milk Supply Scheme	12.05	12.05	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Dairy Development Project	A. Dairy Cooperative Investment								
	(a) Equipment								
	(i) I.D.A.	12.00	9.00	3.00	..	9.00	..	..	..
	(ii) Non-I.D.A.	..	..	..	..	3.00	..	..	..
	(b) Establishment cost								
	(i) I.D.A.	18.60	6.10	2.50	..	12.00	..	..	..
	(ii) Non-I.D.A.	16.47	11.26	5.21	..	9.00	..	..	..
	B. Union Investment								
	(a) Processing plant and Feed Mills								
	(i) I.D.A.	327.18	213.18	114.00	..	182.00	..	50.00	182.00
	(ii) Non-I.D.A.	16.98	4.00	12.98	..	38.00	..	..	38.00
	(b) Cattle Development Technical Services								
	(i) I.D.A.	40.00	33.00	7.00	..	12.00	..	..	..
	(ii) Non-I.D.A.	..	..	..	..	80.00	..	..	..
	(c) Cattle Development Establishment cost								
	(i) I.D.A.	45.50	28.50	17.00	..	140.00	..	..	..
	(ii) Non-I.D.A. (Intensive Cattle Development)	..	..	..	..	178.00	..	50.00	70.00
	C. RSSDDC/RCDF Investment								
	(a) Bull breeding Farm								
	(i) I.D.A.	6.98	6.98	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(ii) Non-I.D.A.	..	..	..	..	60.00	..	..	40.00
	(b) Establishment cost RSSDDC/RCDF								
	(i) I.D.A.	25.69	22.19	3.50	..	5.00	..	..	..
	(ii) Non-I.D.A.	..	..	..	..	32.00	..	..	..
	(c) Directorate Dairy Development/Advisor Dairy Development Federation.	21.21	15.49	5.72	..	10.00	..	..	..
	D. Training & Extension								
	(a) Consultant Services and Fellowships IDA	5.80	3.80	2.00	..	5.00	..	..	..

*Included in Dairy Development Projects/Schemes

	(b) Union Training Centres and Federation							
	(i) IDA	71.87	46.87	25.00	..	125.00	..	25.00
	(ii) Non-I.D.A.	12.65	12.65	..	..	50.00	..	..
	F. Supporting Activities							
	Calf Rearing Subsidy	17.33	11.33	6.00	..	50.00	..	..
	TOTAL—11	640.31	436.40	203.91	..	1000.00	..	355.00
12. Fisheries								
(a) Direction & Administration	(i) Supervisory Staff	13.12	8.37	4.75	..	14.32	..	..
	(ii) Assistance to Co-operative/Private Pisciculturist	0.50	..	0.50	..	0.50	..	..
	Sub-total (a)	13.62	8.37	5.25	..	14.82	..	..
(b) Extension								
	(i) Development of Small Water Ponds	7.40	4.40	3.00	..	40.00	..	40.00
	(ii) Survey & Investigation	5.87	4.64	1.23	..	1.23	..	..
	Sub-total (b)	13.27	9.04	4.23	..	41.23	..	40.00
(c) Fish Farms								
	(i) Fish Seed Production	19.06	14.11	4.95	..	40.00	..	30.00
	(ii) Induced Breeding	6.10	4.48	1.62	..	1.62	..	0.25
	(iii) Dry Bund Breeding	7.76	6.02	1.74	..	6.38	..	2.25
	Sub-total (c)	32.92	24.61	8.31	..	48.00	..	32.50
(d) Education & Training- Fisheries Training School		3.64	1.40	2.24	..	5.00	..	2.00
(e) Inland Fisheries								
	(i) Development of Reservoirs for Fisheries	19.15	15.20	8.95	..	5.95	..	3.00
	(ii) Development of Fisheries in Rajasthan Canal Area	14.42	7.40	7.02	..	10.00	..	6.59
	Sub-total (e)	33.57	22.60	10.97	..	15.95	..	9.59
(f) Fisheries Development Corporation	Setting up of Fisheries Development Corporation	5.00	..	5.00	..	125.00	..	..
	TOTAL—12	102.02	66.02	36.00	..	250.00	..	84.09
13. Forestry								
(i) Direction & Administration	(a) Working Plan Organisation	4.59	3.42	1.17	..	4.98	..	..
	(b) Evaluation & Project Formulation	5.82	4.49	1.33	..	23.33	..	..
	Sub-total (i)	10.41	7.91	2.50	..	28.31	..	..
(ii) Research	Forest Research Institute	1.47	1.07	0.40	..	6.79	..	..
(iii) Education & Training	Training of Staff	9.46	7.46	3.00	..	17.25	..	..
(iv) Forest conservation & Development								
	(a) Reforestation of degraded forests	20.51	9.98	10.53	..	160.03	..	..
	(b) Rehabilitation of degraded Forests	108.01	82.98	25.03	..	25.03	..	..
	(c) Publicity	0.60	0.54	0.06	..	0.30	..	..
	(d) Forest protection	6.89	5.15	1.74	..	..	..	..
	(e) Forest vigilance	3.86	1.58	2.28	..	37.00	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	(f) Consolidation, Demarcation and settlement	13.36	10.21	3.15	..	34.22	..	..	..
	(g) Plantation Scheme (Social forestry)	2.86	2.42	0.44	..	371.13	..	..	..
	Sub-total (iv)	156.09	112.86	43.23	..	627.71	..	..	..
(v) Forest Products	Wood Working Centre	5.41	4.45	0.96	..	0.96	..	..	..
(vi) Communication & Building	Communication & Building	3.38	2.38	1.00	..	22.10	..	..	22.10
(vii) Preservation of Wild life	(a) Preservation of Wild life	44.13	32.00	12.13	..	100.10	..	..	..
	(b) Desert National Park	1.38	..	1.38	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Dev. of Ghana Bird Sanctuary	5.76	5.00	0.76	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Breeding of Crocodiles & Ghariyals	0.95	0.49	0.46	..	..	..	..	..
	Sub-total (vii)	52.22	37.49	14.73	..	100.10	..	..	..
(viii) Mixed Plantation	Mixed Plantation on waste land and Panchayat land	4.00	..	4.00	..	85.79	..	..	..
(ix) Farm Forestry	Farm Forestry	..	..	..	..	60.99	..	..	..
(x) Afforestation in Command Area ₁	(a) R. C. P. Area	385.18	257.33	127.85	..	487.00	..	..	..
	(b) World Food Programme	60.00	..	60.00	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Chambal Command Area	16.49	13.16	3.33	..	3.33	..	..	..
	Sub-total (x)	461.67	270.49	191.18	..	470.33	..	..	..
(xi) Forest Development Corporation ₁	Contribution of share capital to Forest Development Corporation	..	..	..	..	50.00	..	..	..
	TOTAL-13	704.11	444.11	260.00	..	1470.33	..	..	22.10
14. D. P. A. P. & Rural Development	(a) DPAP & Desert Development	1516.70	1111.00	405.70	..	2650.00	..	..	..
	(b) Integrated Rural Development	..	..	..	..	400.00	..	..	..
	(c) Samgra Gram Vikas and Growth Centres	..	..	..	..	500.00	..	..	..
15. Community Development and Panchayat	TOTAL-14	1516.70	1111.00	405.70	..	3550.00	..	..	..
(i) Community Development	(a) Grant-in-aid to Panchayat Samitis	11.50	11.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Training of Non-officials	4.10	..	4.10	..	40.00	..	..	..
	Sub-total (i)	15.60	11.50	4.10	..	40.00	..	..	..
(ii) Panchayat	Free-Fund ₁	4.00	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL-15	19.60	15.50	4.10	..	40.00	..	..	..
16. Antyodaya	Antyodaya	225.65	25.65	200.00	..	3000.00	..	..	..
	TOTAL-I Agriculture and Allied Activities	7886.05	5162.68	2723.37	..	29695.49	..	117.02	8782.69

II. COOPERATION

(i) Direction and administration	Direction & Administration	62.24	40.18	22.06	..	200.00	..	..	12.23
(ii) Credit Cooperatives	(a) Managerial subsidy to PACS/LAMPS/FSS	32.19	15.97	16.22	..	200.00	..	..	..
	(b) Expenditure on Agro-fair	0.37	0.37	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Central Cooperative Banks:								
	(i) Branches of CCBs/Apex Bank	4.87	3.93	0.94	..	12.73	..	..	..
	(ii) Rehabilitation of weak Banks	26.34	26.33	0.01	..	25.00	..	..	..
	(iii) Loans to CCBs/Apex Bank to cover overdues	76.97	71.97	5.00	..	100.00	..	..	..
	Sub-total (c)	108.18	102.23	5.95	..	137.73	..	..	..
	(d) Subsidy to RSLDB under ARC Schemes for staff	1.57	1.57	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(e) Share capital in Credit Institutions	1036.60	916.60	120.00	..	1150.00	..	..	1150.00
	(f) Purchase of Transport Vehicles of LAMPS	0.63	..	0.63	..	3.13	..	..	..
	Sub-total (ii)	1179.54	1036.74	142.80	..	1490.86	..	..	1150.00
(iii) Labour Co-operatives	Labour Cooperatives	0.21	0.19	0.02	..	5.58	..	..	3.00
(iv) Warehousing & Marketing Cooperatives	(a) Primary Marketing Societies								
	(i) Managerial subsidy	1.46	1.08	0.38	..	1.13	..	..	..
	(ii) Share capital	3.50	2.50	1.00	..	2.50	..	..	2.50
	Sub-total (a)	4.96	3.58	1.38	..	3.63	..	..	2.50
	(b) Share capital-Indian Farmers fertiliser Co-operative Society	10.00	10.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Construction of Rural/Marketing LAMPS Godowns	37.07	27.51	9.56	..	300.00	..	..	..
	Sub-total (iv)	52.03	41.09	10.94	..	303.63	..	..	2.50
(v) Processing Cooperatives	Small Scale Processing Units	15.09	10.09	5.00	..	150.00	..	..	150.00
(vi) Large Scale Processing Units	(a) Cotton seed Solvent Extraction-cum-oil mill	..	..	..	..	40.00	..	..	40.00
	(b) Woollen Mills	..	..	..	..	50.00	..	..	50.00
	(c) Cooperative Sugar Mills	20.00	20.00	..	..	70.00	..	..	70.00
	(d) Cooperative Spinning Mills	12.50	12.50	..	..	140.00	..	..	140.00
	Sub-total (vi)	32.50	32.50	..	..	300.00	..	..	300.00
(vii) Consumer Cooperatives	Consumer Cooperatives	54.62	49.62	5.00	..	100.00	..	..	100.00
(viii) Audit	Audit	19.20	..	19.20	..	119.93	..	..	..
(ix) Education	Education	..	..	..	..	50.00	..	..	..
(x) Research and Training	Research & Training.	2.50	1.25	1.25	..	40.00	..	..	..
(xi) Information & Publicity	Information & Publicity	..	..	..	..	10.00	..	..	..
(xii) Others	Other Cooperatives	..	..	..	..	30.00	..	..	..
	TOTAL-II.Cooperation	1417.93	1211.66	206.27	..	2800.00	..	..	1717.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
III. WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT									
1. Irrigation									
(a) Multipurpose River Valley Projects	(i) Chambal								
	(a) IDA assisted works	1370.40	959.40	411.00	..	1130.00	..	..	1130.00
	(b) Technical Committee left over and other works	450.57	350.57	100.00	..	176.23	..	..	176.23
	(c) New works	..	..	..	..	1782.00	..	..	1782.00
	(ii) Mahi	3555.99	2470.99	1085.00	..	2530.00	..	..	2530.00
	(iii) Beas	3227.84	2810.84	417.00	..	417.00	..	..	417.00
	Sub-total (a)	8604.80	6591.80	2013.00	..	6035.23	..	..	6035.23
(b) Major Projects	(i) Rajasthan Canal Stage-I	8477.25	6377.25	1600.00	..	2730.00	..	..	2730.00
	(ii) Rajasthan Canal Stage-II	3811.94	2411.94	1400.00	..	16200.00	..	..	16200.00
	(iii) Other continuing Major Projects								
	(a) Jakham	706.72	356.72	350.00	..	1452.88	..	..	1452.88
	(b) Gurgaon Canal	96.75	31.75	65.00	..	270.52	..	..	270.52
	(c) Okhla Barrage	50.00	..	50.00	..	122.00	..	..	122.00
	Sub-total (iii)	853.47	388.47	465.00	..	1845.40	..	..	1845.40
	(iv) New Major Projects:								
	(a) Chappi	..	..	..	..	605.00	..	..	605.00
	(b) Gosunda	..	..	..	..	650.00	..	..	650.00
	(c) Thein Dam	..	..	..	..	722.72	..	..	722.72
	Sub-total (iv)	..	..	..	..	1977.72	..	..	1977.72
	Sub-total (b)	13142.66	9677.66	3465.00	..	22753.12	..	..	22753.12
(c) Medium Project	(i) Continuing								
	(a) Sei-Diversion	209.66	209.66	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Jetpura	115.83	115.83	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Gopalpura	219.36	219.36	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Meja Feeder	426.38	276.38	150.00	..	263.72	..	..	263.72
	(e) Bhim Sagar	188.50	38.50	150.00	..	521.23	..	..	521.23
	(f) Panchana	72.50	12.50	60.00	..	336.37	..	..	336.37
	(g) Som Kamla Amba	285.00	135.00	150.00	..	881.00	..	..	881.00
	(h) Daia	98.00	75.00	23.00	..	80.00	..	..	80.00
	(i) Som Kagdar	123.00	90.00*	123.00	..	638.82	..	..	638.82
	(j) Jhadol	99.00	60.00	39.00	..	39.00	..	..	39.00
	(k) Wagon Diversion	204.50	54.50	150.00	..	604.30	..	..	604.30
	(l) Lassariya	132.00	62.00	70.00	..	70.00	..	..	70.00
	(m) Harish Chandra Sagar	..	..	..	..	194.00	..	..	194.00
	(n) Nohar Feeder	1.00	..	1.00	..	952.76	..	..	952.76
	(o) Sidhmukh	1.00	..	1.00	..	871.54	..	..	871.54
	Sub-total (i)	2175.73	1258.73	917.00	..	5452.74	..	..	5452.74
	(ii) New Medium Projects								
	(a) Kanota Irrigation Project	..	..	..	..	98.15	..	..	98.15
	(b) Sukli	..	..	..	..	181.50	..	..	181.50
	(c) Bandi Sendra	..	..	..	..	181.50	..	..	181.50
	(d) Sarda	..	..	..	..	242.00	..	..	242.00
	(e) Bassi	..	..	..	..	242.00	..	..	242.00

* Expenditure amounting to Rs. 90.00 lakh incurred from D.P.A.P. funds.

	(f) Bilas	..	..	..	..	242.00	..	..	242.00
	(g) Hindlot	..	..	..	..	242.00	..	..	242.00
	(h) Kothari	..	..	..	..	284.35	..	..	284.35
	(i) Sabi	..	..	..	..	484.00	..	..	484.00
	(j) Kanjoli	..	..	..	..	484.00	..	..	484.00
	Sub-total (ii)	..	..	..	..	2681.50	..	..	2681.50
	Sub-total (c)	2175.73	1258.73	917.00	..	8134.24	..	..	8134.24
(d) Modernisation	Modernisation	198.00	..	198.00	..	8235.00	..	..	8235.00
(e) Survey & Investigation	Survey & Investigation	123.20	74.20	49.00	..	449.00	..	..	..
	TOTAL—1	24244.39	17602.39	6642.00	..	45606.59	..	..	45157.59
2. Flood Control	Flood Control	471.06	205.06	266.00	..	1000.00	..	..	1000.00
3. Colonisation	Colonisation	134.49	107.49	27.00	..	200.00	..	..	176.95
4. Power									
(a) Generation									
(i) On-going Schemes	(a) Beas Stage-I	4415.11	4020.11	395.00	..	826.00	..	..	826.00
	(b) Beas Stage-II	125.00	29.00	96.00	..	770.00	..	..	770.00
	(c) Jawahar Sagar	56.32	56.32	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Mahi	657.28	172.28	485.00	..	3810.00	..	..	3810.00
	(e) Kota Thermal	1623.68	873.68	750.00	..	7286.00	..	..	7286.00
	Sub-total (i)	6877.39	5151.39	1726.00	..	12692.00	..	..	12692.00
(ii) New Schemes	(a) RPS Pump Storage Stage-I	..	..	..	..	3000.00	..	1000.00	3000.00
	(b) Mahi (Extension)	..	..	..	..	1320.00	..	..	1320.00
	(c) Anand Pur Sahab	..	..	..	..	1050.00	..	..	1050.00
	(d) Mukerian	..	..	..	..	1120.00	..	..	1120.00
	(e) Buggi	..	..	..	..	370.00	..	..	370.00
	(f) Thein	..	..	..	..	2070.00	..	..	2070.00
	(g) Kota Thermal (Extension)	..	..	..	..	12790.00	..	..	12790.00
	(h) Palana Thermal	..	..	..	..	6300.00	..	..	6300.00
	(i) Palana lignite	..	..	..	..	2518.00	..	..	2518.00
	(j) Mini Hydel & other Schemes	18.00	..	18.00	..	1250.00	..	..	1250.00
	Sub-total (ii)	18.00	..	18.00	..	31788.00	..	1000.00	31788.00
	Sub-total (a)	6895.39	5151.39	1744.00	..	44480.00	..	1000.00	44480.00
(b) Transmission	(i) On-going Schemes	7402.98	4936.98	2466.00	..	3946.00	..	..	3946.00
	(ii) New Schemes	100.00	..	100.00	..	20202.00	..	..	20202.00
	Sub-total (b)	7502.98	4936.98	2566.00	..	24148.00	..	..	24148.00
(c) Sub-Transmission		3378.84	2178.84	1200.00	..	12800.00	..	..	12800.00
(d) Rural Electrification		6433.17	4953.17	1480.00	400.00	10780.00	5500.00	..	10780.00
(e) Survey & Investigation		17.83	7.83	10.00	..	50.00	..	..	..
	TOTAL—4	24228.21	17228.21	7000.00	400.00	92258.00	5500.00	1000.00	92208.00
	TOTAL-III —Water & Power Development	49078.15	35143.15	13935.00	400.00	139064.59	5500.00	1000.00	138542.54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
IV. INDUSTRY & MINERALS									
1. Industry									
(i) Schemes of Industries Department	(a) Standardisation of weights & measures	7.03	4.93	2.10	..	21.50	..	..	15.00
	(b) Industrial areas								
	(i) Subsidy for industrial area to other autonomous agencies	..	..	..	..	100.00	..	..	..
	(ii) Development of Industrial areas	86.89	61.89	25.00	..	115.00	..	..	115.00
	Sub-total (b)	86.89	61.89	25.00	..	215.00	..	..	115.00
	(c) Revival of Sick Mills	13.65	13.65	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Purchase of shares of large scale industries	118.84	118.84	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(e) Village & Small Scale Industries—Direction and Administration								
	(i) Strengthening of administrative set up	38.78	22.78	16.00	..	134.00	..	..	..
	(ii) Industrial set up in Rajasthan Canal Area	9.89	8.10	1.79	..	15.00	..	..	14.41
	(iii) Training of officers	0.46	0.21	0.25	..	3.00	..	..	..
	Sub-total (e)	49.13	31.09	18.04	..	152.00	..	..	14.41
	(f) Industrial Estates	12.23	10.23	2.00	..	10.00	..	..	10.00
	(g) Small Scale Industries—financial assistance								
	(i) Loans to S. S. I.	7.75	6.75	1.00	..	20.00	..	..	20.00
	(ii) Subsidy to R.F.C. for differential interest on loan	35.58	25.58	10.00	..	60.00	..	..	..
	(iii) Subsidy on Power	38.41	27.41	11.00	..	100.00	..	..	..
	(iv) Subsidy for purchase of testing equipments	3.01	2.01	1.00	..	15.00	..	..	..
	(v) Subsidy to S.S.I. Units in Ajmer	5.76	5.76	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(vi) Subsidy to S.S.I. Units in backward areas	18.12	2.62	15.50	..	142.68	..	..	..
	(vii) Reimbursement of Price preference	97.13	92.13	5.00	..	184.00	..	..	..
	(viii) Assistance to educated unemployed persons (margin money loan)	20.00	..	20.00	..	80.00	..	..	80.00
	Sub-total (g)	225.76	162.26	63.50	..	601.68	..	..	100.00
	(h) Development of House hold industries	12.45	8.96	3.50	..	40.00	..	..	..
	(i) Salt Development								
	(i) Development of Salt areas	20.41	17.91	2.50	..	42.00	..	..	42.00
	(ii) Survey and demarcation of Salt Plots	0.61	0.11	0.50	..	2.00	..	..	..
	Sub-total (i)	21.02	18.02	3.00	..	44.00	..	..	42.00

(j) Other schemes								
(i) Chemical laboratory	1.93	1.26	0.67	..	10.00	..	..	..
(ii) Techno-Economic Survey of leather industry	0.95	0.95	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Project formulation	1.50	..	1.50	..	9.00	..	..	..
(iv) Woollen Training Institute	0.45	0.45	..	..	..	..	..	..
(v) Training to Master Craftsmen	0.99	0.49	0.50	..	0.50	..	..	..
Sub-total (j)	5.82	3.15	2.67	..	19.50	..	..	..
(k) Share Capital to Rajasthan Leather Development Corporation		..	..	..	100.00	..	..	100.00
(l) Handloom Development in Cooperative Sector :—								
(i) Setting up of New looms	..	..	..	..	61.00	..	..	15.25
(ii) Supply of Imported appliances	..	..	..	..	15.00	..	..	3.75
(iii) Supply of Warping drums	..	..	..	..	17.60	..	..	4.40
(iv) Opening of Dye Houses	..	..	..	..	5.60	..	..	..
(v) Managerial assistance to cooperatives	..	..	..	..	11.20	..	..	..
(vi) Sales Promotion and Publicity	..	..	..	..	1.70	..	..	..
(vii) Interest subsidy under Reserve Bank of India Scheme	..	..	..	..	3.00	..	..	..
(viii) Opening of Sales depots	..	..	..	..	7.00	..	..	3.50
Sub-total (l)	..	..	..	..	122.10	..	..	26.90
(m) Raj. Raja Sahakari Bunkar Sangh								
(i) Share capital contribution	..	..	..	..	10.00	..	..	10.00
(ii) Subsidy for setting up of Sales Depots	..	..	..	..	19.00	..	..	..
(iii) Setting up of Technical and Promotional Cell under the scheme of NCDC	..	..	..	..	4.22	..	..	..
(iv) Houses for Weavers	..	..	..	..	10.00	..	..	10.00
Sub-total (m)	..	..	..	..	43.22	..	..	20.00
TOTAL (i)		552.83	433.02	119.81	..	1369.00	..	443.31
(ii) Handloom Board	Handloom Board—							
	Intensive Development Scheme							
	(i) Existing	42.01	24.83	17.18	..	74.79	..	..
	(ii) New	28.32	10.50	17.82	..	61.21	..	..
	TOTAL (ii)	70.33	35.33	35.00	..	136.00	..	..
(iii) Khadi & Village Industries	(a) Direction & Administration	13.41	5.91	7.50	..	95.00	..	..
	(b) Revitalisation of Coop. Institute	4.28	2.28	2.00	..	20.00	..	..
	(c) Rebate on Khadi Sale	32.44	29.44	3.00	..	185.00	..	..
	(d) Demonstration Unit	1.03	0.68	0.35	..	0.35	..	..
	(e) Training	0.10	0.05	0.05	..	2.55	..	..
	(f) Development of Khadi and Village Industries							
	(i) Subsidy for Khadi Improvement	12.65	2.70	9.95	..	49.95	..	..
	(ii) Interest subsidy	5.22	3.22	2.00	..	35.00	..	..
	(iii) Capital Assistance	0.15	..	0.15	..	52.15	..	..
	(iv) Mobile Training Unit	..	..	..	..	33.26	..	..
	(v) Building of Khadi Board	3.00	3.00	..	..	11.00	..	..
	(vi) Design Centre	..	..	..	..	11.74	..	..
	(vii) Other new schemes	0.53	0.53	..	..	4.00	..	..
	(viii) Loan for Labour Intensive Schemes	25.00	25.00	..	..	..	..	..
	Sub-total (f)	46.55	34.45	12.10	..	197.10	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	TOTAL (iii)	97.81	72.81	25.00	..	500.00	..	..	..
(iv) Rajasthan Financial Corporation	Share capital contribution and other assistance	100.00	100.00	..	..	400.00	..	..	..
	TOTAL (iv)	100.00	100.00	..	..	400.00	..	..	..
(v) Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation	(a) Share capital contribution	482.00	320.00	162.00	..	2866.00	..	..	2866.00
	(b) Market Borrowings	560.00	440.00	120.00	..		..	..	..
	(c) Land Subsidy	88.75	68.75	20.00	..		351.00	..	..
	(d) Electronic Test and Development Centre	30.00	20.00	10.00	..		20.00	..	..
	(e) Others	..	..	..	..		263.00	..	..
	TOTAL (v)	1160.75	848.75	312.00	..	3500.00	..	..	2866.00
(vi) Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation	(a) Share capital for Marketing including share capital for Export Corporation	130.10	105.60	24.50	..	310.13	..	..	310.13
	(b) Subsidy for advertisement and for export through Trade Centre	..	..	..	..	157.20	..	..	..
	(c) Subsidy for Carpet Training Centre	18.42	7.42	11.00	..	232.67	..	..	..
	TOTAL (vi)	148.52	113.02	35.50	..	700.00	..	..	310.13
(vii) State Enterprises	(a) Expansion of Sodium Sulphate Plant, Didwana	12.89	11.89	1.00	..	53.00	..	..	53.00
	(b) Sodium Sulphide Plant, Didwana	7.29	7.29	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) State Tanneries, Tonk	65.00	65.00	..	..	45.00	..	..	45.00
	(d) State Woollen Mills, Bikaner	17.38	17.38	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(e) Salt Trading	16.10	8.90	7.20	..	23.20	..	..	23.20
	(f) Direction & Supervision	0.80	0.48	0.32	..	2.00	..	..	..
	(g) Research & Consultancy	0.44	..	0.44	..	3.00	..	..	..
	(h) Expansion of Sugar Mills, Ganganagar	..	..	..	..	35.00	..	..	35.00
	TOTAL (vii)	119.90	110.94	8.96	..	161.20	..	..	156.20
	TOTAL—1	2250.14	1713.87	536.27	..	6766.20	..	..	3775.64
2. Minerals									
(i) Schemes of Mines and Geology Department	(a) Intensive Prospecting Mineral survey, Reorganisation and Expansion of Mines & Geology Deptt.	303.80	233.80	70.00	..	400.00	..	..	..
	(b) Quarry Improvement Scheme	14.33	13.07	1.26	..	25.00	..	..	..
	(c) Approach Road to Mines and quarries	203.69	103.69	100.00	..	500.00	..	20.00	1030.00
	(d) Loans to Small Scale Mining lessees	4.92	3.42	1.50	..	25.00	..	..	..
	(e) Phosphate mining beneficiation, Jhamar Kotra	86.99	76.75	10.24	..	100.00	..	..	..
	(f) Tungston project, Degana	0.33	0.33	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(g) Loans to RSEB for Jhamar Kotra	4.09	4.09	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(h) R.I.M.D.C.	40.26	40.26	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(i) Mineral Development Corporation	..	..	..	..	50.00	..	..	..
	TOTAL (i)	658.41	475.41	183.00	..	1100.00	..	20.00	1030.00

(ii) Rajasthan State
Mines & Minerals
Ltd.

(a) Purchase of shares
(b) Loans

303.30	203.30	100.00	..	3015.00	..	..	3015.00
162.00	162.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL (ii)	465.30	365.30	100.00	..	3015.00	..	..
TOTAL—2 Minerals	1123.71	840.71	283.00	..	4115.00	..	20.00
TOTAL IV—Industry & Minerals	3373.85	2554.58	819.27	..	10881.20	..	20.00

V—TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS

1. Roads & Bridges

(a) Area Programme
(b) State Highways
(c) District & other roads
(d) Rural roads

(i) MNP
(ii) Other than MNP

Sub-total (d)

(e) Machinery and Equipment
(f) Planning & Research
(g) Survey & Investigation

TOTAL—1

..	502.38	..	..	502.38	..	..	502.38
1377.24	1065.40	311.84	..	3381.26	..	..	3381.26
2305.99	1585.72	720.27	720.27	10077.57	10077.57	..	10077.57
2469.36	2261.47	207.89	..	3174.81	..	..	3174.81
4775.35	3847.19	928.16	720.27	13252.38	10077.57	..	13252.38
39.89	29.89	10.00	..	794.30	..	..	..
6192.48	4942.48	1250.00	720.27	17930.32	10077.57	..	17136.02

2. Road Transport

Assistance to State Road Transport Corporation.

3. Tourism

(a) Direction & Administration
(b) Tourist Transport Service
(c) Tourist Accommodation
(d) Tourist Information & Publicity
(e) Tourist Centres
(f) Other Expenditure

TOTAL—3

TOTAL V—Transport & Communication

1550.97	1050.97	500.00	..	4586.00	..	10.00	4586.00
39.80	26.83	12.97	..	40.00	..	..	..
9.61	7.61	2.00	..	33.50	..	..	..
102.55	69.71	32.84	..	236.50	..	..	236.50
7.64	5.44	2.20	..	20.00	..	..	..
47.96	45.82	2.14	..	60.00	..	..	60.00
8.44	6.59	1.85	..	10.00	..	..	55.00
216.00	162.00	54.00	..	400.00	..	..	291.50
7959.45	6155.45	1804.00	720.27	22916.32	10077.57	10.00	22013.52

VI. SOCIAL & COMMUNITY SERVICES

1 Education

A. General Education

(i) Elementary education
(Primary & Middle)

(a) Pre-primary education
(b) Expansion of facilities (Salaries & Non-teacher cost)

(i) Full Time

(a) Classes I—V
(b) Classes VI—VIII

Sub-total (i)

1.56	0.90	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	..	..
498.44	310.72	187.72	187.72	3615.00	3615.00	..	..
2335.74	1683.62	642.72	642.72	2794.00	2794.00	..	..
2834.18	2003.74	830.44	830.44	6409.00	6409.00	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>(ii) Non-formal education (Part-time)</i>									
<i>(a) Classes I—V</i>		..	..	..	..	587.00	587.00	..	..
<i>(b) Classes VI—VIII</i>		26.76	20.09	6.67	6.67	249.00	249.00	..	..
	<i>{Sub-total (ii)}</i>	26.76	20.09	6.67	6.67	836.00	836.00	..	..
	<i>{Sub-total (b) }</i>	2860.94	2023.83	837.11	837.11	7245.00	7245.00	..	..
<i>(c) Incentives</i>									
<i>(i) Free books & stationery</i>		1.00	..	1.00	1.00	160.00	160.00	..	..
<i>(ii) Uniforms</i>		1.50	..	1.50	1.50	480.00	480.00	..	..
<i>(iii) Attendance scholarships</i>		..	..	..	..	400.00	400.00	..	..
<i>(iv) Others</i>									
<i>(a) Incentive to children and match- ing share for education cess</i>		31.94	26.09	5.85	5.85	218.75	218.75	..	..
<i>(b) Play centres</i>		..	..	..	..	240.00	240.00	..	..
<i>(c) Games & sports</i>		10.49	8.24	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	..	..
	<i>Sub-total (c)</i>	44.93	34.33	10.60	10.60	1501.00	1501.00	..	..
<i>(d) Construction of buildings</i>									
<i>(i) Class rooms/school buildings</i>		16.86	14.09	2.77	2.77	1200.00	1200.00	..	1200.00
<i>(ii) Extension of existing buildings</i>		..	..	..	..	1000.00	1000.00	..	1000.00
<i>(iii) Teacher quarters</i>		..	..	..	..	600.00	600.00	..	600.00
<i>(iv) Office buildings</i>		..	..	..	..	200.00	200.00	..	200.00
	<i>{Sub-total (d)}</i>	16.86	14.09	2.77	2.77	3000.00	3000.00	..	3000.00
<i>(e) Ashram Schools</i>									
<i>(i) Buildings</i>		..	..	..	..	60.00	60.00	..	60.00
<i>(ii) Other expenses</i>		..	..	..	..	30.00	30.00	..	..
	<i>Sub-total (e)</i>	..	..	..	..	90.00	90.00	..	60.00
<i>(f) Quality improvement</i>									
<i>(i) Socially useful productive experience</i>		0.16	0.16	..	..	90.00	90.00	..	..
<i>(ii) Preparation/production of text books</i>		..	..	..	..	8.00	8.00	..	..
<i>(iii) Strengthening of science education (science equipment)</i>		8.43	6.55	1.88	1.88	90.00	90.00	..	..
<i>(iv) Others</i>									
<i>(a) Furniture & equipment</i>		20.24	6.54	13.70	13.70	600.00	600.00	..	..
<i>(b) Radio to schools</i>		..	..	..	..	62.00	62.00	..	..
<i>(c) School complex</i>		..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00	..	..
<i>(d) School libraries</i>		..	..	..	..	400.00	400.00	..	..
	<i>Sub-total (f)</i>	28.83	13.25	15.58	15.58	1350.00	1350.00	..	..

(g) Other programmes (including administration and supervision)								
(i) Direction	16.62	12.05	4.57	4.57	25.00	25.00	..	..
(ii) Inspection	51.80	37.18	14.62	14.62	325.00	325.00	..	..
(iii) E.E. O's. etc.	4.42	2.04	2.38	2.38	40.00	40.00	..	..
Sub-total (g)	72.84	51.27	21.57	21.57	390.00	390.00	..	..
TOTAL—(i) Elementary Education	3025.96	2137.67	888.29	888.29	13576.66	13576.66	..	3060.00
(ii) Secondary Education (High/Higher Secondary Classes IX, X and XI)								
(a) Expansion of facilities								
(i) Expansion of upper primary schools to Secondary schools and addition of classes	529.02	350.91	178.11	..	1290.00	..	..	..
(ii) Introduction of subjects	75.79	53.93	21.86	..	90.00	..	..	..
Sub-total (a)	604.81	404.84	199.97	..	1380.00	..	..	..
(b) Takingover of schools for grant-in-aid-assistance to non-government schools	4.38	4.38	..	..	20.00	..	..	..
(c) Implementation of 10+2 pattern								
(i) Appointment of teachers	..	..	..	..	30.00	..	..	..
(ii) Preparation of text books and other reading material	..	..	..	..	10.00	..	..	..
(iii) In-service training of teachers	..	..	..	..	12.00	..	..	..
(iv) Strengthening of science teaching	..	..	..	..	45.00	..	..	..
(v) Extension of school buildings	..	..	..	..	120.00	..	..	120.00
Sub-total (c)	..	..	..	..	217.00	..	..	120.00
(d) Vocationalisation of 10+2 stage	..	..	..	..	100.00	..	..	..
(e) Incentives:								
(i) Transport (School Buses)	1.57	1.27	0.30	..	40.00	..	..	..
(ii) Book Banks	..	..	..	..	10.00	..	..	..
(iii) Scholarships	8.36	6.94	1.42	..	10.00	..	..	..
Sub-total (e)	9.93	8.21	1.72	..	60.00	..	..	..
(f) Construction of buildings								
(i) Class rooms	..	..	..	..	100.00	..	..	100.00
(ii) Laboratories	..	..	..	..	50.00	..	..	50.00
(iii) Extension of existing buildings								
(a) School buildings	20.73	17.27	3.46	..	3.46	..	..	3.46
(b) Directorate building (construction of additional rooms)	0.60	0.60	..	..	10.00	..	..	10.00
(iv) Teachers quarters	0.85	0.85	..	..	21.54	..	..	21.54
Sub-total (f)	22.18	18.72	3.46	..	185.00	..	..	185.00
(g) Improvement programmes								
(i) Strengthening of science teaching	35.31	25.31	10.00	..	105.00	..	..	..
(ii) Work experience	5.50	5.50	..	..	20.00	..	..	..
(iii) Other programmes (including administration and supervision)								
(a) Head Master forums	0.12	0.06	0.06	..	1.00	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	(b) School equipment	25.22	21.98	3.24	..	50.00	..	..	..
	(c) School libraries	6.67	6.17	0.50	..	100.00	..	..	..
	(d) Inspection	..	..	..	..	12.97	..	..	..
	(e) Directorate	..	..	..	..	3.00	..	..	..
	(f) District education project	3.12	2.36	0.76	..	0.76	..	..	..
	(g) Sports schools	2.84	..	2.84	..	2.84	..	..	..
	(h) Coaching centres	1.43	..	1.43	..	1.43	..	..	..
	Sub-total (g)	80.21	61.38	18.83	..	297.00	..	..	..
	TOTAL (ii) Secondary Education	721.51	497.53	223.98	..	2259.00	..	..	305.00
(iii) Teachers Education									
	(a) Elementary stage								
	(i) Pre-service institutional training	90.56	68.91	21.65	21.65	99.74	99.74	..	..
	(ii) Pre-service training through correspondence	1.97	1.21	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76	..	..
	(iii) In-service training	4.72	3.72	1.00	1.00	100.00	100.00	..	..
	(iv) Improvement of training institutions	..	..	..	..	9.00	9.00	..	..
	(v) Educational Technology Project	3.51	1.01	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	..	..
	(vi) State Institute of Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) SCERT	7.12	3.32	3.80	3.80	42.00	42.00	..	16.00
	(b) Curriculum	..	..	..	..	5.00	5.00	..	..
	(c) Publication	..	..	..	..	5.00	5.00	..	..
	(d) Research Project	..	..	..	..	5.00	5.00	..	..
	(e) Library	..	..	..	..	5.00	5.00	..	..
	(f) Seminar and Conferences	..	..	..	..	5.00	5.00	..	..
	Sub-total (vi)	7.12	3.32	3.80	3.80	67.00	67.00	..	16.00
	(vii) State Board of Teacher Education	..	..	..	..	10.00	10.00	..	..
	Sub-total (a)	107.88	78.17	29.71	29.71	289.00	289.00	..	16.00
	(b) Secondary Stage								
	(i) Expansion of training facilities								
	(a) Full time	1.99	1.42	0.57	..	5.00	..	..	..
	(b) Correspondence	..	..	..	..	1.00	..	..	..
	(ii) In-service training of teachers	2.12	1.67	0.45	..	10.00	..	..	..
	(iii) State Institute of Education/Science Education	..	..	..	..	5.00	..	..	..
	(iv) Other programmes-improvement of teachers colleges	..	..	..	..	17.00	..	..	17.00
	Sub-total (b)	4.11	3.09	1.02	..	38.00	..	..	17.00
	TOTAL (iii) Teachers Education	111.99	81.26	30.73	29.71	327.00	289.00	..	33.00
(iv) Sanskrit Education									
	(a) Acharya and Sanskrit Colleges	3.99	2.62	1.37	..	9.22	..	..	..
	(b) Upadhyaya Colleges and Pathshalas	10.20	6.85	3.35	..	17.15	..	..	..
	(c) Opening of new subjects	1.05	0.78	0.27	..	3.27	..	..	..
	(d) Grant-in-aid to non-government Sanskrit Institutions	4.79	3.61	1.18	..	4.00	..	..	..

	(e) Strengthening of administrative set up	1.39	1.06	0.33	..	2.36	..	..	..
	(f) Scholarship to students	..	..	..	..	6.00	..	..	..
	(g) Construction, addition/alteration of departmental buildings	0.70	0.70	..	..	2.00	..	..	2.00
	Sub-total (iv)	22.12	15.62	6.50	..	44.00	..	..	2.00
(v) University Education	(a) Direction and administration—strengthening of administrative set up	9.80	4.12	5.18	..	18.00	..	..	13.00
	(b) Government colleges								
	(i) Introduction of new subjects	26.97	20.07	6.90	..	60.00	..	..	..
	(ii) Improvement of existing colleges	144.77	123.06	21.71	..	100.00	..	..	50.00
	(iii) Improvement of library facilities	22.70	6.49	16.21	..	31.00	..	..	31.00
	(iv) Hostel for colleges	8.52	0.52	8.00	..	20.00	..	..	20.00
	(v) Opening of new colleges	15.42	15.42	..	..	66.00	..	..	..
	Sub-total (b)	218.38	165.56	52.82	..	277.00	..	..	101.00
	(c) Assistance to non-Government colleges—grants to non-Government colleges	11.80	8.80	3.00	..	20.00	..	..	..
	(d) Other expenditure								
	(i) Teachers programme	..	..	..	..	5.00	..	..	..
	(ii) Students welfare activities	5.04	5.04	..	..	15.00	..	..	..
	(iii) N. S. S.	10.42	7.42	3.00	..	15.00	..	..	..
	Sub-total (d)	15.46	12.46	3.00	..	35.00	..	..	..
	(e) Assistance to universities for non-technical education								
	(i) Grant-in-aid to University of Rajasthan	45.09	31.84	13.25	..	65.00	..	..	31.00
	(ii) Grant-in-aid to University of Jodhpur	59.22	44.97	14.25	..	70.00	..	..	45.00
	(iii) Grant-in-aid to University of Udaipur	24.11	15.61	8.50	..	42.00	..	..	17.25
	Sub-total (e)	128.42	92.42	36.00	..	177.00	..	..	93.25
	TOTAL (v)	383.36	283.36	100.00	..	527.00	..	..	207.25
(vi) Adult Education	(a) Literacy in rural and urban areas					1450.00	1450.00	..	..
	(b) Experimental programme (Survey/Publicity etc.)					82.00	82.00	..	..
	(c) Production of literature and followup materials					409.00	409.00	..	..
	(d) Libraries—district and rural	43.91	13.18	30.73	30.73	138.00	138.00	..	36.00
	(e) Assistance to voluntary organisations					55.00	55.00	..	..
	(f) Training and orientation					11.00	11.00	..	..
	(g) Administration and supervision					70.00	70.00	..	..
	(h) Other programmes (evaluation and Research)					10.00	10.00	..	..
	TOTAL (vi)	43.91	13.18	30.73	30.73	2225.00	2225.00	..	36.00
(vii) Physical Education, Sports and Youth Welfare	(a) Scouts and Guides	4.20	3.70	0.50	..	15.00	..	..	..
	(b) N. C. C.	8.22	4.94	3.28	..	16.00	..	..	10.00
	(c) Physical Education and Sports etc.								
	(i) Physical Education including Nanak Bhawan	24.46	19.24	5.22	..	82.00	..	..	25.00
	(ii) Sports and Games—Rajasthan Sports Council	9.61	8.61	1.00	..	100.00	..	..	..
	Sub-total (c)	34.07	27.85	6.22	..	100.00	..	..	..
	TOTAL (vii)	46.49	36.49	10.00	..	213.00	..	..	35.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(viii) Other Programmes	Deaf, dumb and blind school-strengthening of the set up	1.24	0.97	0.27	..	5.00	..	..	..
TOTAL A—General Education		4356.58	3066.08	1290.50	948.73	19176.66	16090.66	..	3678.25
B. Arts And Culture									
(i) Fine Arts Education	(a) Strengthening of Sangeet Sansthan	1.86	1.13	0.73	..	50.00	..	..	15.00
	(b) Ravindra Rang Munch	6.23	5.22	1.01	..	30.00	..	..	..
	(c) Katthak Kendra, Jaipur	..	..	..	..	20.00	..	..	10.00
	(d) Rajasthan School of Arts	..	..	..	..	50.00	..	..	15.00
TOTAL (i)		8.09	6.35	1.74	..	150.00	..	..	40.00
(ii) Archaeology and Museums	(a) Survey of monuments and preparation of archaeological atlas	8.33	5.77	2.56	..	46.50	..	..	2.60
	(b) Survey of antiquities	2.76	1.43	1.33	..	9.00	..	..	..
	(c) Reorganisation and development of museums	8.85	6.48	2.37	..	44.50	..	..	12.00
TOTAL (ii) and		19.94	13.68	6.26	..	100.00	..	..	14.60
(iii) Archives	Archives	22.07	10.84	11.23	..	50.00	..	..	16.00
(iv) Oriental Research	Oriental Research	6.09	4.37	1.72	..	25.00	..	..	5.00
(v) Libraries	Libraries	8.08	8.08	..	..	70.00	..	..	50.00
(vi) Academies	(a) Sahitya Academy	7.25	5.50	1.75	..	50.00	..	..	..
	(b) Lalit Kala Academy	3.60	2.90	0.70	..	20.00	..	..	..
	(c) Sangeet and Natak Academy	5.20	4.10	1.10	..	20.00	..	..	..
	(d) Hindi Granth Academy	1.00	0.50	0.50	..	8.00	..	..	..
	(e) Sindhi Academy	..	..	..	..	12.00	..	..	..
	(f) Urdu Academy	..	..	..	..	12.00	..	..	..
TOTAL (vi)		17.05	13.00	4.05	..	122.00	..	..	..
TOTAL B—Arts and Culture		81.32	56.32	25.00	..	517.00	..	..	125.60
C. Technical Education									
	(a) Direction and Administration	8.43	5.89	2.54	..	10.00	..	..	..
	(b) Polytechnics								
	(i) Reorganisation of courses and modernisation of equipment	12.20	9.32	2.88	..	25.00	..	..	..
	(ii) Diversification and sandwich type diploma and post diploma courses:								
	(a) Establishment of Jaipur Polytechnic	2.00	..	2.00	..	30.00	..	..	1.00
	(b) Other diversification and sandwich diploma and post diploma courses	9.82	6.83	2.99	..	21.00	..	..	..
	(iii) Programme of community education including part-time education	6.67	3.91	2.76	..	5.00	..	..	..
	(iv) Faculty development	2.85	1.90	0.95	..	4.00	..	..	..
	(v) Students amenities	..	..	..	..	2.00	..	..	2.00
	(vi) Library books and book bank	..	..	..	..	3.00	..	..	..
	(vii) Staff quarters	..	..	..	..	5.00	..	..	5.00

(viii) Polytechnic buildings-development of physical facilities	5.85	3.85	2.00	..	5.00	..	..	5.00
Sub-total (b)	39.39	25.81	13.58	..	100.00	..	..	13.00
(c) Grant-in-aid to MREC Jaipur	9.75	6.75	3.00	..	20.00	..	..	..
(d) Assistance to universities for technical education								
(i) Grant-in-aid to MBM Engineering College, Jodhpur	11.26	8.00	3.26	..	15.00	..	..	10.00
(ii) Grant-in-aid to University of Udaipur	6.10	4.48	1.62	..	8.00	..	..	2.60
Sub-total (d)	17.36	12.48	4.88	..	23.00	..	..	12.60
TOTAL-C :—Technical Education	74.93	50.93	24.00	..	153.00	..	..	25.60
TOTAL I—EDUCATION	4512.83	3173.33	1339.50	948.73	19846.66	16090.66	..	3829.45

2. Medical and Public Health

(i) Allopathy

(a) Direction and Administration, Health Planning and Evaluation Cell	5.20	3.92	1.28	..	1.28	..	..	..
(b) Medical relief								
(i) Consolidation schemes								
(a) Making up deficiencies in the existing hospitals and Offices	88.50	60.73	27.77	..	198.48	..	..	..
(b) Repairs and A/A to existing hospitals	7.37	6.18	1.19	..	1.19	..	..	1.19
(c) Repairs and replacement of equipment and vehicles	4.70	4.70	..	..	10.00	..	..	..
(d) Establishment of Regional Dy. DMHS Offices	..	..	..	..	18.50	..	..	..
Sub-total (b) (i)	100.57	71.61	28.96	..	228.17	..	..	1.19
(ii) District and other hospitals								
(a) Upgradation of district & other hospitals	183.74	124.64	59.10	..	248.30	..	..	..
(b) Specialist services	24.27	15.90	8.37	..	32.77	..	..	..
(c) Establishment of four new hospitals	..	..	..	..	71.90	..	..	24.00
Sub-total (b) (ii)	208.01	140.54	67.47	..	352.97	..	..	24.00
(iii) Expansion of rural medical and health services								
(a) Expansion of mobile surgical unit	35.89	26.55	9.34	..	29.27	..	..	10.00
(b) Rural health services scheme-extended medical care	74.36	54.32	20.04	..	20.04	..	..	..
(c) Mini eye camp and drug in slum areas	3.18	2.18	1.00	..	1.00	..	..	..
Sub-total (b) (iii)	113.43	83.05	30.38	..	50.31	..	..	10.00
(iv) Dispensary-cum-MCW centre	209.63	78.70	130.93	..	130.93	..	..	..
(v) Development of facilities in RCP area	15.80	8.73	7.07	..	16.07	..	..	15.37
(vi) Interest on loan to unemployed medical graduates	0.60	..	0.60	..	0.60	..	..	..
(vii) Stipend to unemployed medical graduates	0.85	0.05	0.80	..	0.80	..	..	..
Sub-total (b)	648.89	382.68	266.21	..	779.85	..	..	50.56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(c)	Maternity and Child Welfare								
	(i) Additional Staff in MCW centres	10.61	5.78	4.83	..	23.54	..	..	..
	(ii) ANM training	2.66	2.66	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sub-total (c)	13.27	8.44	4.83	..	23.54	..	..	..
(d)	Medical Education & Research—Medical Colleges								
	(i) Ajmer	86.60	66.73	19.87	..	121.50	..	..	39.00
	(ii) Bikaner	55.04	33.09	21.95	..	120.00	..	..	29.60
	(iii) Jaipur	169.84	110.31	59.53	..	180.00	..	..	55.80
	(iv) Jodhpur	66.13	49.91	16.22	..	125.00	..	..	40.70
	(v) Udaipur	52.59	37.91	14.68	..	120.00	..	..	35.70
	Sub-total (d)	430.20	297.95	132.25	..	666.50	..	..	200.80
(e)	Training Programmes								
	(i) Paramedical multipurpose worker scheme, including PNRG training	18.42	10.66	7.76	..	93.91	..	..	33.75
	(ii) B.Sc. nursing course	1.54	0.89	0.65	..	1.21	..	..	..
	(iii) Diploma course in Pharmacy	5.89	4.57	1.32	..	1.78	..	..	..
	(iv) National Voluntary Service	0.63	..	0.63	..	0.63	..	..	..
	Sub-total (e)	26.48	16.12	10.36	..	97.53	..	..	33.75
(f)	Control/eradication of communicable diseases								
	(i) Direction & Administration—Epidemiological health intelligence unit	1.13	0.77	0.36	..	0.36	..	..	..
	(ii) Operation cost for communicable diseases								
	(a) T. B. control programme	6.53	5.05	1.48	..	1.48	..	..	..
	(b) Cholera control programme	3.68	2.17	1.51	..	1.51	..	..	..
	(c) N. M. E. P.	27.06	13.53	13.53	..	13.53	..	..	..
	Sub-total (f)	38.40	21.52	16.88	..	16.88	..	..	..
(g)	Prevention & control of food adulteration	21.67	14.08	7.59	..	31.50	..	..	..
(h)	Health education & publicity	1.59	0.94	0.65	..	19.17	..	..	..
(i)	Laboratory health services	0.79	0.79	..	..	9.16	..	..	6.50
(j)	Drug control	9.05	4.40	4.65	..	21.09	..	..	..
	TOTAL : Medical (Other than MNP)	1195.54	750.84	444.70	..	1666.50	..	..	291.61
(k)	Minimum Needs Programme								
	(i) Buildings								
	(a) P. H. C. main building	5.91	5.91	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Construction of staff quarters	43.79	24.89	18.90	18.90	47.40	47.40	..	47.40

(c) Construction of building for existing sub-centres (including completion of RFP centres and sub-centres buildings)	75.89	40.84	23.25	23.25	50.66	50.66	..	50.66
(d) Construction of additional accommodation for increase of bed strength in PHC's	..	..	..	..	34.70	34.70	..	34.70
(e) Construction of buildings for additional sub centres	..	..	11.60	11.60	667.75	667.75	..	667.75
(f) Construction of building for subsidiary health centres	..	..	..	..	350.00	350.00	..	350.00
(g) Construction of building for upgradation of PHC's into 30-bedded referral hospital	..	..	..	..	166.50	166.50	..	166.50
Sub-total (i)	125.39	71.64	53.75	53.75	1317.01	1317.01	..	1317.01
(ii) Staff and drugs								
(a) Drugs in existing PHCs and sub-centres	275.83	199.88	62.72	62.72	264.32	264.32	..	..
(b) Drugs and staff in additional sub-centres	..	..	13.23	13.23	405.91	405.91	..	..
(c) Drugs and staff in subsidiary health centres	..	..	..	..	421.88	421.88	..	..
(d) Staff in PHCs for increase of bed strength	..	..	..	..	40.98	40.98	..	..
(e) Provision for LHV	..	..	..	..	65.15	66.15	..	..
(f) Replacement of vehicles in PHC's	..	..	..	..	80.00	80.00	..	..
(g) Upgradation of PHC's into 30-bedded referral hospitals equipment, staff and drugs	37.87	19.27	18.60	18.60	244.75	244.75	..	..
Sub-total (ii)	313.70	219.15	94.55	94.55	1522.99	1522.99	..	..
Sub-total (k)	439.09	290.79	148.30	148.30	2840.00	2840.00	..	1317.01
TOTAL (i)	1634.63	1041.63	593.00	148.30	4506.50	2840.00	..	1608.62
(ii) Other systems of medicine—Ayurved (including Homeopathy and Unani)								
(a) Improvement in Ayurvedic Colleges	19.47	16.47	3.00	..	10.00	..	..	4.66
(b) Improvement in Ayurvedic Pharmacies	8.89	7.43	1.46	..	69.36	..	..	8.00
(c) Opening of Ayurvedic/Unani/homeopathic dispensaries	210.86	120.37	90.49	..	269.04	..	..	8.00
(d) Upgrading of existing hospitals and dispensaries	..	..	..	..	84.35	..	..	3.00
(e) Consolidation of existing hospitals and dispensaries	22.96	14.06	8.90	..	34.80	..	..	..
(f) Strengthening of administrative set-up	17.58	13.24	4.34	..	26.04	..	..	..
(g) Establishment of Ayurvedic Anusandhan mandal at Jaipur	1.50	0.75	0.75	..	0.75	..	..	..
(h) Research-establishment of Herbal gardens	..	..	..	..	5.00	..	..	..
(i) Publicity	..	..	..	..	2.00	..	..	..
(j) Establishment of mobile dispensaries	2.81	1.75	1.06	..	8.66	..	..	..
TOTAL (ii)	284.07	174.07	110.00	..	510.00	..	..	23.66
TOTAL 2—Medical and Public Health	1918.70	1215.70	703.00	148.30	5016.50	2840.00	..	1632.28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3. Sewerage and water supply									
(i) Urban water supply									
(a) Direction & Administration									
(i) Sewerage schemes		25.00	18.70	6.30	..	146.00	..	..	..
(ii) Surface drainage		7.05	4.95	2.10	..	17.00	..	..	..
(iii) Urban Water supply		188.97	135.07	53.90	..	740.00	..	..	..
Sub-total (a)		221.02	158.72	62.30	..	903.00	..	..	..
(b) Works									
(i) Sewerage schemes		149.90	111.20	38.70	..	954.00	..	..	954.00
(ii) Surface drainage		42.32	29.42	12.90	..	113.00	..	..	113.00
(iii) Urban Water supply		1268.11	937.01	331.10	..	4830.00	..	..	4830.00
Sub-total (b)		1460.33	1077.63	382.70	..	5897.00	..	..	5897.00
TOTAL (i)		1681.35	1236.35	445.00	..	6800.00	..	..	5897.00
(ii) Rural water supply									
(a) Direction & Administration— Piped Water Supply Schemes		581.85	463.35	118.50	118.50	5110.00	5110.00	..	..
(b) Works									
(i) Piped Water Supply Schemes		2932.10	2246.60	685.50	685.50	38305.00	38305.00	..	38305.00
(ii) Wells		49.50	31.50	18.00	18.00	125.00	125.00	..	125.00
(iii) Diggis in RCP area									
(a) Sanitary diggiss		140.46	107.46	33.00	33.00	89.00	89.00	..	89.00
(b) Conventional diggiss		122.17	77.17	45.00	45.00	66.00	66.00	..	66.00
Sub-total (b)		3244.23	2462.73	781.50	781.50	38585.00	38585.00	..	38585.00
TOTAL (ii)		3826.08	2926.08	900.00	900.00	43695.00	43695.00	..	38585.00
TOTAL 3—Sewerage and wate supply		5507.43	4162.43	1345.00	900.00	50495.00	43695.00	..	44482.00
4. Housing									
(a) Govt. residential buildings— Rental housing		349.50	284.10	65.40	..	310.00	..	..	310.00
(b) LIGH Scheme		173.47	133.47	40.00	..	200.00	..	..	200.00
(c) MIGH Scheme		60.95	50.95	10.00	..	55.00	..	..	55.00
(d) Industrial Housing Scheme		29.09	22.09	7.00	..	31.00	..	..	15.00
(e) Land inventories—acquisition and intensive urban development		120.00	110.00	10.00	..	200.00	..	..	..
(f) Cooperative Housing Finance Society		12.00	10.00	2.00	..	10.00	..	..	..
(g) Rajasthan Housing Board		560.00	440.00	120.00	..	1200.00	..	..	1200.00
(h) Village Housing		8.36	5.99	2.37	..	3100.00	3100.00	..	..
(i) House—site for landless rural labour		18.00	10.00	8.00	10.37+	..	..	..	..
(j) House building advance to State Govern- ment employees		176.63	163.63	8.00	..	200.00	..	..	200.00
TOTAL 4—Housing		1508.00	1235.23	272.77	10.37	5306.00	3100.00	..	1980.00
5. Urban Development									
(a) Town & regional planning		21.66	13.76	7.90	..	40.00	..	..	..
(b) Training and research—strengthening of the Directorate of Local Bodies		2.85	2.22	0.63	..	5.00	..	..	..
(c) Environmental improvement of slums		234.75	169.28	65.47	65.47*	500.00	500.00	..	..
(d) Slum Clearance		18.12	13.12	5.00	..	40.00	..	..	40.00

+ During 1978-79 only Rs. 8.00 lakhs were earmarked under MNP.

* During 1978-79 only Rs. 40.00 lakhs were earmarked under MNP. Rs. 25.47 lakhs were for cities not covered under MNP. These cities are also proposed to be covered under RMNP during 1978-83. As such the entire amount has been shown under RMNP.

	(e) Development of mandies								
	(i) Rajasthan Canal Project Area	142.74	117.74	25.00	..	85.00	..	..	..
	(ii) Bhakra Area	..	..	..	..	40.00	..	..	..
	(iii) Chambal Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sub-total—(e)	142.74	117.74	25.00	..	125.00	..	..	..
	TOTAL—5 Urban Development	420.12	316.12	104.00	65.47	710.00	500.00	..	40.00
6. Information & Publicity	(a) Direction & Administration	10.87	9.81	1.06	..	2.80	..	..	..
	(b) Advertisement & visual publicity	0.79	0.60	0.19	..	0.65	..	..	..
	(c) Information centres	20.23	13.20	7.03	..	74.12	..	..	42.86
	(d) Press information service	3.24	2.01	1.23	..	4.86	..	..	..
	(e) Field publicity	31.25	22.36	8.89	..	26.15	..	..	1.03
	(f) Photo service	1.08	0.44	0.64	..	16.15	..	..	..
	(g) Publications	1.99	1.44	0.55	..	8.20	..	..	..
	(h) Tribal sub-plan area schemes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(i) Information centres	..	..	..	..	3.36	..	..	..
	(ii) Field publicity	1.38	0.97	0.41	..	7.22	..	..	..
	(iii) Publication	..	..	..	..	2.30	..	..	..
	Sub-total—(h)	1.38	0.97	0.41	..	12.88	..	..	..
	(i) Song and drama	..	..	..	..	4.19	..	..	..
	(j) T. V. Programme	30.00	15.00	15.00	..	53.00	..	..	..
	TOTAL—6 Information & Publicity	100.83	65.83	35.00	..	203.00	..	..	43.89
7. Labour & Labour Welfare									
(i) Industrial Relations	(a) Strengthening of the administrative set up	10.85	5.79	5.06	..	20.53	..	..	..
	(b) Mobile Industrial Court	3.42	2.46	0.96	..	1.54	..	..	..
	Sub-total—(i)	14.27	8.25	6.02	..	22.07	..	..	..
(ii) General Labour Welfare	(a) Reorganisation of existing labour welfare centres	0.84	0.55	0.29	..	0.29	..	..	..
	(b) Research, information and publicity	2.93	1.88	1.05	..	4.41	..	..	..
	(c) Training	0.10	0.10	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sub-total—(ii)	3.87	2.53	1.34	..	4.70	..	..	..
(iii) Working conditions and safety	(a) Strengthening of the Factory Inspectorate	10.01	6.45	3.56	..	15.75	..	..	..
	(b) Establishment of safety museum and training centre	..	..	..	..	2.40	..	..	..
	Sub-total—(iii)	10.01	6.45	3.56	..	18.15	..	..	..
(iv) Social Security- E.S.I. Schemes	(a) Direction & Administration	0.23	0.11	0.12	..	0.86	..	..	..
	(b) Hospitals and dispensaries	7.85	3.61	4.24	..	11.52	..	..	..
	(c) Specialist scheme	5.19	5.13	0.06	..	0.06	..	..	..
	(d) Reservation of beds in Government hospitals	0.75	0.25	0.50	..	1.35	..	..	..
	(e) Special equipment, drugs etc.	0.82	0.82	..	..	11.21	..	..	..
	Sub-total—(iv)	14.84	9.92	4.92	..	25.00	..	..	..
(v) Craftsmen Training	(a) Direction & Administration	..	..	..	..	5.00	..	..	..
	(b) Modernisation of equipment	11.97	7.70	4.27	..	25.00	..	..	..
	(c) Reorganisation and diversification of trades in existing I.T.Is	16.43	10.10	6.33	..	20.00	..	..	..
	(d) Establishment of new I.T.Is	9.28	6.26	3.02	..	70.00	..	..	35.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	(e) Faculty development programme—training of staff	2.09	1.63	0.46	..	4.78	..	..	..
	(f) Games and sports	1.32	1.10	0.22	..	0.22	..	..	..
	(g) Construction of buildings								
	(i) I. T. I. Buildings	10.15	7.15	3.00	..	15.00	..	..	15.00
	(ii) Hostel buildings					25.00	..	..	25.00
	(h) Apprenticeship training programme	18.80	12.50	6.30	..	25.00	..	..	..
	(i) Vocational courses—Engineering	0.60	0.60	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sub-total (v)	70.64	47.04	23.60	..	190.00	..	..	75.00
(vi) Employment	(a) Employment Department								
	(i) Self employment and job development	1.48	1.13	0.35	..	13.70	..	..	..
	(ii) Opening of employment information guidance bureau	1.35	0.77	0.58	..	0.58	..	..	..
	(iii) Training	1.18	0.79	0.39	..	0.39	..	..	..
	(iv) Strengthening of administrative set up								
	(a) At headquarter level	1.13	0.73	0.40	..	12.98	..	..	..
	(b) At regional level	..	..	..	..	20.20	..	..	..
	(v) Strengthening of employment exchanges	8.73	6.22	2.51	..	14.22	..	..	..
	(vi) Research and evaluation	1.41	1.06	0.35	..	0.35	..	..	..
	(vii) Opening of new employment exchanges at Panchayat Samiti level	..	..	..	..	9.48	..	..	..
	Sub-total (a)	15.28	10.70	4.58	..	71.90	..	..	..
	(b) Employment and training								
	(i) Stipend to unemployed engineering graduates and diploma holders (through Manpower Department)	15.60	15.60	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(ii) Stipend and loan to unemployed medical graduates (through DMHS)	8.01	8.01	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(iii) Stenographers training (through O&M Department)	4.00	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sub-total (b)	27.61	27.61	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL (vi)	42.89	38.31	4.58	..	71.90	..	..	..
	TOTAL 7—Labour & Labour Welfare	156.52	112.50	44.02	..	331.82	..	..	75.00
8. Social Security and Welfare—Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes	(a) Direction & Administration	5.20	3.74	1.46	..	15.00	..	..	..
	(b) Welfare of Scheduled Castes								
	(i) Education								
	(a) Scholarship to pre-matric students including those of I.T.Is	19.22	16.02	3.20	..	96.50	..	..	..
	(b) Opening of hostels with arrangements for special coaching in science and maths. and their maintenance and increase of seats	14.63	8.86	5.77	..	34.00	..	..	..
	(c) Construction of departmental buildings	17.83	12.68	5.15	..	40.00	..	..	40.00
	(d) Aid to voluntary agencies	5.88	4.48	1.40	..	8.00	..	..	..
	Sub-total (i)	57.56	42.04	15.52	..	178.50	..	..	40.00

<i>(ii)</i> Economic development								
(a)	Payment of interest on loan to cultivators for agricultural wells	51.68	40.86	10.82	..	70.00	..	..
(b)	Assistance for purchase of bullocks	10.11	10.11	..	..	..	..	..
(c)	Assistance for agricultural inputs	1.73	1.73	..	..	..	..	..
(d)	Subsidy for purchase of share of cooperative societies	24.90	15.30	9.60	..	45.00	..	..
(e)	Cottage industries—assistance for settling in trade	2.53	1.53	1.00	..	10.00	..	..
(f)	Employment—stipend to unemployed graduates and post-graduates	41.96	30.82	11.14	..	40.00	..	..
(g)	Training in crafts	..	..	..	..	15.00	..	..
Sub-total <i>(ii)</i>		132.91	100.35	32.56	..	180.00	..	..
<i>(iii)</i> Health, Housing and other schemes								
(a)	Purchase of housing shares	48.79	48.79	..	..	5.00	..	..
(b)	Housing grant	12.34	8.34	4.00	..	5.00	..	..
Sub-total <i>(iii)</i>		61.13	57.13	4.00	..	10.00	..	..
Sub-total <i>(b)</i>		251.60	199.52	52.08	..	368.50	..	40.00
<i>(c)</i> Welfare of Scheduled Tribes								
<i>(i)</i> Education								
(a)	Scholarship to pre-matric students including those of I.T.Is	14.42	12.42	2.00	..	68.50	..	..
(b)	Opening of new hostels with arrangements for special coaching in science, maths. and maintenance and increase of seats	9.71	5.69	4.02	..	30.00	..	..
(c)	Construction of Departmental building	2.25	1.25	1.00	..	30.00	..	30.00
Sub-total <i>(i)</i>		26.38	19.36	7.02	..	128.50	..	30.00
<i>(ii)</i> Economic development								
(a)	Assistance to small scale industries	1.51	0.60	0.91	..	15.00	..	..
(b)	Training in crafts	..	..	..	..	10.00	..	..
(c)	Assistance for mining contracts	..	..	..	..	5.00	..	..
(d)	Agriculture—payment of interest on loan given to cultivators	24.72	19.02	5.70	..	35.00	..	..
(e)	Subsidy for share capital for cooperative societies	1.50	..	1.50	..	20.00	..	..
(f)	Employment—stipend to unemployed graduates and post-graduates	25.48	19.98	5.50	..	20.00	..	..
Sub-total <i>(ii)</i>		53.21	39.60	13.61	..	105.00	..	..

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		(iii) Health, Housing & other schemes								
		(a) Tribal Development programme	2.00	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b) Legal aid	0.08	0.08	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(c) Housing grant	1.75	1.75	..	..	12.00	..	..	..
		Sub-total (iii)	3.83	3.83	..	..	12.00	..	..	..
		Sub-total (c) Scheduled Tribes	83.42	62.79	20.63	..	245.50	..	..	30.00
		(d) Welfare of denotified tribes and nomadic tribes								
		(i) Education-scholarship	1.72	1.39	0.33	..	8.00	..	..	..
		(ii) Economic development assistance to small scale industries	0.34	0.24	0.10	..	3.00	..	..	..
		(iii) Other schemes—Housing grant	4.50	4.10	0.40	..	10.00	..	..	..
		Sub-total (d)	6.56	5.73	0.83	..	21.00	..	..	..
		TOTAL—8 Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, etc.	346.78	271.78	75.00	..	650.00	..	..	70.00
9. Social Welfare		(a) Direction and Administration-training and research	2.06	1.55	0.51	..	2.00	..	..	..
		(b) Education and welfare of handicapped								
		(i) Welfare of aged and infirm	0.10	0.10	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(ii) Assistance for prosthetic aid	2.77	2.02	0.75	..	6.00	..	..	..
		(iii) Aid to voluntary agencies	6.92	5.22	1.70	..	4.00	..	..	..
		(iv) Shelter workshop and hostel for orthopaedically and mentally handicapped	1.05	1.05	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(v) Construction of departmental building for homes	..	..	..	..	14.00	..	..	14.00
		(vi) Home for mentally retarded women	0.50	..	0.50	..	3.00	..	..	..
		Sub-total (b)	11.34	8.39	2.95	..	27.00	..	..	14.00
		(c) Family, child and women welfare								
		(i) Pension scheme for widows	..	..	..	..	2.12	..	..	..
		(ii) Working centres	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(iii) Aid to voluntary agencies working in the field of social and moral hygiene	1.85	1.85	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(iv) Fondling home	6.97	5.59	1.38	..	1.38	..	..	..
		(v) Children Act programme	13.02	9.43	3.59	..	16.00	..	..	..
		(vi) Opening of home for mentally retarded children	3.36	2.33	1.03	..	2.00	..	..	..
		(vii) Assistance to voluntary agencies working for the welfare of children, including Bal Bhawan	0.49	0.39	0.10	..	0.10	..	..	..
		(viii) Welfare extension project	1.31	0.81	0.50	..	0.50	..	..	..
		(ix) International children year's programme	0.50	..	0.50	..	3.90	..	..	..
		(x) Vocational training centre for women	..	..	..	..	3.00	..	..	..
		(xi) Grant-in-aid to the Board of control under Orphanage and other charitable institution	..	..	..	..	1.00	..	..	..
		Sub-total (c)	28.50	21.40	7.10	..	30.00	..	..	..

(d) Welfare of poor and destitutes—prevention of beggary	0.84	0.60	0.24	..	5.00	..	..	..
(e) Correctional home service								
(i) Probation services	0.28	0.18	0.10	..	10.00	..	..	..
(ii) Prison Welfares, Conference, Seminar and purchase of books	1.05	0.70	0.35	..	0.50	..	..	..
(iii) Discretionary grant	0.50	0.40	0.10	..	0.50	..	..	..
Sub-total (e)	1.83	1.28	0.55	..	11.00	..	..	..
(f) Others—Printing and Stationery	0.10	0.10	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL: 9 Social Welfare	44.67	33.32	11.35	..	75.00	..	..	14.00
10. Nutrition								
(a) Direction and Administration								
(i) Nutrition Bureau	9.34	6.59	2.75	2.75	10.00	10.00	..	..
(ii) Applied Nutrition Programme	32.08	25.48	6.60	6.60	53.12	53.12	..	..
Sub-total (a)	41.42	32.07	9.35	9.35	63.12	63.12	..	..
(b) Programme for pregnant and lactating mothers and pre-school children								
(i) WFP	21.00	14.70	6.30	6.30	17.10	17.10	..	..
(ii) ICDS	32.60	5.40	27.20	27.20	163.78	163.78	..	..
(iii) SNP	8.35	8.35	..	..	456.00	456.00	..	..
Sub-total (b)	61.95	28.45	33.50	33.50	636.88	636.88	..	..
(c) Mid-day meals programme	..	..	..	..	500.00	500.00	..	..
TOTAL : 10 Nutrition	103.37	60.52	42.85	42.85	1200.00	1200.00	..	..
TOTAL VI—Social and Community Services	14619.25	10646.76	3972.49	2115.72	83833.98	67425.66	..	52166.62

VII. GENERAL AND ECONOMIC SERVICES

(i) Statistics								
(a) Direction and Administration								
(i) Distt. coordination including district level set up	22.01	15.05	6.96	..	23.87	..	..	..
(ii) Coordination at divisional level	..	..	..	..	19.42	..	..	..
(iii) Coordination at State level	5.87	4.56	1.31	..	7.14	..	..	..
Sub-total (a)	27.88	19.61	8.27	..	50.43	..	..	..
(b) Expansion of tabulation unit	..	..	..	..	3.58	..	..	0.50
(c) Improvement of social statistics	..	..	..	..	13.76	..	..	..
(d) Implementation of Registration of Births and Deaths Act	2.07	1.57	0.50	..	0.70	..	..	..
(e) Training of Statistical personnel	2.90	2.22	0.68	..	0.68	..	..	..
(f) Strengthening of State Income Unit for estimation of capital formation and savings	2.37	1.52	0.85	..	0.85	..	..	..
TOTAL (i) Statistics	35.22	24.92	10.30	..	70.00	..	..	0.50
(ii) Evaluation								
(a) Evaluation	27.63	19.48	8.15	..	55.65	..	..	..
(b) Gazetteers	4.20	3.15	1.05	..	9.35	..	..	..
TOTAL (ii) Evaluation	31.83	22.63	9.20	..	65.00	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(iii) State Planning Machinery	Strengthening and expansion of Planning Machinery	19.65	12.15	7.50	..	100.00	..	..	..
(iv) Government Presses	Government Presses	34.56	27.56	7.00	..	70.00	..	30.00	35.00
(v) State and District level administrative buildings	(a) Jail Buildings	25.72	7.72	18.00	..	88.00	..	..	88.00
	(b) Police Buildings	56.34	34.84	22.00	..	152.00	..	..	152.00
	(c) Other State and District level buildings	178.13	115.46	62.67	..	510.00	..	..	510.00
	TOTAL (v)	260.19	157.52	102.67	..	750.00	..	..	750.00
	TOTAL VII—General and Economic services	381.45	244.78	136.67	..	1055.00	..	30.00	785.00
	GRAND TOTAL	84716.13	61119.06	23597.07	3235.99	290246.58	83003.23	1177.02	231828.74

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TABLE—3 SELECTED PHYSICAL TARGETS, 1978-83

Major/Minor Head of Development	Item	Unit	Fifth Plan Target 1974-79	1974-78 Achievement	1978-79 Target	1978-83 Proposed Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Agriculture	1. Gross cropped area	'000 Hectares	16740	16700	16740	17600
	2. Irrigated area	"	3068	2985	3068	4085
	3. Area under foodgrains					
	(a) Kharif	"	7860	7908	7860	8060
	(b) Rabi	"	4125	4198	4530	4850
	TOTAL—3	"	11985	12106	12390	12910
	4. Area under oilseeds					
	(a) Sesamum	"	500	363	380	380
	(b) Ground nut	"	345	243	270	285
	(c) Rape and mustard	"	395	346	300	390
	(d) Linseed	"	120	88	100	95
	(e) Castorseed	"	..	2	..	..
	TOTAL—4	"	1360	1042	1050	1150
	5. High Yielding Varieties—Area covered	'000 Hectares				
	(a) Paddy	"	50	45	50	85
(b) Jowar	"	10	10	10	15	
(c) Maize	"	30	32	30	35	
(d) Bajra	"	450	436	450	950	
(e) Wheat	"	1050	830	1050	1395	
TOTAL—5	"	1590	1353	1590	2480	
2. Dairy	1. Dairy plants (Level)	Nos.	4	3	4	10
	2. Chilling Plants (Level)	"	13	6	13	25
	3. Feed Mills (Level)	"	1	..	1	4
	4. Dairy Cooperative Societies (Level)	"	1879	1460	1879	3200
	5. Members of Dairy Cooperative Societies (Level)	"	93200	75075	93200	200000
	6. Milk collection—average per day	'000 lit. per day.	323	224	323	700
	7. Feed distribution	Tonnes	..	10709	8900	150000
	8. A.I. done	Nos.	..	95177	65000	450000
	9. Mobile and emergency veterinary units (Level)	Nos.	46	30	46	100
	10. Cattle Breeding Farms (Level)	"	1	1	1	2
3. Forestry	1. Rehabilitation of degraded forests					
	(a) Fencing of felled coupes	'000 Hectares	32	27	32	32
	(b) Cultural operations	"	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
	2. Shelterbelt plantation-Plantation	Hectares	..	25	325	3925
	3. Re-forestation of degraded forests-plantation	"	..	3100	9100	44300
	4. Mixed Plantation on waste lands and Panchayat Lands	"	..	..	1600	12600
	5. Afforestation in RCP area—					
(a) Plantation	"	..	4615	6015	6327	
(b) Pasture development	"	..	15500	21000	35000	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	6. Afforestation in Chambal Area	Hectares	1000	650	1000	1000
	7. Farm forestry seedlings	Lakh Numbers	..	..	..	30
4. Irrigation	Area under major and medium irrigation	'000 Hectares	307	240	67	880
	(a) New area (potential)	"	1504	1437	1504	2317
	(b) Total potential available (cumulative)	"	1084	1057	1084	1429
	(c) Utilisation gross (cumulative)	"				
5. Power	1. Installed capacity (Level)	MW	1159.00	906.50	1159.00	2120.00
	2. Electricity sold ((Level)	MU	3751	2286	3751	5911
	3. Rural electrification					
	(a) Village/localities electrified (Level)	Nos.	11606	10166	11606	18266
	(b) Wells energised (Level)	"	147061	128961	147061	246961
6. Industries	1. Small Scale-Industries					
	(a) Units established	'000 Nos.	18	14	4	30
	(b) Persons employed	Lakh Nos.	1.25	1.00	0.25	1.96
	2. Industrial Estates/Areas (Industries Department)					
	(a) Industrial Areas (functioning)	Nos.	15	15	15	15
	(b) Industrial Estates (functioning)	"	11	11	11	11
	3. Handloom Industry production	Million Metres	..	5016.6	4502.5	13015.00
	4. Khadi and Village Industries					
	(a) Production (by the end of the final year)					
	(i) Cotton Khadi	Rs. in Lakhs	220.00	210.00	220.00	500.00
	(ii) Woollen Khadi	"	925.00	725.00	925.00	2000.00
	(iii) Village Industries	"	1000.00	850.00	1000.00	1565.60
	(b) Employment (by the end of the final year)					
	(i) Khadi	Lakh Nos.	1.28	1.04	1.28	1.99
	(ii) Village Industries	"	0.38	0.31	0.38	0.73
7. State Enterprises	1. Production of finished leather	Lakh Sq. ft.	..	17.73	24.00	198.00
	2. Production of Sodium Sulphate	'000 Tonnes	..	2.85	0.80	3.40
	3. Expansion of cane crushing capacity of Sugar Mill, Ganganagar	Tonnes per day	..	1000	1000	1300
8. Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation	1. Trade Centre					
	(i) Branches-new	No.	2	..	2	6
	(ii) Gross annual turnover	Rs. in lakhs	..	150	200	1000
	(iii) Annual increase in export turnover through trade centre	"	25	..	25	150
	2. Carpet training Centres					
	(i) Centres	Nos.	75	..	75	375
	(ii) Trainees	"	3750	..	3750	18750
	(iii) Looms	"	1125	..	1125	5625
	(iv) Production capacity of carpets	Lakh Sq. ft.	2.43	..	2.43	12.15

9. Rajasthan Financial Corporation

Advancement of long-term loans to industrial units—

	(i) Amount sanctioned	Rs. in crores	43.49	31.49	12.00	100.00
	(ii) Amount disbursed	"	23.96	16.96	7.00	70.00
	(iii) Units to be assisted	Number	2106	1506	600	5000
10. Mining	1. Intensive Prospecting					
	(a) Investigation projects	Number	42	32	10	55
	(b) Reconnaissance	Sq. Km.	..	20000	3000	20000
	2. Quarry Improvement-Parties benefited	No.	..	104	5	80
	3. Loans to small scale mining lessees	No.	169	139	30	200
	4. Approach roads to mines and quarries	Kms.	..	55	30	200
	5. Phosphate mining beneficiation of Jhamarkotra-drilling	Metres	21583	16583	5000	15000
	6. Jhamarkotra Rock Phosphate					
	(a) Production of ore	Lakh tonnes	..	61.97	32.00	253.00
	(b) Despatches	"	..	15.61	5.50	26.50
11. Roads	1. State highways	Kms.	45	42	3	43
	2. Major district roads	Kms.	440	430	10	70
	3. Other district roads	Kms.	1904	1697	207	5223
	4. Village roads	Kms	2282	2040	242	7545
	5. Total roads-surfaced	Kms.	4671	4209	462	12881
	6. Villages not connected by roads					
	(a) Total number of villages in the State	Nos.	..	28619		
	(b) Total number of village with population of 1,500 & above	"	1548	1609	1548	..
	(c) Total number of villages with population of 1500 & above within 2 km. of metalled road	"	189	210	189	..
	(d) Total No. of villages with population of 1500 & above within 5 kms. of metalled roads.	"	355	394	355	..
	(e) Total number of villages with population above 1500 not connected to a market by metalled road	"	733	814	733	..
12. Education	A. Elementary Education					
	1. Classes I—V (age-group 6—11)					
	(i) Enrolment					
	(a) Boys	'000 No.	1983	1843	1933	2347
	(b) Girls	"	659	599	659	1628
	TOTAL	"	2642	2442	2642	4475
	(ii) Percentage of age-group					
	(a) Boys	Percent	86.33	83.35	86.33	115.97
	(b) Girls	"	30.84	29.95	30.84	70.84
	TOTAL	"	59.59	57.99	59.59	94.15
	2. Classes VI—VIII (age-group 11—14)					
	(i) Enrolment					
	(a) Boys	'000 No.	566	515	566	962
	(b) Girls	"	161	123	161	473
	TOTAL	"	727	638	727	1435

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(ii) Percentage of age-group						
(a) Boys	Percent	44.32	41.04	44.32	70.42	
(b) Girls	"	13.87	10.86	13.87	37.16	
TOTAL	"	29.82	26.72	29.82	54.38	
B. Secondary Education						
1. Classes IX—X (age-group 14—15)						
(i) Enrolment	'000 No.	232	208	232	395	
(a) Boys	"	60	45	60	178	
(b) Girls	"					
TOTAL	"	292	253	292	573	
(ii) Percentage of age-group	Percent	29.22	26.80	29.22	45.40	
(a) Boys	"	8.38	6.47	8.38	22.25	
(b) Girls	"					
TOTAL	"	19.34	17.19	19.34	34.31	
2. Class XI						
(i) Enrolment in General education	'000 No.	57	51	57	97	
(a) Boys	"	13	10	13	40	
(b) Girls	"					
TOTAL	"	70	61	70	137	
C. Enrolment in vocational courses						
(i) Post-elementary stage	No.	..	..	..	..
(ii) Post-high school stage	"	..	..	..	15000	
D. Enrolment in part-time/continuation courses						
(i) Age-group 6-11 years	'000 No.	90	6	90	1185	
(ii) Age-group 11-14 years	"	45	8	45	498	
E. Teachers						
(i) Primary schools	No.	43750	42450	43750	63450	
(ii) Middle schools	"	44477	43462	44477	58562	
(iii) High/Higher Secondary schools	"	31360	31253	31360	36103	
F. Adult Education						
(i) No. of participants 15-35 years	'000 No.	200	78	200	4250	
(ii) No. of centres	No.	2200	2200	2200	2200	
(a) Central	"	6800	400	6800	72800	
(b) State	"					
G. Libraries :						
(i) State library	No.	1	1	1	1	
(ii) Divisional libraries	"	5	5	5	5	
(iii) District libraries	"	24	24	24	24	
(iv) Tehsil libraries	"	9	9	9	9	
(v) Block libraries	"	..	..	..	232	
(vi) Village libraries	"	..	..	..	18000	

H. University Education (excluding correspondence courses)						
Enrolment						
(a)	Pre-degree level	'000 No.	3	3	3	3
(b)	First degree level	"	80	75	80	122
(c)	Post-graduate level	"	17	16	17	21
I. Enrolment in correspondence courses						
(a)	Pre-degree level	'000 No.	..	..	..	..
(b)	First degree level	"	2.8	2.5	2.8	4.0
(c)	Post-graduate level	"	7.6	7.5	7.6	8.0
J. Technical Education (annual intake)						
(a)	Diploma courses	No.	865	805	865	1000
(b)	Degree courses	No.	580	530	580	600
11. Medical & Health						
1. Hospitals & Dispensaries (Level)						
(i) Allopathic						
(a) Urban						
	(i) Hospitals	No.	138	138	138	142
	(ii) Dispensaries & aid posts	"	243	223	243	247
(b) Rural						
	(i) Hospitals	No.	23	23	23	23
	(ii) Dispensaries & aid posts	"	703	673	703	703
(ii) Ayurvedic						
(a) Urban						
	(i) Urban	No.	226	226	226	340
	(b) Rural	"	2170	2164	2170	2520
2. Beds (Level)						
(i) Allopathic						
	(a) Urban	No.	13113	12715	13113	15901
	(b) Rural	"	3866	3760	3866	5660
(ii) Ayurvedic						
	(a) Urban	"	580	580	580	670
3. Primary Health Centres (Level)						
	(i) Main Centres	No.	232	232	232	232
	(ii) Sub-Centres	"	2120	1824	2120	5360
4. Training of nurses/LHV						
	(i) Institutes	No.	12	12	12	17
	(ii) Annual Intake	"	410	410	410	810*
	(iii) Annual Out-turn	"	410	410	410	810
5. Control of diseases						
	(i) T.B. Clinics (Total)	No.	26	26	26	26
	(ii) Leprosy Control Units (Total)	"	2	2	2	2
	(iii) V.D. Clinics (Total)	"	5	5	5	5
	(iv) S.E.T. Centres (Total)	"	50	50	50	50
	(v) Maternity and Child Welfare Centres (Level)	"	93	93	93	123
6. Medical Education						
	(i) Medical Colleges	No.	5	5	5	5
	(ii) Annual Intake	"	550	550	550	550
7. Family Welfare						
	(i) Rural Family Welfare Centres	No.	232	232	232	268
	(ii) District Family Welfare Bureau	"	26	26	26	26
	(iii) Urban Family Welfare Centres**	"	144	144	144	164

* Including increased capacity (190) in the existing institutions.

** Including 6 Centres run by Voluntary Organisations.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(iv) Post Partum centres	No.	28	23	28	48
	(v) ANM training schools	"	17	17	17	22
14. Water Supply	A. Urban Water Supply					
	1. Water Supply Schemes					
	(i) Towns covered	No.	8	8	..	All towns
	(ii) Population benefited	'000 No.	100	100	..	Covered
	2. Reorganisation of schemes	No.	20	20	..	30
	3. Augmentation of schemes	No.	10	..	10	50
	B. Urban Sanitation					
	1. Sewerage schemes	No.	1	..	1	6
	2. Drainage schemes	No.	6	4	2	8
	C. Rural Water Supply					
	1. Piped Water Supply Schemes including hand-pumps					
	Villages covered	No.	2611	2011	600	20847
	2. Dug Wells					
	Wells completed	No.	1570	1220	350	2490
15. Housing	1. Subsidised Industrial Housing	No. of houses	196	196	..	187
	2. Low Income Group Housing	"	1360	1040	320	1600
	3. Middle Income Group Housing	"	240	200	40	220
	4. Rental Housing Scheme	"	700	300	400	725
	5. Slum Clearance	No.	233	150	83	663
	6. Land acquisition and intensive urban development	Hectares	250	200	50	1000
	7. Provision of house sites in rural areas-development/construction of houses	'000 No.	12	7	5	405
16. Urban Development	1. Town and regional planning Master Plan and regional plan preparation	No.	19	15	4	20
	2. Environmental improvement in slum areas—persons benefited	'000 No.	157	113	44	275
17. Craftsmen training	(i) Institutions					
	(a) Existing	No.	15	15	16	16
	(b) New	"	1	1	..	4
	(ii) Intake					
	(a) Existing	No.	3460	3208	3460	4000
	(b) New	"	..	252	..	1000
	(iii) Out-turn					
	(a) Existing	No.	2000	1700	2000	2500
	(b) New	"	..	100	..	500
18. Welfare of Backward classes	(a) Pre-matric education incentives					
	(i) Scholarships/stipends to students	No.	15238	12300	2938	47138
	(b) Economic aid					
	(i) For Agriculture-persons—benefited	"	32033	27728	4305	28280
	(ii) For Cottage industry (including mining)—persons benefited	No.	827	425	402	6600
	(c) Housing grant—persons benefited	No.	2557	1717	840	3200

TABLE—4 OUTLAY AND TARGETS, 1978-83

Revised Minimum Needs Programme

Location : Districts/Towns/ Villages	Name of Scheme	V Plan 1974-79 Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	1974-78 Actual expendi- ture (Rs. in lakhs)	1978-79 Approved outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	1978-83 proposed outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical Targets					
						Item	Unit	Achie- vement in 1974-78	Targets in 1978-79	Likely achieve- ment in 1978-79	Propo- sed target 1978-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
All Districts	Water & Power Development										
	1. Power					(i) Villages elec- trified	No.	878	650	650	4250
	Rural electrification	1400.00	1000.00	400.00	5500.00	(ii) Wells ener- gised	„	2343	2000	2000	40000
	Transport & Communication										
	2. Rural roads										
R.C.P. area	(a) RCP area roads										
	(i) World Bank	745.27	545.27	200.00	200.00*	Construction of roads	Kms.	243	105	105	105
	(ii) Other than World Bank	150.00	100.00	50.00	50.00*						
Chambal area	(b) Chambal area roads	740.15	540.15	200.00	200.00*	„	„	108	70	70	70
All Districts	(c) Other roads	670.57	400.30	270.27	9627.57	„	„	331	185	185	8507
	TOTAL—Rural Roads	2305.99	1585.72	720.27	10077.57						
	Social & Community Services										
All Districts	3. Education										
	(a) Elementary Education										
	1. Pre-primary education	1.56	0.90	0.66	0.66						
	2. Expansion of facilities (sala- ries and non-teacher cost)										
	A. Full time										
	(i) Classes I—V	498.44	310.72	187.72	3615.00	1. Schools	No.	2052	800	800	5600
						2. Staff-teachers	„	2625	1300	1300	21000
	(ii) Classes VI—VIII	2335.74	1693.02	642.72	2794.00	1. Schools	„	1868	100	100	1100
						2. Staff	„	9685	1015	1015	15100
						(i) teachers	„	1869	100	100	1100
						(ii) Other than teachers (Part-time)	„				
	Sub-Total (A)	2834.18	2003.74	830.44	6409.00						
	B. Non-formal education (Part-time)										
	(i) Classes I—V	..	..	..	587.00	1. Centres	No.	..	..	..	39500
						2. Students	Lakh No.	0.06	0.90	0.90	11.85
	(ii) Classes VI—VIII	26.76	20.09	6.67	249.00	1. Centres	No.	450	450	450	7100
						2. Students	Lakh No.	0.08	0.45	0.45	4.98
	Sub-Total (B)	26.76	20.09	6.67	836.00						
	TOTAL—(2)	2860.94	2023.83	837.11	7245.00						

* From 1979-80 and onwards CAD roads will be outside M.N.P.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3. Incentives											
(i)	Free books & stationery	1.00	..	1.00	160.00	Students	'000 No	..	1	1	1600
(ii)	Uniforms	1.50	..	1.50	480.00	"	"	..	1	1	1600
(iii)	Attendance scholarships	..	..	..	400.00	"	"	..	..	..	800
(iv)	Others										
(a)	Incentives to children & matching share for Education cess	31.94	26.09	5.85	218.75	Blocks	No.	232	232	232	232
(b)	Play centres	..	..	..	240.00	Play centres	No.	..	..	..	6000
(c)	Games & sports	10.49	8.24	2.25	2.25	Coaches	No.	7	(7)	(7)	(7)
	Sub Total (iv)	42.43	34.33	8.10	461.00						
	TOTAL—(3)	44.93	34.33	10.60	1501.00						
4. Construction of buildings											
(i)	Class room/School buildings	16.86	14.09	2.77	1200.00	School buildings	No.	61	9	9	1800
(ii)	Extension of existing buildings	..	..	..	1000.00	Class rooms	No.	..	..	..	25000
(iii)	Teacher quarters	..	..	..	600.00	Quarters	No.	..	..	..	3000
(iv)	Office buildings	..	..	..	200.00	Office buildings	No.	..	..	..	50
	TOTAL—(4)	16.86	14.09	2.77	3000.00						
5. Ashram schools											
(i)	Buildings	..	..	..	60.00	Buildings	No.	..	..	..	20
(ii)	Other expenses	..	..	..	30.00	Students	"	..	..	..	1000
	TOTAL—(5)	..	..	..	90.00						
6. Quality improvement											
(i)	Socially useful productive experience	0.16	0.16	..	90.00	Schools	No.	..	..	..	6000
(ii)	Preparation/production of text books	..	..	..	8.00						
(iii)	Strengthening of science education (Science equipment)	8.43	6.55	1.88	90.00	Kits supplied	No.	1675	570	570	6500
(iv)	Others										
(a)	Furniture & equipment	20.24	6.54	13.70	600.00						
(b)	Radio to schools	..	..	..	62.00						
(c)	School complex	..	..	..	100.00						
(d)	School libraries	..	..	..	400.00						
	Sub Total—(iv)	20.24	6.54	13.70	1162.00						
	TOTAL—(6)	28.83	13.25	15.58	1350.00						
7. Other programmes (including administration & supervision)											
(i)	Direction	16.62	12.05	4.57	25.00	Staff	No.	24	6	6	250
(ii)	Inspection	51.80	37.18	14.62	325.00	Staff	"	142	31	31	500
(iii)	E.E.Os etc.	4.42	2.04	2.38	40.00	Staff	"	10	20	20	134
	TOTAL (7)	72.84	51.27	21.57	390.00						
8. Teachers Education (Elementary Stage)											
(i)	Pre-service institutional training	90.56	68.91	21.65	99.74	1. Schools 2. Staff	No. No.	11 226	11 226	(11) (226)	15 345
(ii)	Pre-service training through correspondence	1.97	1.21	0.76	0.76	Staff	No.	11	11	(11)	(11)

(iii)	In-service training	4.72	9.72	1.00	100.00	1. Courses 2. Trainees	No. No.	6 450	6 450	6 450	500 25000
(iv)	Improvement of training institutions	..	..	..	9.00	Schools	No.	..	..	..	30
(v)	Educational Technology Project	3.51	1.01	2.50	2.50						
(vi)	State Institute of Education (a) SCERT	7.12	3.32	3.80	42.00	1. Building 2. Staff 3. Films/kits	No. No. No.	.. 3 ..	.. 7(10) ..	.. 7(10) ..	1 25 8000
	(b) Curriculum	..	..	..	5.00						
	(c) Publications	..	..	..	5.00						
	(d) Research project	..	..	..	5.00						
	(e) Library	..	..	..	5.00						
	(f) Seminar & conferences	..	..	..	5.00						
(vii)	State Board of Teacher Education	..	..	..	10.00	Board	No.	..	..	..	1
	Sub Total--(8)	107.88	78.17	29.71	289.00						
	Total—Elementary Education	3133.84	2215.84	918.00	13865.66						

All Districts

4.	Adult Education										
1.	Literacy in rural and urban areas				1450.00	1. Centres 2. Adults	No. '000 No.	1600 48	9000 200	9000 200	75000 4250
2.	Experimental programme (Survey, publicity etc.)				82.00	1. Staff 2. Film library	No. No.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	232 1
3.	Production of literature & follow-up materials				409.00	1. Library centres 2. Continuing Education centres	No. No.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	232 18000
4.	Libraries District and rural	43.91	13.18	30.73	138.00	1. Libraries 2. Library buildings/Addl. Education buildings	No. No.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	232 20
5.	Assistance to voluntary organisations				55.00	Voluntary Agencies assisted	No.	..	..	..	N.F.
6.	Training and orientation				11.00	1. Training courses 2. Resource Persons	No.	..	..	..	20 150
7.	Administration & Supervision				70.00	1. Boards 2. Staff	No. "	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	27 60
8.	Other Programmes—Evaluation & Research				10.00						
	TOTAL—Adult Education	43.91	13.18	30.73	2225.00						

All Districts

5.	Medical—Allopathy										
A.	Buildings										
(i)	Spill-over works										
(a)	Construction of existing sub-centre buildings	75.69	40.84	23.25	50.66	Completion of sub-centre buildings	No.	52	(217)	(217)	217
(b)	PHC main building	5.91	5.91	..	..	Completion of PHC main building	No.	1	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	(c) Construction of staff quarters	43.79	24.89	18.90	47.40	Completion of staff quarters	No.	42	191	(191)	191
	(ii) New construction works										
	(a) Addl. accommodation for upgradation of PHCs into 30-bedded referral hospitals	..	..	..	166.50	Addl. accommodation in PHCs for upgradation into 30-bedded referral hospitals	No.	..	..	..	45
	(b) Addl. accommodation for increase in bed strength in PHCs	..	..	..	34.70	PHCs covered	No.	..	..	..	174
	(c) Construction of Addl. sub-centre buildings	..	..	11.60	667.75	Addl. sub-centre buildings	No.	..	132	(132)	3438
	(d) Construction of buildings for subsidiary health centres	..	..	..	350.00	Buildings for subsidiary health centres	No.	..	..	..	425
	TOTAL—A	125.39	71.64	53.75	1317.01						
	B. Staff & Drugs										
	(i) Drugs in existing PHCs and sub-centres	262.60	199.88	62.72	264.32	(i) PHCs benefited	No.	232	232	232	232
						(ii) Sub-centres benefited	..	1824	1824	1824	1824
	(ii) Drugs and staff in additional sub-centres	13.23	..	13.23	405.91	Addl. sub-centres benefited	No.	..	296	296	3536
	(iii) Drugs & staff in subsidiary health centres	..	..	..	421.88	Subsidiary health centres benefited	No.	..	..	..	425
	(iv) Staff in PHCs for increase in bed strength	..	..	..	40.98	Staff in PHCs	No.	..	..	..	174
	(v) Provision for LHV	..	..	..	65.15	Staff	No.	..	..	..	664
	(vi) Replacement of vehicles in PHCs	..	..	..	80.00	Replacement of vehicles	No.	..	..	..	130
	TOTAL—B	275.83	199.88	75.95	1278.24						
	C. Upgradation of PHCs into 30-bedded referral hospitals—equipment, staffs and drugs					PHCs to be up-graded	No.	8	5	5	50
	TOTAL—Medical	439.09	290.79	148.30	2840.00						
	6. Rural Water Supply										
	(i) Direction & Administration										
	(a) Rural piped water supply schemes	581.85	463.35	118.50	5110.00						
	(ii) Works										
	(a) Rural piped water supply/handpump schemes	2932.10	2246.60	685.50	38305.00	Villages covered	No.	1861	300	300	19340
	(b) Wells Programme	49.50	31.50	18.00	125.00	Wells constructed	No.	1220	350	350	2490
	R.C.P. area										
	(iii) Diggis in RCP area					Construction of diggias	No.	54	17	17	46
	(a) Sanitary diggias through PWD	140.46	107.46	33.00	89.00						

	(b) Conventional diggiss												
	(i) Bigger villages through PHED	24.18	9.60	14.58	66.00	Construction of diggiss	No.	122	56	56	144		
	(ii) Other villages through PWD	97.99	67.57	30.42									
	Sub-Total (iii)	262.63	184.63	78.00	155.00								
	TOTAL—Rural Water Supply	3826.08	2926.08	900.00	43695.00								
All Districts	7. House-sites for landless rural labour (including village housing cell)	20.37	10.00	10.37+	3100.00	House-sites developed/subsidy for construction of houses	No.	7008	5400	5400	405000		
6 Cities	8. Environmental improvement in slum areas	234.75	169.28	65.47*	500.00	Cities covered	No.	3	6	6*	3006		
All Districts	9. Nutrition												
	1. Direction & Administration												
	(i) Nutrition Bureau	9.34	6.59	2.75	10.00								
	(ii) Applied Nutrition Programme	32.08	25.48	6.60	53.12	No. of Blocks	No.	8	2	2	10		
	2. Programme for pregnant & lactating mothers and pre-school children												
	(i) WFP	21.00	14.70	6.30	17.10	No of beneficiaries (level)	No.	70000	70000	70000	100000		
	(ii) ICDS	32.60	5.40	27.20	163.78	"	"	21100	41100	41100	91100		
	(iii) SNP	8.35	8.35	..	456.00	"	"	291515	291515	291515	583500		
	3. Mid-day Meals Programme	..	..	..	500.00	"	"	337000	337000	337000	837000		
	TOTAL—Nutrition	103.37	60.52	42.85	1200.00								
	TOTAL—RMNP	11507.40	8271.41	3235.99	83003.23								

* During 1978-79 only Rs. 40.00 lakhs were earmarked under MNP. Rs. 25.47 lakhs were for cities not covered under MNP. These cities are also proposed to be covered under RMNP during 1978-83. As such the entire amount has been shown under RMNP.

+ During 1978-79 only Rs. 8.00 lakhs were earmarked under MNP.

N.B.—1. During 1978-79 the allocation for Adult education has not been earmarked under MNP. However, this has been included in the outlay for 1978-83 under RMNP.

2. Beneficiaries under Nutrition programme are both for plan and non-plan.

TABLE-5 SCHEMEWISE OUTLAY, 1978-83

Tribal Area Sub-plan

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector	Expenditure 1974-78				Outlay 1978-79			Proposed Outlay 1978-83		
	State Plan	SCA	CSS	Total	State Plan	SCA	Total	State Plan	SCA	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES										
1. Agriculture Production										
(a) Land Reforms	1.42	5.50	..	6.92	4.50	25.50	30.00	27.00	40.00	67.00
(b) Crop Husbandry										
(i) Agriculture extension and Research Project	12.58	13.21	7.06	32.85	32.65	..	32.65	300.00	49.30	349.30
(ii) Demonstration	1.99	..	..	1.99	0.60	1.00	1.60	3.00	5.00	8.00
(iii) Subsidy on inputs—Compost development	1.26	13.60	..	14.86	..	6.50	6.50	..	25.00	25.00
(iv) Plant protection equipment	0.50	..	..	0.50	1.00	..	1.00	5.00	..	5.00
(v) Roving Surveillance unit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.97	..	7.97
(vi) Development of cotton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.00	..	2.00
(vii) Multiple cropping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.00	..	2.00
(viii) Horticulture development	..	..	..	..	..	5.00	5.00	..	20.00	20.00
(ix) Others—Statistical Planning machinery and revitalisation of agriculture extension & research project (Udaipur University)	0.76	1.00	9.40	11.16	1.03	10.70	11.73	2.03	10.70	12.73
Sub-Total—(b)	17.09	27.81	16.46	61.36	35.28	23.20	58.48	322.00	110.00	432.00
TOTAL—1	18.51	33.31	16.46	68.28	39.78	48.70	88.48	349.00	150.00	499.00
2. Minor Irrigation										
(i) Ground Water Department	0.83	18.46	..	19.29	16.00	5.00	21.00	30.00	130.00	160.00
(ii) ARDC Schemes	6.50	..	..	6.50	..	..	..	15.00	..	15.00
(iii) Debenture support	13.31	..	..	13.31	..	..	..	30.00	..	30.00
(iv) Minor Irrigation works—Irrigation Department	128.52	362.81	..	491.33	42.97	100.00	142.97	500.00	500.00	1000.00
TOTAL—2	149.16	381.27	..	530.43	58.97	105.00	163.97	575.00	630.00	1205.00
3. Soil Conservation										
(i) Agriculture Department	..	5.05	..	5.05	..	7.00	7.00	5.00	30.00	35.00
(ii) Forest Department	7.18	2.28	..	9.46	1.73	..	1.73	5.00	..	5.00
TOTAL—3	7.18	7.33	..	14.51	1.73	7.00	8.73	10.00	30.00	40.00
4. Animal Husbandry										
(i) Supervisory Staff	1.02	1.39	..	2.41	0.62	1.03	1.65	5.62	3.03	8.65
(ii) Hospitals and Dispensaries	7.06	..	..	7.06	2.00	..	2.00	34.11	20.00	54.11
(iii) Veterinary aid post	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.00	..	2.00
(iv) Mobile Unit	1.15	1.45	..	2.60	1.50	1.49	2.99	1.50	21.49	22.99
(v) Eradication of rinderpest	2.43	..	..	2.43	0.80	..	0.80	0.80	..	0.80
(vi) Cattle Breeding Farm	1.36	..	..	1.36	0.36	..	0.36	7.86	..	7.86
(vii) Key village scheme	3.13	6.21	..	9.34	2.57	13.09	15.66	2.57	13.09	15.66

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(viii) Intensive poultry development blocks	..	9.14	..	9.14	..	1.55	1.55	..	8.55	8.55	
(ix) Setting up of Poultry unit	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	1.00	
(x) Poultry diagnostic-cum feed analytical laboratory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.00	5.00	15.00	
(xi) Chick rearing centre	..	..	..	..	..	2.00	2.00	..	9.00	9.00	
(xii) Fodder development	..	2.30	..	2.30	..	0.84	0.84	..	1.84	1.84	
(xiii) Goat development	..	0.15	..	0.15	..	..	..	..	2.00	2.00	
(xiv) Live stock shows and marketing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.50	3.50	5.00	
(xv) Cross bred calf rearing (subsidy)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.50	2.50	
(xvi) Vaccination against foot and mouth diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.50	0.50	
(xvii) Training	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.04	8.50	20.54	
(xviii) Sheep & Wool Development											
(a) Opening of new Sheep and Wool Office at Banswara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.00	..	6.00	
(b) Extension Centre-cum-A.I. Centre at Dungarpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.00	..	4.00	
(xix) Buildings	..	5.53	..	5.53	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL—4		16.15	26.17	..	42.32	7.85	20.00	27.85	88.00	100.00	188.00
5. Dairy Development											
(i) Dairy plant and chilling centres											
(a) Dairy Plant, Udaipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24.00	16.00	40.00	
(b) Chilling Centre, Banswara	..	7.20	..	7.20	..	5.00	5.00	..	32.00	32.00	
(c) Chilling Centre, Dungarpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40.00	40.00	
(ii) Cattle Development											
(a) Cattle development, Banswara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.00	14.00	22.00	
(b) Cattle development, Dungarpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.00	14.00	22.00	
(c) Cattle development, Udaipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.00	20.00	30.00	
(d) Training	..	17.00	..	17.00	..	..	..	..	14.00	14.00	
TOTAL—5	..	24.20	..	24.20	..	5.00	5.00	50.00	150.00	200.00	
5. Fisheries											
(i) Supervisory staff-strengthening thereof	2.21	8.67	..	10.88	1.30	3.79	5.09	1.30	3.79	5.09	
(ii) Assistant to cooperative/private pisciculturist	0.40	8.29	..	8.69	0.50	4.71	5.21	0.50	4.71	5.21	
(iii) Dry bund breeding	1.55	3.17	..	4.72	1.05	3.50	4.55	1.05	3.50	4.55	
(iv) Induced breeding	1.03	..	..	1.03	0.76	..	0.76	..	..	0.76	
(v) Other schemes through the Fisheries Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21.89	18.00	39.89	
TOTAL—6	5.19	20.13	..	25.32	3.61	12.00	15.61	25.00	30.00	55.00	
7. Forestry											
(i) Rehabilitation of degraded forests	22.42	..	..	22.42	10.03	..	10.03	10.03	..	10.03	
(ii) Forest protection	1.42	..	..	1.42	..	..	..	25.00	..	25.00	
(iii) Consolidation, demarcation and settlement	2.74	..	..	2.74	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Reforestation of degraded forests	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70.97	106.00	176.97	
(v) Mixed plantation on waste lands and panchayat lands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.00	..	4.00	
(vi) Shelter belt plantation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.00	..	30.00	
(vii) Restocking of degraded forests in already fenced area	..	4.66	..	4.66	..	4.00	4.00	..	44.00	44.00	
TOTAL—7	26.58	4.66	..	31.24	10.03	4.00	14.03	140.00	150.00	290.00	

* Included in the scheme of intensive poultry development block.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8. (i) DPAP		238.41	..	484.92	723.33	40.83	..	40.83	290.00	..	290.00
(ii) IRD, Samagra Gram Vikas and Growth Centres		115.00	50.00	165.00
9. Command Area Development		20.00	3.00	23.00	500.00	20.00	520.00
10. CD and Panchayats— Training to Panchas and Sarpanchas		4.00	..	4.00
11. Antyodaya		500.00	..	500.00
TOTAL—I		461.18	497.07	501.38	149.63	182.80	204.70	387.50	2646.00	1310.00	3956.00

II. CO-OPERATION

(i) Managerial subsidy to PACS/LAMPS		2.88	..	..	2.88	1.12	..	1.12	10.00	..	10.00
(ii) Purchase of transport vehicles of TADCC/ LAMPS/ marketing societies		..	..	6.42	6.42	0.63	..	0.63	3.13	..	3.13
(iii) Loans to cover overdues to weak banks		..	..	16.51	16.51	..	..	..	20.00	..	20.00
(iv) Opening of branches of CC Banks		4.27	..	..	4.27	0.05	..	0.05	3.00	..	3.00
(v) Share capital to credit institutions		53.33	..	..	53.33	46.85	..	46.85	100.00	..	100.00
(vi) Construction of godowns-PACS/LAMPS/ Marketing Societies—TADCC		2.03	..	8.06	10.03	0.77	..	0.77	6.87	..	6.87
(vii) Small scale processing units		1.57	..	0.28	1.85	..	..	..	5.00	..	5.00
(viii) Purchase of shares of LAMPS		..	..	3.10	5.10	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ix) Share capital contribution		..	108.23	15.00	123.23	..	..	..	..	25.00	25.00
(x) Other schemes		9.88	..	..	9.88	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL—II		73.96	108.23	49.31	231.50	49.42	..	49.42	148.00	25.00	173.00

III. WATER & POWER DEVELOPMENT

1. Irrigation

(i) Somkagdar		70.00	..	..	70.00	123.00	..	123.00	300.82	..	300.82
(ii) Som Kamla Amba		135.00	..	..	135.00	150.00	..	150.00	581.00	..	581.00
(iii) Wagon Diversion		54.50	..	..	54.50	150.00	..	150.00	394.00	..	394.00
(iv) Sei-Diversion		361.66	..	..	361.66	..	..	..	928.18	..	928.18
(v) Mahi Project											
(a) Unit—I		1712.99	..	..	1712.99	525.00	..	525.00	794.00	..	794.00
(b) Unit—II		758.00	..	..	758.00	560.00	..	560.00	1736.00	..	1736.00
(vi) Jakhm		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1452.00	..	1452.00
(vii) Modernisation		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	408.00	..	408.00
(viii) Survey & Investigation		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50.00	..	50.00
TOTAL—1		3092.15	..	..	3092.15	1508.00	..	1508.00	6644.00	..	6644.00

2. Power

(i) Rural Electrification		463.20	..	102.00	565.20	135.00	..	135.00	700.00	..	700.00
(ii) E.H.T. Lines and Transmission		150.64	..	..	150.64	78.00	..	78.00	361.00	..	361.00
(iii) Sub-Transmission		60.00	..	..	60.00	39.00	..	39.00	500.00	30.00	530.00
(iv) Mahi Project											
(a) Continuing schemes-generation		172.28	..	..	172.28	485.00	..	485.00	3810.00	..	3810.00
(b) Extension Schemes (New)-Generation		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1320.00	..	1320.00
(v) Mini Hydel Project—Mt. Abu		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40.00	..	40.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(vi) Survey & Investigation		5.00	..	5.00
TOTAL—2		846.12	..	102.00	948.12	737.00	..	737.00	6736.00	30.00	6766.00
TOTAL—III		3938.27	..	102.00	4040.27	2245.00	..	2245.00	13380.00	30.00	13410.00

IV-INDUSTRY & MINERALS

1. Industries

(i) Large & Medium Industries— Development of industrial areas		12.28	..	..	12.28	3.50	..	3.50	16.50	..	16.50
(ii) Village and Small Scale industries											
(a) District Industries Centres		..	..	..	..	0.50	..	0.50	12.25	..	12.25
(b) Loan to S.S.I		0.94	..	..	0.94	0.30	..	0.30	7.80	..	7.80
(c) Subsidy on power		0.29	..	..	0.29	0.40	..	0.40	7.20	..	7.20
(d) Subsidy on Interest		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.90	..	4.90
(e) Subsidy on purchase of equipment		0.09	..	..	0.09	0.05	..	0.05	1.45	..	1.45
(f) Reimbursement of price preference		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.00	..	7.00
(g) Subsidy to educated unemployed		..	..	..	..	1.00	..	1.00	6.00	..	6.00
(h) Subsidy in backward areas		..	..	..	..	1.50	..	1.50	15.00	..	15.00
(i) Training under master craftsmen		0.21	..	..	0.21	0.10	..	0.10	1.30	..	1.30
(j) Subsidy for industrial areas to other autonomous agencies		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.50	..	9.50
(k) Industrial training-cum-production centre		..	4.00	..	4.00	..	5.00	5.00	7.59	30.00	37.59
(l) Other schemes		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.25	..	14.25
(m) Village and Khadi Industries		1.30	9.95	11.87	23.12	2.00	1.00	3.00	50.00	..	50.00
(n) Handloom		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19.26	..	19.26
(iii) RJMDC Schemes		..	..	..	..	..	10.00	10.00	450.00	170.00	620.00
(iv) RAJSICO Schemes		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.00	..	25.00
TOTAL—1		15.11	13.95	11.87	40.93	9.35	16.00	25.35	655.00	200.00	855.00

2. Minerals

(i) Schemes of Directorate of Mines and Geology		0.96	..	..	0.96	0.65	..	0.65	185.00	..	185.00
(ii) Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3015.00	..	3015.00
TOTAL—2		0.96	..	..	0.96	0.65	..	0.65	3200.00	..	3200.00
TOTAL—IV		16.07	13.95	11.87	41.89	10.00	16.00	26.00	3855.00	200.00	4055.00

V. TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION

1. Roads		488.70	..	..	488.70	220.00	..	220.00	1500.00	..	1500.00
2. Road Transport Corporation		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	..	100.00
3. Tourism		3.79	..	..	3.79	4.00	..	4.00	56.00	..	56.00
TOTAL—V		492.49	..	..	492.49	224.00	..	224.00	1656.00	..	1656.00

VI—SOCIAL & COMMUNITY SERVICES

1. Education

A—Elementary Education

(i) Expansion of facilities (full time) Class I-VIII		145.39	2.82	..	148.21	64.41	6.72	71.13	550.00	83.00	633.00
(ii) Non-formal education (part time) class I-VIII		0.65	1.01	..	1.66	0.83	3.94	4.77	83.00	45.00	128.00
(iii) Incentives		..	3.67	..	3.67	2.50	4.17	6.87	164.00	162.00	326.00
(iv) Incentive to children and matching share for education cess		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22.00	..	22.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(v) Play centres	..	0.86	..	0.86	..	2.56	2.56	24.00	19.00	43.00	
(vi) Construction of buildings											
(a) Class rooms/School buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120.00	50.00	170.00	
(b) Extension of existing buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	..	100.00	
(c) Teacher quarters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60.00	20.00	80.00	
(d) Office buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.00	25.00	45.00	
(e) Hostel building	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48.60	48.60	
(vii) Ashram Schools											
(a) Buildings	..	13.00	..	13.00	..	12.52	12.52	60.00	71.40	131.40	
(b) Other expenses	..	1.87	..	1.87	..	6.00	6.00	30.00	60.00	90.00	
(viii) Quality improvement											
(a) Socially useful productive experience	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00	..	9.00	
(b) Strengthening of science education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00	..	9.00	
(c) Others	10.00	0.50	..	10.50	..	0.50	0.50	116.00	19.00	135.00	
(ix) Other programmes											
(a) Inspectorate	1.22	1.51	..	2.73	0.78	2.48	3.26	30.00	14.00	44.00	
(b) E. E. Os.	..	0.33	..	0.33	..	0.59	0.59	4.00	3.00	7.00	
(c) Special pay to teachers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.00	12.00	
(x) Teachers education	11.31	..	..	11.31	3.31	..	3.31	..	..	..
(xi) School equipment	0.15	2.43	..	2.58	..	9.52	9.52	..	..	..
Sub-Total—A	168.72	28.00	..	196.72	71.83	49.00	120.83	1401.00	632.00	2033.00	

B—Secondary Education

(i) Expansion of upper primary schools to Secondary schools and addition of classes	12.54	..	..	12.54	7.40	..	7.40	129.00	..	129.00	
(ii) Introduction of subjects	0.96	..	..	0.96	0.60	..	0.60	9.00	..	9.00	
(iii) Implementation of 10+2 pattern											
(a) Appointment of teachers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.00	..	3.00	
(b) In-service training to teachers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	..	1.00	
(c) Strengthening of science teaching	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.00	..	4.00	
(d) Extension of school buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.00	..	12.00	
(iv) Vocationalisation of +2 stage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.00	..	10.00	
(v) Incentives											
(a) Transport—School Buses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.00	..	10.00	
(b) Book Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.00	..	2.00	
(vi) Construction of buildings											
(a) Class room	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.00	..	10.00	
(b) Laboratories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00	..	5.00	
(c) Teacher quarters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.00	..	2.00	
(vii) Improvement programme											
(a) Strengthening of science teaching	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.00	..	10.00	
(b) Work experience	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.00	..	2.00	
(c) Other programmes											
(i) School equipment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45.00	..	5.00	
(ii) School libraries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.00	..	10.00	
(iii) Inspection (Asstt. DEO Office)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.00	..	2.00	
Sub-Total—B	13.50	..	..	13.50	8.00	..	8.00	226.00	..	226.00	

C-Adult Education	0.73	..	..	0.73	..	..	..	213.00	..	213.00
D. Physical Education, Games, Sports and Youth Welfare										
Construction of play grounds/stadium/swimming pool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.00	..	20.00
E—Arts and Culture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.00	..	10.00
F—Libraries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00	..	5.00
G—Sanskrit Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.50	..	4.50
H. College Education										
(i) Improvement of existing colleges	5.30*	..	..	5.30*	1.68	..	1.68	6.70	..	6.70
(ii) Introduction of new subjects	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.30	..	2.30
(iii) Hostels for colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.50	..	4.50
(iv) Opening of new colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.00	..	15.00
Sub-total—H	5.30	..	..	5.30	1.68	..	1.68	28.50	..	28.50
TOTAL—1	188.25	28.00	..	216.25	81.51	49.00	130.51	1908.00	632.00	2540.00

2. Modern Medicines										
(i) Making up of deficiencies in existing hospitals	5.24	..	..	5.24	0.79	..	0.79	55.39	..	55.39
(ii) Upgradation of district hospitals (Banswara)	6.84	..	..	6.84	7.42	..	7.42	12.37	..	12.37
(iii) Specialist services	5.39	..	..	5.39	1.96	..	1.96	7.44	..	7.44
(iv) Extended medical care	6.68	..	..	6.68	2.17	..	2.17	2.17	..	2.17
(v) Opening of new dispensaries & aid posts	6.01	..	..	6.01	8.67	..	8.67	8.67	..	8.67
(vi) Maternity and child health	0.98	..	..	0.98	0.49	..	0.49	3.39	..	3.39
(vii) Strengthening of the machinery for prevention of food adulteration	1.23	..	..	1.23	0.72	..	0.72	0.72	..	0.72
(viii) Drug Control	0.15	..	..	0.15	0.32	..	0.32	0.32	..	0.32
(ix) Minimum Needs Programme										
(a) Buildings										
(i) Construction of staff quarters	2.48	..	..	2.48	1.43	..	1.43	6.50	..	6.50
(ii) Construction of sub-centres	3.66	..	..	3.66	5.00	..	5.00	43.97	..	43.97
(iii) Addl. accommodation for upgradation of PHCs into 30-bedded referral hospitals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.90
(iv) Addl. accommodation for increase in bed strength in PHCs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.90	..	4.00
(v) Subsidiary health centres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40.00	..	40.00
(b) Staff and drugs										
(i) Drugs to existing PHCs and sub centres	15.90	..	..	15.90	7.61	..	7.61	29.37	..	29.37
(ii) Drugs & staff to additional sub-centres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.60	..	10.60
(iii) Addl. staff in PHCs for increase in bed strength	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.83	..	0.83
(iv) Subsidiary health centres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26.40	..	26.40
(c) Upgradation of PHCs into 30-bedded referral hospitals	1.00	..	..	1.00	2.66	..	2.66	8.96	..	8.96
(d) Others	3.81	..	154.61	158.42	..	..	..	53.00	..	53.00
(e) Mini-health centres	..	..	..	..	..	6.00	6.00	..	80.00	80.00
TOTAL—2	59.37	..	154.61	213.98	39.24	6.00	45.24	323.00	80.00	403.00

* Including NSS and student welfare activities.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3. Ayurved											
(i) Strengthening of administrative setup		2.57	..	..	2.57	0.94	..	0.94	2.23	..	2.23
(ii) Opening of dispensaries		6.33	..	..	6.33	7.97	..	7.97	37.32	..	37.32
(iii) Consolidation of existing dispensaries		0.61	..	..	0.61	0.70	0.50	1.20	4.80	..	..
(iv) Training of compounders		1.50	1.50	..	25.00	29.80
(v) Mobile dispensaries		1.65	..	1.65
TOTAL—3		9.51	..	..	9.51	9.61	2.00	11.61	46.00	25.00	71.00
4. Rural Water Supply		158.53	..	6.50	165.03	20.00	6.00	36.00	800.00	100.00	900.00
5. Urban Water Supply		20.00	..	20.00
6. Information and Publicity		0.97	2.82	..	3.79	0.41	1.00	1.41	12.00	1.00	13.00
7. Housing											
(i) Rural House Sites		300.00	..	300.00
(ii) Rental Housing		6.50	..	..	6.50	2.00	..	2.00	30.00	..	30.00
(iii) LIGH		15.14	..	..	15.14	1.00	..	3.00	15.00	..	15.00
(iv) MIGH		3.96	..	..	3.96	1.5	..	1.25	6.00	..	5.00
(v) Industrial Housing		5.00	..	5.00
(vi) House building advance to Govt. Servants		10.00	..	10.00
(vii) Housing Board		107.00	..	107.00
TOTAL—7		25.60	..	..	25.60	6.25	..	6.25	473.00	..	473.00
8. Labour and Labour Welfare											
(a) Employment		0.25	1.41	..	1.66	0.12	1.90	1.12	10.00	5.00	15.00
(b) Craftsmen training	
(i) ITI Banswara		6.98	..	..	6.98	3.02	..	3.02	3.02	..	3.02
(ii) Establishment of new ITIs.	
(a) Dungarpur		5.99	..	5.99
(b) Pratapgarh		5.99	..	5.99
(iii) Conducting of special courses		..	8.93	..	8.93	..	3.00	3.00	10.00	13.00	23.00
(iv) Stipend to scheduled-tribe students		..	0.56	..	0.56	..	1.30	1.30	..	5.30	5.30
(v) Hostels		..	2.05	..	2.05	..	0.70	0.70	..	6.70	6.70
(vi) Construction of ITI buildings		..	2.00	..	2.00	..	..	..	..	40.00	40.00
Sub-total (b)		6.98	13.54	..	20.52	3.02	5.00	8.02	25.00	65.00	90.00
TOTAL—8		7.23	14.95	..	22.18	3.14	6.00	9.14	35.00	70.00	105.00
9. Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes											
A. Welfare of scheduled castes											
(a) Scholarship to pre-matric students including those of ITIs.		3.44	..	..	3.44	0.40	..	0.40	8.00	..	8.00
(b) Economic development	
(i) Stipend to unemployed graduates and post-graduates		2.12	..	..	2.12	0.14	..	0.14	2.50	..	2.50
(ii) Payment of interest on loans given to cultivators		3.72	..	..	3.72	1.82	..	1.82	11.59	..	11.50
Sub-total—A		9.28	..	..	9.28	2.36	..	2.36	22.00	..	22.00

B. Welfare of scheduled tribes

(a) Education										
(i) Scholarships to pre-matric students	2.81	..	..	2.81	0.70	..	0.70	20.00	..	20.00
(ii) Maintenance of hostels	2.22	..	..	2.22	1.36	..	1.36	8.50	..	8.50
(b) Economic development										
(i) Assistance for small scale industries	0.38	..	..	0.38	0.10	..	0.10	2.00	..	2.00
(ii) Stipend to unemployed graduates and post-graduates	2.31	..	..	2.31	0.50	..	0.50	2.50	..	2.50
(iii) Payment of interest on the loans given to cultivators	6.12	..	..	6.12	3.45	..	3.45	5.00	..	5.00
(iv) Assistance for mining contracts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00	..	5.00
(v) Subsidy for purchase of share capital for cooperative societies	..	..	..	..	1.50	..	1.50	15.00	..	15.00
(c) Health, housing and other schemes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.00	27.00	39.00
Sub-total—B	13.84	..	..	13.84	7.61	..	7.61	70.00	27.00	97.00

C. Welfare of denotified and nomadic tribes

(a) Scholarship	0.16	..	..	0.16	0.03	..	0.03	0.03	..	0.03
(b) Health, Housing and other schemes—Housing grant	0.54	..	..	0.54	0.15	..	0.15	0.15	..	0.15
Sub-total—C	0.70	..	..	0.70	0.18	..	0.18	0.18	..	0.18
TOTAL—9	23.82	..	..	23.82	10.15	..	10.15	92.18	27.00	119.18

10. Social Welfare

11. Nutrition

TOTAL—VI

	0.55	..	..	0.55	0.30	..	0.30	1.05	..	1.05
	24.73	..	..	24.73	23.00	..	23.00	200.00	..	200.00
TOTAL—VI	498.56	45.77	161.11	705.44	203.61	70.00	273.61	3910.23	935.00	4845.23

VII. ECONOMIC SERVICES

(i) Economics and Statistics	0.31	..	0.68	0.99	0.52	..	0.52	2.00	..	2.00
(ii) Evaluation	0.54	..	..	0.54	0.33	..	0.33	7.00	..	7.00
TOTAL—VII	0.85	..	80.68	1.53	0.85	..	0.85	9.00	..	9.00

VIII. GENERAL SERVICES

(1) District Level buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.00	100.00	120.00
(2) Administration	..	25.96	..	25.96	..	21.30	21.30	..	100.00	100.00
(3) Core Budget	..	..	..	..	..	15.00	15.00	..	220.00	220.00
TOTAL—VIII	..	25.96	..	25.96	..	36.30	36.30	20.00	420.00	440.00

Grand-TOTAL

Grand-TOTAL	5481.38	690.98	826.35	6998.71	2915.68	327.00	3242.68	25624.23	2920.00	28544.23
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TABLE—6—PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS, 1978-83
Tribal Area Sub-plan

Sector/Scheme	Item	Unit	1974-78 Achieve- ment	1978-79 Likely achievement	Proposed targets for 1978-83
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED PROGRAMMES					
1. Agriculture Programme					
(a) Land Reforms	Updating of land records	Sq. kms.	114	2400	7211
(c) Crop Husbandry	Demonstration				
	(a) Two crops sequence	No.	345	160	240
	(b) Mini Kits	No.	589	783	1183
(c) High yielding varieties programme	(i) Coverage under				
	(a) Paddy	Hectares	11600	13000	20900
	(b) Jowar	"	12	150	150
	(c) Maize	"	6876	8000	11700
	(d) Wheat	"	56260	60000	87850
	(ii) Seed distribution				
	(a) Maize	Qtls.	957	960	N.F.
	(b) Jowar	"	1	8	"
	(c) Paddy	"	147	325	"
	(d) Wheat	"	2914	6000	"
(d) Distribution of Fertilizers	Fertilizers distributed				
	(i) N	Tonnes	11817	5130	7787
	(ii) P	"	2444	1050	1768
	(iii) K	"	456	210	354
(e) Plant Protection	Area covered	Lakh Hectares	2.12	2.50	3.00
(f) Horticulture	(i) Cultivators benefited	No.	..	2320	11600
	(ii) Plants distributed	"	..	90480	452400
	(iii) Area under plantation	Hectares	..	232	1160
2. Minor Irrigation					
A. Ground Water Deptt.					
	(i) Low Duty Tube-wells	No.	3	20	400
	(ii) Deepening of wells	No.	176	265	3900
	(iii) Electric pump-sets	No.	80	132	900
	(iv) Diesel Portable pump-sets	No.	248	210	1600
B. Irrigation Department					
	Irrigation works	No.	20	14	35
3. Soil conservation (Agriculture Department)					
	(i) Soil Testing Laboratory	No.	..	1	1
	(ii) Soil conservation in hilly areas	Hectares	2940	375	375
4. Animal Husbandry					
	(i) Supervisory staff	No.	1	(1)	2(3)
	(ii) Veterinary hospitals	No.	3	(3)	10(13)
	(iii) Conversion of dispensaries into hospitals	No.	3	(3)	(3)
	(iv) Mobile veterinary units	No.	4	(4)	10(14)
	(v) Key village blocks	No.	3	2(5)	2(5)
	(vi) Intensive Poultry Development Blocks	No.	2	(2)	1(3)
	(vii) Chick rearing centres	No.	2	(2)	1(3)
	(viii) Poultry units	No.	..	52	500
	(ix) Feeder plots	No.	4	(4)	1(5)

	(x) Veterinary dispensaries	No.	..	..	25
	(xi) Distribution of bulls	No.	36	18	120
	(xii) Distribution of bucks	No.	..	..	100
	(xiii) Live-stock shows	No.	..	..	25
	(xiv) Poultry Feed analytical-cum-Diagonistic laboratory	No.	..	..	3
	(xv) Animal Husbandry Training & Extension School	No.	..	..	1
	(xvi) Veterinary Aid Posts	No.	..	..	50
5. Sheep & Wool	(i) Setting up of District Sheep & Wool Office at Banswara	No.	..	..	1
	(ii) Setting up of new Sheep & Wool extension centre-cum-A.I. centre at Dungarpur	No.	..	..	1
6. Fisheries	(i) Assistance to cooperatives	No.	..	2	2
	(ii) Establishment of dry bund units	No.	(2)	(2)	(2)
	(iii) Induced breeding unit	No.	(1)	(1)	(1)
7. Forestry	(i) Rehabilitation of degraded forests—Fencing and gap planting	Hectares	10173	2230	2230
	(ii) Reforestation of degraded forest plantation	Hectares	900	2400	18500
	(iii) Restocking of degraded forest				
	(a) Advance action	..	840	405	5205
	(b) Plantation	..	..	840	4845
	(iv) Construction of watch towers	No.	2	2	N.F.
	(v) Mixed plantation	Hectares	..	..	2000
	(vi) Shelter belt plantation	..	..	..	360
8. (a) I.R.D.	Blocks covered	No.	..	..	14
(b) Samgara Gram Vikas/Growth Centres	Samgara Gram Vikas/Growth Centres to be developed	No.	..	..	12
9. Panchayats	(i) Training to Sarpanchas	No.	..	..	667
	(ii) Training to Panchas	No.	..	..	5776
II. COOPERATION					
(i) Credit Cooperatives	(i) Managerial subsidy to LAMPS—LAMPS assisted	No.	39	5	100
	(ii) Subsidy to LAMPS for purchase of transport vehicles	No.	5	..	25
(ii) Central Cooperative Banks Branch	(i) Branches of C.C. Banks	No.	1(2)	(2)	30(32)
	(ii) Loan to C.C. Banks to cover overdues—CC Banks assisted	No.	2	..	2
	(iii) Share capital in credit institutions—Societies/Banks assisted	No.	169	50	100
(iii) Ware-housing & Marketing	Construction of godowns				
	(i) Rural godowns assisted	No.	14	..	..
	(ii) LAMPS godowns—units assisted	No.	38	..	100
(iv) Small Scale Processing units	Units assisted	No.	1	..	4
III. IRRIGATION & POWER					
1. Irrigation					
A. Medium Projects					
(i) Som Kagdar	Total Potential	'000 Hectares	..	..	4.30
(ii) Som Kamla Amba	..	..	..	..	5.70
(iii) Wagon Diversion	..	..	..	..	4.20
B. Mahi Project					
	(i) Total Potential	..	..	..	71.00
	(ii) Utilisation	..	..	..	31.00
C. Jakhm					
	(i) Total potential	..	..	..	11.00
	(ii) Utilisation	..	..	..	5.25

1	2	3	4	5	6
2. Power					
Rural Electrification	(i) Localities electrified (ii) Wells energised	No. No.	532 1990	120 700	750 2500
IV. INDUSTRY & MINERALS					
Industry					
A. Large & Medium Industries					
Development of Industrial areas		No.	(2)	(2)	1(3)
B. Village & Small Scale Industries					
(i) Loans to SSI Units	Units to be benefited	No.	38	10	50
(ii) Subsidy on power	Units to be benefited	No.	35	10	100
(iii) Subsidy for purchase of testing equipments	Units to be benefited	No.	3	2	40
(iv) Training under Master-craftsmen	(i) Trainees (ii) Centres to be opened	No. No.	18 (1)	10 (1)	10 (1)
(v) Assistance to educated unemployed for setting up industrial units	Persons to be benefited	No.	..	10	50
(vi) Subsidy in Backward areas	Units to be benefited'	No.	..	5	20
(vii) Industries Trainin-cum-Production centres	(i) Centres to be opened (ii) Persons to be trained	" "	4 185	1 50	21 1050
C. Household Industries					
	(i) Centres to be opened (ii) Persons to be trained	" "	.. ..	.. ..	2 500
D. Development of handloom in Cooperative Sector					
(i) Setting up of new looms	Units to be benefited	No.	200	800	5880
(ii) Supply of improved appliances	Units to be benefited	No.	175	..	..
(iii) Opening of Dye house	Units to be benefited	"	5	5	28
(iv) Managerial assistance to Cooperative Societies	Societies to be benefited	"	33	20	224
(v) Opening of Sales Depots	Establishment of Sales Depots	"	..	5	35
E. Khadi & Gramodyog					
	(i) Establishment of units (ii) Employment	" "	.. ..	.. ..	207 6160
V. TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS					
1. Roads & Bridges	Roads to be constructed	Kms.	100	20	550
2. Tourism	(i) Construction of Tourist Bungalow at Rikhabdeoiji (ii) Construction of Tourist Bungalow at Ratanpur (iii) Construction of Reception Centre at Abu Road (iv) Construction of camping site at Mount Abu (v) Construction of Janata Hotel at Mount Abu (vi) Purchase of buses (Mount Abu) (vii) Purchase of one Mini bus for sight seeing at Mount Abu	No. No. No. " " " "	.. .. .. .. .. .. ..	1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1
VI. SOCIAL & COMMUNITY SERVICES					
1. Education					
A—Elementary Education					
(i) Expansion of facilities (Salaries and Non-teacher cost)					
(a) Full-time					
(1) Classes I to V	(i) Schools	No.	289	55	400

	(ii) Teachers	No.	289	55	1500
(2) Classes VI to V II	(i) Schools	No.	149	10	110
	(ii) Staff-Teachers	No.	625	10	1510
	(iii) Other than teachers (Part-time)	No.	149	10	110

(b) Non-formal Education (Part time)

(1) Classes—I to V	(i) Centres	No.	50	50	3950
	(ii) Students	Lakh No.	NA	NA	1.86
(2) Classes VI to VIII	(i) Centres	No.	50	50	1660
	(ii) Students	Lakh No.	0.02	0.02	0.50

(ii) Incentives

(1) Free books & stationery	Students benefited	Lakh No.	..	..	1.60
(2) Uniforms	"	"	..	..	1.60
(3) Attendance scholarships	"	"	..	..	0.80
(4) others					
(a) Incentives to children & matching share for Education cess	Blocks	No.	..	..	23

(b) Play centres	Play centres	No.	..	..	600
(iii) Construction of buildings					
(1) School buildings (Primary)	School buildings to be constructed	No.	..	..	100
(2) Extension of existing buildings	Construction of school rooms	No.	..	..	2500
(3) Teachers quarters	Construction of teachers quarters	No.	..	..	300
(4) Office buildings	Construction of Office buildings	No.	..	..	5

(iv) Ashram Schools	(i) Construction of buildings	No.	..	..	20
	(ii) Students	No.	..	..	1000

(v) Quality Improvement

(1) Socially useful productive experience	Schools	No.	..	..	600
(2) Strengthening of science education	"	No.	..	..	650

B. Secondary Education

Expansion of facilities

(i) Institutional

(a) Expansion of Upper Primary Schools to Secondary Schools and addition of classes	(i) Schools	No.	9	(9)	35(44)
	(ii) Staff—(a) Teachers (b) Other than teachers	No.	54	(54)	345(399)
		No.	45	(45)	175(220)

(b) Introduction of subjects	(i) Schools	No.	6	(6)	30(36)
	(ii) Staff	No.	6	(6)	30(36)

(ii) Implementation of 10+2 pattern

1. Appointment of teachers	Staff-teachers	No.	..	..	100
2. In-service training of teachers	Teachers benefited	No.	..	..	300
3. Strengthening of Science teaching	Schools	No.	..	..	30
4. Extension of school buildings	Rooms to be constructed	No.	80

(iii) Vocationalisation of +2 stage	Schools	No.	10
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1	2	3	4	5	6
(iv) Incentives					
1. School bus	Buses	No.	3
2. Book banks	Schools	No.	200
(v) Construction of buildings	(i) Construction of class rooms	No.	80
	(ii) Laboratory	No.	..	..	40
	(iii) Construction of teachers quarters	No.	..	..	3
(vi) Improvement programmes— Strengthening of Science teaching	(i) Schools	No.	..	..	10
	(ii) Staff-(a) teachers	No.	..	..	10
	(b) other than teachers	No.	..	..	40
C. Adult Education					
1. Literacy in Urban & Rural area	(i) Adults covered	Lakh No.	..	..	2.48
2. Experimental programmes(Survey/publicity etc.)	(i) Staff	No.	..	..	23
	(ii) Projectors	No.	..	..	13
3. Production of literature and follow up material	(i) Library centres	No.	..	..	23
	(ii) Continuing education centres	No.	..	..	1800
4. Libraries	(i) Library	No.	..	..	23
	(ii) Library buildings	No.	..	..	2
5. Administration & supervision	(i) District Board	No.	..	..	2
	(ii) Staff	No.	..	..	4
D. Teachers Education.					
(i) Elementary Stage					
1. Pre-service Institutional Training	(i) Additional Staff in existing training institutions	No.	(2)	(2)	6(8)
2. In-service training	(i) Courses	No.	..	..	50
	(ii) Teachers trained	No.	..	..	2500
(ii) Secondary Stage					
1. In-service Training	(i) Teachers trained	No.	..	..	300
E. Physical Education, Games & Sports and Youth services					
(i) Physical Education & Sports					
(1) Construction of Play grounds, Stadium, Swimming pool etc.	Play grounds to be improved	No.	..	..	100
(2) Direction and Inspection	Staff (P.T.I. etc.)	No.	..	..	3
F. College Education					
(1) Improvement of existing colleges	Staff	No.	..	..	16
(2) Introduction of new subjects	(i) Honours course	No.	..	..	4
	(ii) Commerce	No.	..	..	1
	(iii) Post-graduate	No.	..	..	2
(3) Hostel for colleges	Hostels	No.	..	..	3
(4) Opening of new colleges	Colleges to be opened	No.	..	..	2
2. Modern Medicine					
A. Other than M.N.P.					
1. Medical Relief—Consolidation scheme, making up of deficiencies	Staff	No.	11	11	373

2. Specialist services	Staff	No.	10	..	18
3. Family and Child Welfare	Addl. Staff to M.C.W. centres	No.	..	..	18
4. Mini health centres	Mini health centres	No.	..	4	23
B. Minimum needs Programme					
1. Buildings					
(a) Construction of staff quarters	Staff quarters to be constructed	No.	12	16	16
(b) Additional sub-centres	Construction of sub-centres buildings	No.	20	8	319
(c) Subsidiary health centres	Construction of subsidiary health centre buildings	No.	..	..	40
2. Drugs and Staff					
(a) Drugs to P.H.Cs.	P.H.Cs benefited	No.	23	23	23
(b) Drugs and staff to sub-centres	Sub-centres benefited	No.	184	8(192)	319(503)
(c) Drugs and Staff to subsidiary health centres	Subsidiary health centres benefited	No.	..	..	40
3. Upgradation of P.H.Cs into 30-bedded referral hospitals	P.H.Cs benefited	No.	3	(4)	4(7)
4. Addl. accommodation for increase in bed strength of P.H.Cs (6 to 10 beds)	P.H.Cs benefited	No.	..	..	16
3. Ayurved					
(i) Opening of dispensaries	(i) 'C' Class dispensaries to be opened	No.	(31)	6(37)	45(76)
(ii) Establishment of Mobile dispensaries	(ii) 'B' Class dispensaries to be opened	No.	..	..	4
	Mobile dispensaries to be opened	No.	..	..	1
4. Rural Water Supply	Villages to be covered	No.	1012	20	3300
5. Housing					
(i) L.I.G.H.	Houses to be constructed	No.	24	24	120
(ii) M.I.G.H.	Houses to be constructed	No.	5	5	25
6. Labour & Labour Welfare— Craftsmen Training	Establishment of I.T.I.	No.	1	(1)	2(3)
7. Welfare of Backward classes					
(A) Welfare of Scheduled Castes					
(a) Education-Scholarships to pre-matric students including those of I.T.Is	Students	No.	2495	230	5470
(b) Payment of interest on the loans given to cultivators for agriculture wells	Persons	No.	1355	555	3000
(B) Welfare of Scheduled Tribes					
(a) Education					
(i) Scholarships to pre-matric students, including those of I.T.Is	Students	No.	1050	300	7530
(b) Economic Development					
(i) Assistance to small scale industries	Persons	No.	77	60	1200
(ii) Stipend to unemployed graduates and postgraduates	Persons	No.	349	128	400
(iii) Payment of interest on loans given to cultivators for agriculture wells	Persons	No.	1987	N.F.	N.F.
(iv) Assistance for mining contracts	Persons	No.	..	..	1000
(c) Health, housing & other schemes					
(i) Housing grant	Persons	No.	..	..	1000
(ii) Subsidy for purchase of share capital for co-operative societies	Persons	No.	..	300	4000
(C) Welfare of denotified & nomadic tribes					
(a) Education-Scholarships	Students	No.	45	40	40
(b) Housing Grant	Persons	No.	69	15	15
8. Social Welfare Education & Welfare of handicapped					
(a) Assistance for prosthetic aid	Persons	No.	99	30	120

N.B. Figures in parenthesis indicate total position.

TABLE—7 AGRICULTURE

7(i) Crop Production—Achievement and Targets

Item	Unit	Actual Production		Target 1978-83
		1973-74	1977-78	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Foodgrains				
(a) Cereals	'000 Tonnes	5455	5139	6720
(b) Pulses	"	1266	2014	2280
	TOTAL-1	6721	7153	9000
2. Sugarcane	'000 Tonnes	1946	2850	2500
3. Oil Seeds				
(a) Sesamum	"	59	50	58
(b) Ground Nut	"	142	174	192
(c) Rape & Mustard	"	111	160	200
(d) Linseed	"	26	32	30
(e) Castor Seed	"	1	Neg.	..
	TOTAL-3	339	416	480
4. Cotton	'000 Bales	301	479	580

TABLE—7(ii) AREA, AVERAGE YIELD AND PRODUCTION FOR SELECTED CROPS

Area in '000 Hectare
Prod. in '000 Tonnes
Yield in Kg/Hectare

Item	Achievement 1977-78			Targets 1982-83		
	Area	Yield	Production	Area	Yield	Production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Foodgrains						
A. Cereals						
(a) Rice	183	1286	236	190	1421	270
(b) Jowar	723	385	279	800	375	300
(c) Bajra	4074	197	804	4000	298	1190
(d) Maize	749	688	516	770	896	690
(e) Wheat	1831	1424	2808	2050	1570	3220
(f) Barley	470	1403	661	750	1400	1050
(g) Other cereals	56	375	21	Included under Pulses		
TOTAL—Cereals	8086	..	5125	8560	..	6720
B. Pulses	4020	..	2028	4350	..	2280
TOTAL—Foodgrains	12106	..	7153	12910	..	9000
2. Sugarcane (Cane)	61	46791	2850	50	50000	2500
3. Cotton (Lint)	370	220	479@	410	240	580@
4. Oil Seeds						
(a) Sesamum	363	138	50	380	153	58
(b) Groundnut	243	715	174	285	674	192
(c) Rape & Mustard	346	462	160	390	513	200
(d) Linseed	88	364	32	95	315	30
(e) Castor Seed	2	208	..	..	..	..
TOTAL—Oil Seed	1042	..	416	1150	..	480

@Bales of 170 Kg

TABLE--7(iii) SELECTED PROGRAMMES; ACHIEVEMENTS AND TARGETS

Item	Unit	Achievement 1977-78	Target 1982-83
1	2	3	4
1. High yielding varieties			
(a) Paddy	'000 Ha.	45	85
(b) Wheat	"	830	1395
(c) Maize	"	32	35
(d) Jowar	"	10	15
(e) Bajra	"	436	950
TOTAL 1		1353	2480
2. Consumption of Chemical Fertilizers (Nutrients)			
(a) Nitrogeous (In terms of N)	Tonnes	90165	166569
(b) Phosphatic (In terms of P2 O5)	"	18862	40478
(c) Potassic (In terms of K2 O2)	"	4879	7680
3. Increase in gross cropped area			
4. Plant Protection (Technical grade material)	'000 Ha.	16700	17600
5. Organic Manures and Green Manuring			
(a) Urban Compost	'000 Tonnes	84	225
(b) Green Manuring	'000 Ha.	27	29
(c) Rural Compost	'000 Tonnes	1958	3700
6. Plant Protection (Technical grade material)			
(a) Consumption of Pesticides	Tonnes		
(b) Seed treatment—chemical	"		
(c) Fungicides	"	1816	3000
(d) Others	"		
7. Storage and Warehousing—			
Capacity of State Warehousing Corporation	'000 Tonnes	135	260
8. Agricultural Credit			
(a) Short term advances during the year by Cooperatives	Ra. in Crores	53.16	152.00
(b) Medium term advances by the Cooperatives during the Five year plan	"	13.93	40.00
(c) Long term advances by Land Development Banks during the 5 years of Plan (Both ordinary and special loans)	"	36.48	115.00

TABLE—8 COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

Command Area Development Programme: Outlays in State Sector

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme	Actual Expenditure				Approved Outlay 1978-79	Likely require- ment 1979-83 (4 years)	Total 1978-83 (5 years)
	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. CAD & WATER UTILISATION DEPARTMENT— SECRETARIAT							
	0.30	1.14	1.30	1.49	23.00	32.00	55.00
II. RAJASTHAN LAND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION							
(i) Share capital contribution	40.00	60.00	25.00	65.00	65.00	100.00	165.00
(ii) Special loan contribution	..	..	25.00	..	35.00	525.00	560.00
(iii) Development on Government lands	..	..	34.02	..	..	335.00	335.00
TOTAL-II	40.00	60.00	84.02	65.00	100.00	960.00	1060.00
III. RAJASTHAN CANAL PROJECT							
A. On-going Schemes							
(i) Direction & Administration	7.04	18.71	47.77	67.85	62.47	236.13	298.60
(ii) Agriculture Extension	9.11	15.36	25.85	34.46	28.90	31.57	60.47
(iii) On-farm Development	13.00	5.60	14.33	20.00	40.00	95.00	135.00
(iv) Canal lining	208.00	400.00	761.00	760.00	750.00	1320.00	2070.00
(v) Afforestation	33.29	58.66	102.42	102.81	139.01	327.99	467.00
(vi) Roads	25.50	77.89	249.05	204.00	200.00	279.98	479.98
(vii) Village water supply	10.89	27.62	39.95	29.00	33.00	56.00	89.00
Sub-Total A	306.83	603.84	1240.37	1218.12	1253.38	2346.67	3600.05
B. New Projects							
(i) RCP-Stage I Phase II	..	..	..	..	..	3329.70	3329.70
(ii) RCP-Stage II	..	..	..	..	..	4449.07	4449.07
Sub Total B	..	..	..	..	..	7778.77	7778.77
TOTAL-III RCP	306.83	603.84	1240.37	1218.12	1253.38	10125.44	11378.82
IV. CHAMBAL PROJECT							
A. On-going Scheme							
(i) Direction and Administration	4.36	15.47	16.10	16.06	18.93	27.00	45.93
(ii) Agriculture research	..	1.72	1.88	3.62	5.55	9.00	14.55
(iii) Agriculture extension	8.15	20.48	22.30	27.92	35.57	44.00	79.57
(iv) On-farm Development	7.48	15.36	17.82	17.10	24.62	52.33	76.95

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(v) Irrigation and drainage		68.02	178.92	284.16	428.30	411.00	719.00	1130.00
(vi) Afforestation		2.00	3.14	4.29	3.73	3.33	..	3.33
(vii) Roads		61.83	90.94	197.38	190.00	200.00	106.90	306.90
Sub-Total A		151.84	326.03	543.93	686.73	699.00	958.23	1657.23
B. New Project								
(i) Direction and Administration		60.00	60.00
(ii) Agriculture research		10.00	10.00
(iii) Agriculture extension		100.00	100.00
(iv) On-farm Development		120.00	120.00
(v) Animal husbandry		50.00	50.00
(vi) Afforestation		50.00	50.00
Sub-Total B		390.00	390.00
TOTAL-IV Chambal Project		151.84	326.03	543.93	686.73	699.00	1348.23	2047.23
V. Gang Canal, Bhakra and other Medium Projects		4.35	20.50	2021.50	2042.00
GRAND TOTAL		498.97	991.01	1869.62	1975.69	2095.88	14487.17	16583.05

TABLE—9 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES

Item	Unit	Actual Achievement		Targets
		1973-74	1977-78	1982-83
1	2	3	4	4
1. Livestock Production				
(i) Milk	'000 tonnes	2370	2824	3600
(ii) Eggs	Million Numbers	103	115	140
(iii) Wool	Lakh Kg.	102	122	153
2. Selected Programmes—Animal husbandry				
(i) I. C. D. Projects	No.	1	..	..
(ii) Artificial inseminations				
(a) Performed with Exotic bulls semen	Lakh No.	0.40	1.27	2.30
(b) Cross-bred calves born	"	0.15	0.27	0.60
(iii) Sheep breeding farms	No.	6	4	8
(iv) Sheep and Wool Extension Centres	"	127	127	134
(v) Pig breeding units/farms	"	1	1	1
(vi) Goat breeding farm	"	—	—	1
(vii) Fodder seed production-cum-demonstration plots	"	4	4	6
(viii) Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries	"	353	410	817
3. Selected programmes—Dairy				
(i) Average milk collection per day	'000 litres	—	224	700
(ii) Rural Dairy Producers Cooperative Societies	No.	146	1460	3200
(iii) Membership of Dairy Producers Cooperative Societies	"	2700	75000	200000
(iv) Feed mills	"	—	—	6
(v) Feed distribution	'000 tonnes	—	10.70	1500.00
4. Selected Programmes—Fisheries				
(i) Fish production	'000 tonnes	8.50	11.50	16.00
(ii) Fish seed				
(a) Production				
(i) Fry	Million No.	10	30	70
(ii) Fingerlings	"			
(b) Distributed				
(i) Fry	Million No.	10	30	70
(ii) Fingerlings	"			
(iii) Fish Seed Farms	No.	3	5	
(a) Nursery Area	Hectares	45	145	170

TABLE 10—DROUGHT PRONE AREA PROGRAMME AND DESERT AREA DEVELOPMENT

10 (i)—Drought Prone Area Programme—Financial Provision

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sector	1978-79 Outlay	1978-83 Proposed Outlay
1	2	3
1. Agriculture	120.42	570.79
2. Ground Water	69.77	547.49
3. Irrigation	125.50	404.34
4. Dairy and Cattle Development	318.96	402.19
5. Lathi Series	13.94	64.73
6. Sheep Development	46.93	74.43
7. Forestry	83.42	235.60
8. Milk Routes	8.85	338.70
9. Power Programme	23.00	333.00
10. Rural Water Supply	90.00	235.00
11. Cooperative	60.00	108.21
12. SFDA type subsidies	189.94	548.36
13. Eriiculture	1.00	1.00
14. Land Records	1.19	4.71
15. Agency and Execution	41.71	153.28
16. Project Formulation Cell	5.37	5.37
TOTAL	1200.00	4027.20

TABLE 10(ii) DROUGHT PRONE AREA PROGRAMME—PHYSICAL TARGETS

Item	Unit	Achievements 1974-78	Targets 1978-79	Proposed tar- gets 1978-83
1	2	3	4	5
1. Small Farmers Development Agency Type Subsidy				
(i) Demonstration	No.	409	1670	8500
(ii) Farm ponds	No.	1081	1970	3100
(iii) Fodder demonstration	No.	104	130	400
(iv) Milch cattle	No.	3854	7847	15000
(v) Bullock/camel carts	No.	488	2080	8000
(vi) Heifer rearing	No.	..	120	120
(vii) Medium duty tube wells	No.	..	60	164
(viii) Low duty tube wells	No.	8	76	300
(ix) Dug-cum-bore wells	No.	33	79	100
(x) Dug-cum-blast wells	No.	175	305	1500
(xi) Dug wells	No.	48	648	2500
(xii) Pumpsets	No.	595	697	2500
(xiii) Farmers Services Societies	No.	2	2	2
2. Agriculture				
(i) Detailed soil survey	'000 Hect.	539	96	96
(ii) Topographic survey	"	331	..	..
(iii) Execution of shelf of works				
(a) Continuing works—Area	Hect.	..	10995	10995
(b) New works—Area	Hect.	..	6200	20000
(iv) Dry farming demonstration	No.	259	1670	8500
3. Ground Water				
(i) Exploitation programme				
(a) Medium duty tube wells	No.	138	98	490
(b) Low duty tube wells	No.	150	87	600
(c) Dug-cum-bore wells	No.	279	133	905
(d) Dug-cum-blast wells	No.	944	590	8000
(ii) Investigation				
(a) Wells inventories	No.	13871	5500	17826
(b) Chemical analysis	No.	12085	5500	17825
(c) Geophysical soundings	No.	1581	1075	4500
(d) Exploratory/Observation wells	No.	78	95	208
(e) Pump testing	No.	..	20	200
4. Cattle & Dairy Development				
(i) Average daily milk collection	'000 litres	130	179	300
(ii) Dairy cooperative societies	No.	566	699	1050
(iii) Concentrate distribution	Tonnes	2891	497	18000
(iv) Chilling plants (com)	No.	6	6	6
(v) Feed mix plant	No.	..	2	2
(vi) Cheese plant	No.	..	1	1
5. Sheep and Pasture Development				
(i) Sheep Breeder's Cooperative Societies	No.	75	54	54
(ii) Artificial insemination	No.	2800	8000	8000
(iii) Private pasture plots	Hectares	..	1400	5600

1	2	3	4	5
6. Lathi Series				
(i) Fodder production	Qtls.	30000	Project under revision	N. F.
(ii) Purchase of cows	No.	..	"	N. F.
(iii) State tubewells	No.	12	"	N. F.
(iv) Purchase of bulls	No.	15	"	N. F.
7. Forestry				
(i) Maintenance of dry pasture	Hectares	8960	8960	8960
(ii) Nurseries	No.	32	32	32
(iii) Fodder collection	'000 Qtls.	79	..	..
(iv) Reforestation of barren hills				
(a) Follow up	Hectares	5538	6818	6818
(b) New works	Hectares	1280	..	1950
(v) Restocking of degraded forest in fenced areas				
(a) Follow up & maintenance	Hectares	5474	9784	9784
(b) New works	Hectares	4090	..	..
(vi) Restocking of degraded forest in new areas				
(a) Follow up & maintenance	Hectares	3765	4535	4535
(b) New works	Hectares	250	..	2000
(vii) Canal side plantation				
(a) Plantation	Hectares	1965	750	1050
(b) Advance action	Hectares	..	300	300
(viii) Sand-dune stabilisation				
(a) Completion	Hectares	2000	7500	7500
(b) Advance action	Hectares	5500	4750	4750
(ix) Fuel wood plantation				
(a) Advance action	Hectares	..	72	72
(x) Road side plantation	Hectares	30	30	30
8. Minor Irrigation				
(i) Spill-over works	No.	109	..	..
(ii) New works	No.	25	35(31)	68**
(iii) Irrigation potential	Hectares	26422	2514	7675
9. Milk Routes				
(i) Routes improved	Kms.	..	408	408
10. Rural water supply				
(i) No. of schemes	No.	..	13	13
(ii) Population covered	No.	..	50000	50000
11. Cooperation				
(i) Managers in PACS	No.	..	1359	1376

**In addition to this, some more new works are to be taken up.

Table 10(iii) Desert Development Programme—Outlay and Targets

Sector/Item	Agreed out- lay 1978-79 (Rs. in lakhs)	Proposed Outlay 1978-83 (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical Targets			
			Item	Unit	Target 1978-79	Target 1978-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Cattle & Dairy Development	106.70	883.49	(i) Dairy plants	No.	2	2
			(ii) Chilling plants	No.	1	6
			(iii) Feed-mix plants	No.	..	1
2. Irrigation						
(i) Works in						
(a) Sikar & Jhunjhunu,	16.00	85.02	Irrigation works	No.	4	10
(b) D.P.A.P. area	..	400.00	Irrigation works	No.	..	N.F.
TOTAL - 2	16.00	485.02				
3. Ground Water	66.60	147.95	(i) Well inventories	No.	1500	6400
			(ii) Collection and analysis of water samples	No.	1500	6400
			(iii) Geophysical soundings	No.	50	1300
			(iv) Exploratory/observation wells	No.	10	72
4. Animal Health						
(i) Surra control	11.70	49.45	Surra control units	No.	6	6
(ii) Veterinary health centres.	15.00	240.00	Veterinary health centres	No.	30	150
(iii) Bull stationing	..	13.00	Stationing of bulls	No.	..	100
(iv) Goat development	..	15.00	Establishment of Goat farm	No.	..	1
(v) Camel development	..	15.00	Establishment of Camel K.V.S. Unit.	No.	..	10
(vi) Animal settlement in Rajasthan Canal area	..	100.00	(Scheme under formulation)			
TOTAL-4	26.70	432.45				
5. Sheep Development	50.60	300.16	(i) Estt. of intensive A.I. blocks	No.	8	8
			(ii) Artificial insemination	No.	5000	35000
			(iii) Mini Sheep farms	No.	..	8
			(iv) Rearing of lambs	No.	..	4000
			(v) Construction of kunds	No.	..	250
			(vi) Rearing of cross bred Ram/Lamb	No.	..	1600
6. Agriculture						
(i) Soil survey	2.80	20.55	(i) Reconnaissance Survey	Lakh Hect.	1.60	12.00
(ii) Soil conservation	21.00	72.65	(ii) Detailed Soil Survey	"	1.60	12.00
(iii) Mobile soil testing laboratory	3.53	8.55	(iii) Topographic survey-preparation of water shed reports.	'000	..	40
(iv) Photo interpretation laboratory	11.93	22.65				
(v) Execution of water shed plan	148.00	373.00	(iv) Execution of water shed plan	"	..	120
TOTAL-6	187.26	497.40				
7. S.F.D.A. type facilities	45.00	135.00	(i) Purchase of cattle	No.	3000	7500
			(ii) Establishment of sheep units	No.	450	1125
			(iii) Installation of pump sets	No.	300	750
			(iv) Construction of new dug wells	No.	300	750
			(v) Establishment of poultry units	No.	120	300
8. Lathi series-II	..	86.92	(Scheme under formulation)			
9. Power						
(i) Rural electrification.	150.00	599.18	(Scheme under formulation)			
(ii) Electric connection on wells & tube wells	..	400.00	Electric connection on wells & tube wells	No.?	..	8000
TOTAL-9	150.00	999.18				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10. Forestry						
a. Afforestation Programme						
(i) Direction & Administration		110.00				
(ii) Farm forestry		82.90	Plants	Lakh No.	5.00	18.00
(iii) Silvipastoral plantation.		68.46	Silvipastoral plantation	Hectares	2100	6350
(iv) Mixed plantation		63.00	Mixed plantation	"	2100	5250
(v) Sand-dune stabilisation.	84.55	74.56	Sand-dune stabilisation	"	2400	7100
(vi) Shelter belt plantation		287.13	Shelter belt plantation	Row kms.	1100	6200
(vii) Fodder bank		14.80	Fodder banking	Qtls.	30000	100000
(viii) Village fuel & Fodder plantation.		70.00	Village fuel wood & fodder plantation	Hectares	1000	2000
(ix) Channelisation of streams		21.50	Channelisation of streams	Km.	50	50
Sub-Total (a)	84.55	845.67 @				
b. Canal Side Plantation in RCP Area						
	..	100.00	(Scheme under formulation)			
TOTAL—10	84.55	945.67				
11. Desert National Park						
	32.00	200.00	Desert National Park	No.	1	1
12. Cooperation						
(i) Managerial subsidy to PACs	4.00	9.84	Full time Managers to PACs	No.	291	291
(ii) Staff subsidy to CCB/PLDBs	..	23.52	Cooperative inspectors in CCB/PLDBs	No.	..	70
(iii) Subsidy for PACs	..	37.50	PACs Godowns	No.	..	500
(iv) Extension Staff	..	48.00	Cooperative Inspectors for extension work	No.	..	100
TOTAL—12	4.00	118.86				
13. Agency & Execution						
14. Strengthening of office of Desert Development Commissioner						
	16.00	35.00				
15. Project Formulation						
16. Milk Routes						
	100.00	1000.00	Route length	kms.	..	1000
17. Rural Water Supply						
18. Biogas						
	31.00	100.00	Biogas Plants	No.	..	6000
19. Rural Industries						
	79.49	171.00	(i) Carding plants	No.	..	4
			(ii) Hosiery plants	No.	..	8
			(iii) Subsidy for Charkhas	No.	..	2000
			(iv) Subsidy for looms	No.	..	1000
			(v) Wood craft & leather training centres.	No.	..	8
			(vi) Carpet weaving centres	No.	..	30
			(vii) Finishing & servicing Centres	No.	..	10
			(viii) Development of Industrial estates	No.	..	10
TOTAL;—Desert Development Programme	1100.00*	7432.60				

N.B.—Rs. 24.82 lakhs under power sector and Rs. 78.05 lakhs under forestry sector have been spent during the period 1977-78.

*Including Rs. 41.86 lakhs uncommitted.

@Includes Rs. 53.32 for purchase of machinery and equipment.

TABLE 11—MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS—1978-83

(i) Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Project	Approved estimated cost	Latest estimated cost	Expenditure upto end of 1973-74	Expenditure during 1974-77	1977-78		1978-79		1979-83			
					Approved outlay	Actual expenditure	Expenditure to end of 1977-78	Approved outlay	Anticipated exp.	Total	Capital	Foreign exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A. Pre-Fifth Plan Schemes												
I. Multipurpose Projects												
1. Beas	..	12094.00	8915.00	2102.00	669.00	669.00	11686.00	417.00	417.00	..	..	..
2. Chambal												
(i) IDA assisted works												
(a) Modernisation of Irrigation system.	1195.00	..	..	531.10	434.00	428.30	959.40	411.00	411.00	719.00	719.00	..
(b) Drainage	1017.00											
3. Mahi Bajaj Sagar												
(a) Unit-I	1031.00	2728.00	309.00	1083.99	559.00	629.00	2021.99	525.00	525.00	249.00	269.00	..
(b) Unit-II	743.00	2519.00	25.00	388.00	440.00	370.00	783.00	560.00	560.00	1176.00	1176.00	..
TOTAL-I	..	..	9249.00	4105.09	2102.00	2096.30	15450.39	1913.00	1913.00	2164.00	2164.00	..
II. Irrigation Projects												
(a) Major Projects												
1. Rajasthan Canal												
(i) Stage-I	1186.00	17600.00	10000.00	5178.24	1600.00	1699.01	16877.25	1600.00	1600.00	1130.00	1130.00	..
(ii) Stage-II	8912.00	21546.00	459.00	1174.81	1400.00	1237.13	2870.94	1400.00	1400.00	14800.00	14800.00	..
2. Jakhm	1160.00	1770.00	171.22	224.72	132.00	132.00	527.94	350.00	350.00	1102.88	1102.88	..
3. Gurgaon Canal	302.00	600.00	336.79	21.75	10.00	10.00	368.54	65.00	65.00	205.52	205.52	..
4. Okhla Barrage	..	105.00	..	..	..	..	..	50.00	50.00	72.00	72.00	..
TOTAL-(a)	..	..	10967.01	6599.52	3142.00	3078.14	20644.67	3465.00	3465.00	17310.40	17310.40	..
(b) Medium Project												
1. Meja feeder	401.00	585.00	140.03	114.88	161.50	161.50	416.41	150.00	150.00	113.72	113.72	..
2. Bhim Sagar	73.22	516.00	41.50	26.50	12.00	12.00	80.00	150.00	150.00	371.23	371.23	..
3. Harishchandra Sagar	N.A.	229.00	64.00	..	..	..	64.00	..	..	194.00	194.00	..
4. Sei Diversion	115.50	571.76	210.00	329.66	32.00	32.00	571.66+	..	..	..	..	..
5. Gopalpura	33.41	168.00	31.32	170.86	56.00	48.50	250.68	..	..	..	..	..
6. Jetpura	34.02	139.00	52.35	99.83	10.00	16.00	168.18	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL II	..	..	11506.21	7341.25	3413.50	3348.14	22195.60	3765.00	3765.00	17989.35	17989.35	..
B. New Schemes of Fifth Plan												
I. Multipurpose Projects												
1. Chambal												
(a) Technical Committee and left over works.	..	423.00	..	260.57	90.00	90.00	350.57	100.00	100.00	76.23	76.23	..

+ This includes Rs. 152.00 lakhs out of D.P.A.P. funds.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
II. Irrigation Projects													
(a) Major Projects	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Medium Projects	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. Panchana	103.00	300.00	..	7.00	5.50	5.50	12.50	60.00	60.00	276.37	276.37	..	..
2. Somkamla Amba	447.00	888.00	..	30.00	105.00	105.00	135.00	150.00	150.00	731.00	731.00	..	..
3. Som Kagdar*	348.36	646.00	..	20.00	70.00	70.00	90.00	123.00	123.00	515.82	515.82	..	..
4. Daia	70.92	155.00	..	20.00	55.00	55.00	75.00	23.00	23.00	57.00	57.00	..	..
5. Jhadol	50.06	95.00	..	5.00	55.00	55.00	60.00	39.00	39.00	..	..	..	..
6. Wagon Diversion	328.77	571.00	..	8.00	46.50	46.50	54.50	150.00	150.00	454.30	454.30	..	..
7. Lassariya	99.20	150.00	..	11.00	51.00	51.00	62.00	70.00	70.00	..	..	..	..
8. Nohar Feeder	780.42	960.00	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	1.00	951.76	951.76	..	..
9. Sidbmukh	1000.00	1000.00	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	1.00	870.54	870.54	..	..
TOTAL II	3227.73	4765.00	..	101.00	388.00	388.00	489.00	617.00	617.00	3856.79	3856.79	..	..
TOTAL (a+b)	3227.73	4765.00	..	101.00	388.00	388.00	489.00	617.00	617.00	3856.79	3856.79	..	..
C. NEW SCHEMES OF (1978-83)													
I Multipurpose Projects													
1. Chambal lift irrigation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Bundi Branch Extension	3170.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1782.00	1782.00	..	..
3. Raising of Kota Barrage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II Irrigation Projects													
(a) Major Projects													
(i) Chappi	..	605.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	605.00	605.00	..	..
(ii) Gosunda	..	726.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	650.00	650.00	..	..
(iii) Thein	..	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	722.72	722.72	..	..
TOTAL (a)	..	1331.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1977.72	1977.72	..	..
(b) Medium Projects													
1. Kanota	..	98.15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98.15	98.15	..	..
2. Sukli	..	181.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	181.50	181.50	..	..
3. Bandi Sendra	..	181.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	181.50	181.50	..	..
4. Sarada	..	242.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	242.00	242.00	..	..
5. Bassi	..	242.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	242.00	242.00	..	..
6. Bilas	..	242.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	242.00	242.00	..	..
7. Hindlot	..	242.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	242.00	242.00	..	..
8. Kothari	..	284.35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	284.35	284.35	..	..
9. Sabi	..	484.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	484.00	484.00	..	..
10. Kanjoli	..	484.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	484.00	484.00	..	..
TOTAL (b)	..	2681.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2681.50	2681.50	..	..
TOTAL (a+b)	..	4012.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4786.50	4786.50	..	..
(c) Modernisation													
1. Gang Canal													
(i) Lining of Feeder	..	1200.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1200.00	1200.00	..	..
(ii) Lining of Distributories	..	1700.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1700.00	1700.00	..	..
2. Bhakra Canal (Lining of Distributories)													
3. Guda	..	130.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.00	10.00	120.00	120.00	..
4. Alnia	..	137.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.00	10.00	127.00	127.00	..
5. Parvati (Kota)	..	210.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.00	10.00	200.00	200.00	..
6. Parwan	..	75.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.00	10.00	65.00	65.00	..

* Expenditure up to 1977-78 out of DPAP Funds.

7. Jaswant Sagar	..	41.50	..	..	..	..	..	15.00	15.00	26.50	26.50	..
8. Bankli	..	21.00	..	..	..	..	..	10.00	10.00	11.00	11.00	..
9. Akhalao Mansrowar	..	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	3.00	3.00	..	..	..
10. Jawai	..	180.00	..	..	..	..	..	20.00	20.00	160.00	160.00	..
11. Mashi	..	68.00	..	..	..	..	..	10.00	10.00	58.00	58.00	..
12. Galwa	..	72.00	..	..	..	..	..	10.00	10.00	62.00	62.00	..
13. Rajsamand	..	400.00	..	..	..	..	..	10.00	10.00	390.00	390.00	..
14. Jaisamand	..	408.00	..	..	..	..	..	10.00	10.00	398.00	398.00	..
15. Gambhiri	..	326.00	..	..	..	..	..	10.00	10.00	316.00	316.00	..
16. Meja Feeder	..	363.00	..	..	..	..	..	8.00	8.00	355.00	355.00	..
17. Juggar	..	90.50	..	..	..	..	..	8.00	8.00	82.50	82.50	..
18. Chapparwara	..	93.00	..	..	..	..	..	10.00	10.00	83.00	83.00	..
19. Kalakh Sagar	..	102.00	..	..	..	..	..	10.00	10.00	92.00	92.00	..
20. Pabati (Bharatpur)	..	10.00	..	..	..	..	..	8.00	8.00	2.00	2.00	..
21. Jaisamand	..	40.00	..	..	..	..	..	8.00	8.00	32.00	32.00	..
22. Morai	..	175.00	..	..	..	..	..	8.00	8.00	167.00	167.00	..
TOTAL-c	..	8235.00	..	..	..	..	..	198.00	198.00	8037.00	8037.00	..
D. Survey & Investigation	..	..	..	49.20	25.00	25.00	74.20	49.00	49.00	400.00	400.00	..
TOTAL (A+B+C+D)	..	..	20755.21	11807.91	5993.50	5922.44	38485.56	6642.00	6642.00	38964.59	38964.59	..

TABLE 11(ii) Yearwise Phasing of Financial Outlay

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Project	Total Outlay Proposed for 1978-83	Phasing of Outlays				
		1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. MAJOR PROJECTS (Continuing)						
1. Beas	417.00	417.00	..	..	..	..
2. Rajasthan Canal Project						
(i) Stage-I	2730.00	1800.00	1130.00	..	..	..
(ii) Stage-II	16200.00	1400.00	2500.00	3800.00	4500.00	4000.00
TOTAL—RCP	18930.00	3000.00	3630.00	3800.00	4500.00	4000.00
3. Chambal						
(i) IDA Assisted Works	1130.00	411.00	432.00	287.00	..	..
(ii) Technical Committee left Over Works and new works	1958.23	100.00	285.23	400.00	550.00	623.00
TOTAL—Chambal	3088.23	511.00	717.23	687.00	550.00	623.00
4. Mahi						
(i) Unit-I	794.00	525.00	300.00	63.00	(—)45.00	(—)49.00
(ii) Unit-II	1736.00	560.00	400.00	400.00	300.00	76.00
TOTAL—Mahi	2530.00	1085.00	700.00	463.00	255.00	27.00
5. Jakham	1452.88	350.00	350.00	450.00	302.88	..
6. Gurgaon Canal	270.52	65.00	100.00	105.52	..	..
7. Okhla Barrage	122.00	50.00	72.00	..	..	..
II. MEDIUM PROJECTS (Continuing)						
1. Meja Feeder	263.72	150.00	100.00	13.72	..	..
2. Bhim Sagar	521.23	150.00	150.00	125.00	96.23	..
3. Harish Chandra Sagar	194.00	..	40.00	124.00	30.00	..
4. Panchana	336.37	60.00	150.00	126.37	..	..
5. Som Kamla Amba	881.00	150.00	225.00	225.00	225.00	56.00
6. Som Kagdar	638.82	123.00	200.00	200.00	100.82	15.00
7. Daia	80.00	23.00	57.00	..	..	..
8. Jhadol	39.00	39.00	..	..	..	..
9. Wagon Diversion	604.30	150.00	150.00	200.00	104.30	..
10. Lassariya	70.00	70.00	..	..	..	..
11. Nohar Feeder	952.76	1.00	100.00	250.00	400.00	201.76
12. Sidhmukh	871.54	1.00	100.00	100.00	300.00	370.54
TOTAL—II	5452.74	917.00	1272.00	1364.09	1256.35	643.30
III. NEW MAJOR PROJECTS						
1. Chhappi	605.00	..	50.00	150.00	200.00	205.00
2. Gosunda	650.00	..	50.00	150.00	150.00	300.00
3. Thein	722.72	..	100.00	100.00	150.00	372.72
TOTAL—III	1977.72	..	200.00	400.00	500.00	877.72
IV. MEDIUM PROJECTS (NEW)						
1. Kanota	98.15	..	20.00	60.00	18.15	..
2. Sukli	181.50	..	50.00	100.00	31.50	..
3. Bandi	181.50	..	50.00	100.00	31.50	..
4. Sarada	242.00	..	60.00	80.00	80.00	22.00

5. Bassi	242.00	..	60.00	80.00	80.00	22.00
6. Bilas	242.00	..	60.00	80.00	80.00	22.00
7. Hindiot	242.00	..	60.00	80.00	80.00	22.00
8. Kothari	284.35	..	60.00	100.00	100.00	24.35
9. Sabi	484.00	..	70.00	100.00	114.00	200.00
10. Kanjoli	484.00	..	70.00	100.00	114.00	200.00

TOTAL—IV

2681.50	..	560.00	880.00	729.15	512.35
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V. MODERNISATION

(A) Major Projects

1. Gang Canal

- (a) Lining of Feeder
- (b) Lining of Distributories

1200.00	..	100.00	300.00	400.00	400.00
1700.00	..	400.00	400.00	400.00	500.00

2. Bhakra Canal

- Lining of Distributories.

2390.00	..	300.00	600.00	700.00	790.00
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(B) Medium Projects

1. Gudha
2. Alnia
3. Parbati (Kota)
4. Parwan
5. Jaswant Sagar
6. Bankli
7. Akhalao Mansarowar
8. Jawai
9. Mashi
10. Galwa
11. Rajsamand
12. Jaisamand
13. Gambhiri
14. Meja Feeder
15. Juggar
16. Chaparwara
17. Kalakh Sagar
18. Parbati (Bharatpur)
19. Jaisamand (Alwar)
20. Morel

180.00	10.00	40.00	50.00	80.00	..
137.00	10.00	40.00	60.00	27.00	..
210.00	10.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
75.00	10.00	20.00	20.00	25.00	..
41.50	15.00	26.50	..	..	..
21.00	10.00	11.00	..	..	..
8.00	8.00	..	..	..	..
180.00	20.00	60.00	60.00	40.00	..
68.00	10.00	20.00	20.00	18.00	..
72.00	10.00	22.00	20.00	20.00	..
400.00	10.00	80.00	100.00	100.00	110.00
408.00	10.00	80.00	100.00	100.00	118.00
326.00	10.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	166.00
363.00	8.00	100.00	118.00	137.00	..
90.50	8.00	37.00	45.50	..	..
93.00	10.00	33.00	50.00	..	..
102.00	10.00	35.00	57.00	..	..
10.00	8.00	2.00	..	..	..
40.00	8.00	2.00	10.00	..	..
175.00	8.00	60.00	60.00	47.00	..

TOTAL—V

8285.00	198.00	1588.50	2170.50	2144.00	2134.00
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VI. SURVEY & INVESTIGATION

449.00	49.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
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GRAND TOTAL

45806.59	6642.00	9289.73	10420.11	10337.38	8917.37
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(*000 hect.)

TABLE 11 (iii) Targets of Additional benefits during 1978-83

Name of Scheme	1978-79		1979-80		1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		Total Addl. benefits during 78-83	
	Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I. MAJOR PROJECTS (Continuing)												
1. Rajasthan Canal Project												
(i) Stage-I	40.00	20.00	61.00	23.00	..	23.00	..	40.00	..	41.00	101.00	147.00
(ii) Stage-II	15.00	..	41.00	1.00	72.00	5.00	79.00	13.00	270.00	23.00	477.00	42.00
TOTAL—RCP	55.00	20.00	102.00	24.00	72.00	28.00	79.00	53.00	270.00	64.00	578.00	189.00
2. Chambal												
(i) IDA Assisted Work	5.00	..	3.00	2.00	3.00	5.00	3.00	5.00	3.00	4.00	17.00	18.00
(ii) Lift scheme—Extension of Left main canal and raising of Kota barrage	..	..	..	..	4.00	3.00	4.00	3.00	12.00	4.00	20.00	10.00
3. Mahi	..	..	10.32	5.00	12.64	7.10	21.54	8.90	26.50	10.00	71.00	31.00
4. Jakham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.00	5.25	11.00	5.25
II. MEDIUM PROJECTS (Continuing)												
1. Meja Feeder	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.00	1.00	..	2.00	4.00	3.00
2. Bhimsagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.00	1.70	..	2.30	7.00	4.00
3. Harish Chandra Sagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.00	1.00	..	2.00	8.00	3.00
4. Panchana	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.60	1.24	..	1.76	5.60	3.00
5. Som Kamla Amba	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.70	2.28	..	1.22	5.70	3.50
6. Som Kagdar	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.30	1.32	..	0.68	4.30	2.00
7. Daia	1.00	0.25	..	..	..	0.05	..	..	..	0.20	1.00	0.50
8. Jhadol	1.00	0.25	..	..	..	0.05	..	..	..	0.20	1.00	0.50
9. Wagan Diversion	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.20	1.68	..	0.32	4.20	2.00
10. Lassaria	2.00	0.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.50	2.00	1.00
11. Nohar Feeder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.00	9.00	20.00	9.00
12. Sidhmukh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00	1.00	5.00	1.00
III. MAJOR PROJECTS (NEW)												
1. Chhappi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.00	..	4.00	..
2. Gosunda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.00	..	3.00	..
IV. MEDIUM PROJECTS (NEW)												
1. Kanota	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.44	0.40	..	0.40	1.44	0.80
2. Sukli	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.50	0.60	..	0.90	2.50	1.50
3. Bandi Sendra	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.40	0.60	..	0.90	2.40	1.50
4. Sarada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.60	0.70	2.60	0.70
5. Bassi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.30	0.70	2.30	0.70
6. Bilas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.00	1.00	3.00	1.00
7. Hindlot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.40	0.70	2.40	0.70
8. Kothari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.00	1.00	3.00	1.00
9. Sabi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.00	..	3.00	..
10. Kanjoli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.00	..	6.00	..
V. MODERNISATION												
(A) Major Projects												
1. Ganga Canal	..	..	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	30.00	30.00
2. Bhakra Canal	..	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	8.00	8.00	5.00	5.00	17.00	17.00

(B) Medium Projects

1. Gudha	..	..	0.20	0.20	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	..	..	1.40	1.40
2. Alnia	0.12	0.12	0.48	0.48	0.51	0.51	..	..	..	..	1.11	1.11
3. Parwan	0.15	0.15	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	..	..	0.75	0.75
4. Parvati	0.18	0.18	0.60	0.60	1.40	1.40	0.29	0.29	..	..	2.47	2.47
5. Jaswant Sagar	0.41	0.41	1.69	1.69	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.10	2.10
6. Bankli	0.01	0.01	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.01	0.01
7. Akhleo Mansarowar	0.11	0.11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.11	0.11
8. Jawai	0.51	0.51	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.05	1.05	..	..	4.62	4.62
9. Mashl	0.24	0.24	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.42	0.42	..	..	1.60	1.60
10. Galwa	0.25	0.25	0.56	0.56	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51	..	..	1.83	1.83
11. Rajsamand	0.20	0.20	0.60	0.60	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	..	..	2.20	2.20
12. Jaisamand	0.11	0.11	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.85	0.85	..	..	2.10	2.10
13. Gambhiri	0.16	0.16	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.48	0.48	1.56	1.56	3.00	3.00
14. Meja	0.06	0.06	0.80	0.80	0.95	0.95	1.07	1.07	..	..	2.88	2.88
15. Juggar	0.07	0.07	0.30	0.30	0.58	0.58	0.60	0.60	..	..	1.55	1.55
16. Chhaparwara	0.06	0.06	0.13	0.13	0.24	0.24	0.37	0.37	..	..	0.80	0.80
17. Kalakh Sagar	0.04	0.04	0.20	0.20	0.36	0.36	0.72	0.72	..	..	1.32	1.32
18. Parbati	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.15	0.15
19. Jaisamand	..	..	0.10	0.10	0.30	0.30	..	..	..	..	0.40	0.40
20. Morel	0.32	0.32	0.40	0.40	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	..	..	1.60	1.60
TOTAL	67.07	24.07	130.63	46.31	106.40	57.96	180.98	110.20	395.36	133.29	880.44	371.65

TABLE 11(iv) Check List of Major Irrigation Projects costing more than Rs. 30.00 crores

1. Name of the Project with brief description, location and distt. benefited

Mahi Bajaj Sagar

The main dam is located 16 kms. N/E of Banswara. Project is an Inter State Project estimated to cost Rs. 129.46 crores. The cost of Unit-I (Dam) is shared between Gujarat and Rajasthan in the ratio of 55:45. The share of Gujarat in Unit-I is of Rs. 36.32 crores and that of Rajasthan Rs. 29.72 crores. Average 40 T.M.C. of water will be released to Gujarat and 16 T.M.C. of water will be utilised for irrigating the total gross hectares of C.C.A in Banswara District Rajasthan besides power at two Power Houses whose proposed installed capacity is 140 M.W.

Rajasthan Canal Project

Rajasthan Canal Project envisages utilising Rajasthan share of 8 MAF water in surplus Ravi Beas supplies and would provide irrigation to 11.45 lakhs ha. C.C.A. with annual irrigation of 12.60 lakhs ha. at 110% intensity of irrigation in Gaunanagar, Bikaner and Jaisalmer districts. A capacity of 500 cusecs has been reserved in the Main Canal for drinking supplies. For administrative convenience Project works have been taken up in two stages. Stage I comprises of 204 km. long Rajasthan Feeder which takes off at Harike Barrage in Punjab at the confluence of rivers Sutlej and Beas, 189 km. long Rajasthan Main Canal and about 3000 km. long distribution system to serve culturable command area of 5.36 lakh ha. The Stage-II of the project comprises of 256 km. long Rajasthan main canal and about 3500 km. long distribution system to serve a C.C. A. of 6.09 lakh ha.

2. Date of Commencement

Unit-I 1972
Unit-II 1975
(Power) 1976

1958

3. Target Date of Completion

Unit-III 1984-85
Unit-I 1982
Unit-II 1983
Unit-III 1985

1984

The Rajasthan Feeder was completed by June 1964 and the Rajasthan main canal in Stage-I by June, 1975. Most of the distribution system in Stage-I is also complete except lining of 520 km. length of existing distribution system up stream of km. 74 of main canal and a few new channels (94 km) in down stream reaches alongwith 265 km. length of Pucca water courses on the Bikaner lift canal system. The remaining works of Stage-I are planned to be completed by March, 80. On Stage-II main canal has been completed in 40 km. length and the programme for 78-79 is to complete further 30 km. length alongwith 45 km. length of distribution system. The entire main canal in 256 km. length along with distribution system in about 2400 km. is planned to be completed by March, 1983.

Mahi Project (Rs. in lakhs)

Rajasthan Canal (Rs. in lakhs)

Latest cost	Expdr. Upto V Plan	Phasing of outlay in the next five year plan 1978-83						Total 78-83
		78-79	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83		

Latest cost	Exp. upto V Plan 78-79	Phasing of outlay in the next five year plan 1978-83						Total 78-83
		78-79	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83		

4. Main components of the project completed upto 1977-78 and the works proposed for 78-79 and 79-83

Item	Mahi Project (Rs. in lakhs)								Rajasthan Canal (Rs. in lakhs)							
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Unit I/Stage I	2728	2021.99	525.00	300.00	63.00(—)	45.00 (—)	49.00	794.00	17600.00	16877.25	1600.00	1130.00	..	..	..	2730.00
Unit II/Stage II	2519	788.00	560.00	400.00	400.00	300.00	76.00	1736.00	21546.00	2870.94	1400.00	2500.00	3800.00	4500.00	4000.00	16200.00
TOTAL I+II	5247	2804.99	1085.00	700.00	463.00	255.00	27.00	2530.00	39146.00	19748.19	3000.00	3630.00	3800.00	4500.00	4000.00	18930.00

TABLE 11(v) Physical Progress and Programme—Mahi

Item	Unit	Total estimated quantity	Works done to end of V Plan	Target for 1978-79	Target 1979-83			
1	2	3	4	5	6			
I. HEAD WORKS (DAMS & APPURTENANT WORKS UNIT—I)								
(i) Excavation	1000 M3	437	493	..	..	
(ii) Concreting	1000 M3	781	452	195	124			
(iii) Masonry	1000 M3	53.24	37.10	11.20	4.94			
(iv) Earth Work								
2. Main Canals								
(i) Earth Work	1000 M3	3961	1736	850	1378			
(ii) Lining	1000 M2	1350	..	225	950			
(iii) Cross drainage structures	No.	278	112	93	68			
3. Distribution System								
(i) Length	Km.	750	12.5	..	..	
(ii) Quantity of Earth Work	1000 M3	..	..	11.53	..	
(iii) No. of Structures	Nos.	..	..	780	..	
4. Man Power requirement—Category (Peak Nos. Mandays)								
Category	1979-80		1980-81		1981-82		1982-83	
	Peak Nos.	Mandays	Peak Nos.	Mandays	Peak Nos.	Mandays	Peak Nos.	Mandays
1. Technical	648	194400	648	194400	648	194400	500	150000
2. Ministerial	954	286200	954	286200	954	286200	700	210000
3. Skilled	4070	400000	3500	300000	3000	200000	2000	150000
4. Unskilled	15000	1500000	15000	1000000	12000	600000	6000	90000

TABLE 11(vi) Physical Progress and Programme—Rajasthan Canal Project,

Item	Unit	Total estimated quantity	Work done to end of V Plan	Target for 1978-79	Target for 1979-83	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
STAGE-I						
(A) Distribution System—KM 0 to 74						
(i) Earth Work	'000 Cum.	37885	37460	160	265	
(ii) Lining	Kms.	1850	1330	260	260	
(iii) Pucca works	Nos.	513	427	40	46	
Km 74—125	Completed	..	..	..	..	Completed
Km—125 to 189						
(i) Earth Work	'000 Cum.	7345	7175	170	..	
(ii) Lining	Kms.	259.84	255.25	4.57	..	
(iii) Pucca works	Nos.	101	98	3	..	
B. Pugal Branch System						
(i) Earth Work	'000 Cum.	6416	6419	..	..	Completed
(ii) Lining	Kms.	66	65.09	0.91	..	
(iii) Pucca works	No.]	28	28	..	..
Distribution System of Pugal Branch						
(i) Earth Work	'000 Cum.	11113	8480	2040	593	
(ii) Lining	Kms.	280.81	193.05	74.57	13.19	
(iii) Pucca works	Nos.	66	52	14	..	
		Target for 1978-79		Target for 1979-83		
Category		Peak Nos.	Mandays	Peak Nos.	Mandays	
Skilled		13000	2379000	13600	5782800	..
Unskilled		67000	12861000	69000	29097000	

TABLE 11 (vii) Irrigation Schemes benefitting the Drought Prone Areas

(Rs. Lakhs '000 Hectares Gross)

Name of Scheme	Districts to be benefited	Latest estimated cost	Expenditure upto end of 1973-74	Expenditure during 1974-78	1978-79 Approved outlay	1979-83 Outlay Proposed	Ultimate Irrigation potential	Benefits to end of V Plan		Target of Addl. benefits during 78-83	
								Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2. Irrigation Department (a) Som Kagd--	Udaipur	646.00	..	..	123.00	515.82	4.30	..	..	4.30	2.00
2. Mahi Bajaj Sagar Project	Banswara	5247.00	334.00	2470.99	1085.00	1445.00	71.00	..	..	71.00	31.00

TABLE 12—FLOOD CONTROL

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Scheme	Distt. to be benefited	Estimated cost	Exp. upto end of 73-74	74-77 (actual) Expdr.	77-78		Total Exp. to end of 77-78	78-79		1978-83		
					Apprd. Outlay	Actual Expd.		Apprd. Outlay	Ante. Expendr.	Proposed Outlay		
										Total	Capital	FE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A. Pre-fifth Plan Schemes												
1. Ghaggar Flood Control Works	Ganga: nagar	650.00	609.78	76.40	24.00	24.00	710.18	75.00	75.00	315.00	315.00	..
2. Bharatpur Flood Control Works	Bharat- pur	163.00	63.00	55.66	22.00	22.00	140.66	150.00	150.00	109.00	109.00	..
TOTAL—Pre-Fifth Plan Scheme		813.00	672.78	132.06	46.00	46.00	850.84	225.00	225.00	424.00	424.00	..
B. New Schemes of Fifth Plan												
1. Other Flood Control Works	..	279.00	..	24.00	3.00	3.00	27.00	41.00	41.00	310.00	310.00	..
TOTAL—Fifth Plan Schemes		279.00	..	24.00	3.00	3.00	27.00	41.00	41.00	310.00	310.00	..
TOTAL		1092.00	672.78	156.06	49.00	49.00	877.84	266.00	266.00	734.00	734.00	..

TABLE 13—Power

13(i) Power Programmes : Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of scheme	Estimated cost		Expenditure to end of 77-78	1978-79 Outlay approved by P.C.	Estimated outlay for					Spill-over beyond 82-83	Completion Schedule			Remarks
	As per investment approved by P.C.	Revised Cost (Latest)			1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total 78-83		As per 1978-79 Plan discussions	As now anticipated		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
I-GENERATION														
A. On-going Generation Schemes														
1. Beas Stage-I	10764.00	10764.00	9938.00	395.00	200.00	231.00	..	..	826.00	..	Ist & IIrd Unit of Dehar & Pong commissioned	Pong 10/78	Dehar 3/79 III rd Unit
											Pong 8/78 11/78	Dehar 11/78 1/79	11/78 3/79 IVth Unit	
2. Beas Stage-II	1093.00	1093.00	29.00	96.00	100.00	140.00	152.00	282.00	770.00	294.00	Pong 2/83 8/83	Dehar 8/83 2/84	Vth Unit 8/83 2/84 VIth Unit	
3. Mahi Stage-I	4067.00	4067.00	172.28	405.00	1040.00	1285.00	725.00	355.00	3810.00	84.72	3/83 3/84	10/81 4/82		
4. Kota Thermal	8160.00	8160.00	873.68	750.00	2895.00	2445.00	1196.00	..	7286.00	..	3/81 8/81	4/81 10/81		
SUB-TOTAL A	24084.00	24084.00	11012.96	1646.00	4235.00	4101.00	2073.00	637.00	12692.00	378.72				
B. New Schemes proposed to be started from 1978-79 & thereafter														
1. Kota Thermal Extension	..	13881.00	..	..	1310.00	3580.00	3850.00	4050.00	12790.00	1091.00		5/82	11/82
2. Palana Thermal	..	7170.00	..	..	1000.00	1400.00	1850.00	2050.00	6300.00	870.00		4/82	4/82
3. Mahi Extension	..	1656.00	..	80.00	240.00	300.00	350.00	350.00	1320.00	336.00	1982-83	10/82		
4. R.P.S. Pump Storage scheme-I	..	7000.00	..	..	550.00	700.00	850.00	900.00	3000.00	4000.00		3/83	
5. Mini Hydro Scheme (Anoopgarh)	..	2012.00	..	12.00	250.00	300.00	350.00	350.00	1262.00	750.00		Beyond 82-83		
6. Anandpur Sahib	..	1050.00	..	..	150.00	250.00	300.00	350.00	1050.00	..		Ist, 2nd unit by 80-81	
												IIIrd & IVth	1981-82	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
7. Mukerian	..	4420.00	..	..	200.00	260.00	330.00	330.00	330.00	1120.00	3300.00		1982-83	
8. Baggi	..	400.00	..	..	60.00	90.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	370.00	30.00			
9. Thein	..	11572.00	..	..	360.00	480.00	600.00	630.00	630.00	2070.00	9502.00			
10. Palana Lignite & Other Schemes	..	2506.00	..	6.00	500.00	750.00	750.00	500.00	500.00	2506.00	..			
SUB TOTAL—B	..	51666.00	..	98.00	4620.00	8110.00	9340.00	9620.00	9620.00	31788.00	19879.00			
TOTAL I		75751.00	11012.96	1744.00	8855.00	12211.00	11413.00	10257.00	44480.00	20257.72				
II (i) Transmission														
(a) Spillover	2466.00	1380.00	100.00	..	..	3946.00	..				
(b) New Schemes & reduction of transmission losses	..	20574.00	..	100.00	3435.00	5175.00	5667.00	5825.00	20202.00	372.00				
Sub Total—(i)	2566.00	4815.00	5275.00	5667.00	5825.00	24148.00	372.00				
TOTAL II		33374.00		3766.00	7215.00	8175.00	8667.00	9125.00	36948.00	372.00				
(ii) Distribution (Sub-Transmission)	..	12800.00	..	1200.00	2400.00	2900.00	3000.00	3300.00	12800.00					
III. Rural Electrification														
(i) Normal	..	2225.00	..	475.00	475.00	450.00	425.00	400.00	2225.00					
(ii) R.E.C.	..	3055.00	..	605.00	600.00	600.00	625.00	625.00	3055.00					
(iii) Revised MNP	..	5500.00	..	400.00	750.00	1100.00	1450.00	1800.00	5500.00					
TOTAL III	..	10780.00	..	1480.00	1825.00	2150.00	2500.00	2825.00	10780.00					
IV. Survey & investigation				10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00					
TOTAL I to IV			11012.96	7000.00	17905.00	22546.00	22590.00	22217.00	92258.00	20629.72				

TABLE 13(ii) Power Generation Projects - Phasing of Benefits

(MW)

Name of Scheme	Appro- ved ca- pacity in MW.	Capaci- ty added up to the end of 1977-78	Capacity Additions.				Total 1978-83	Spill- over beyond 1982-83	Remarks		
			Target 1978-79	Antici- pated 78-79	Target 79-80	Target 80-81				Target 81-82	Target 82-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A. Existing Stations											
1. Isolated Diesel and Steam	..	64.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	(-64.00	..	
2. Satpura (5x62.5MW)	312.50	125.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rajasthan's share
3. Gandhisagar (5x23MW)	115.00	57.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. R.P. Sagar (4x43 MW)	172.00	86.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Jawahar Sagar (3x33 MW)	99.00	49.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Bhakra Nangal (5x90 + 5x120 + 4x24 + 2x99.5)	1205.00	168.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Total A	..	550.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	(-64.00	..	
B. Approved/on Going Schemes											
1. Kota Thermal (2x110—MW)	220.00	..	..	..	..	..	220.00	..	220.00	..	Only one unit will come by 1982-83.
2. Singrauli (5x200 + 2x500 MW)	600.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	35.00	35.00	265.00	Construction being taken by NTPC.
3. Beas Unit-I (6x165MW)	990.00	66.00	66.00	66.00	..	..	..	..	66.00	66.00	Rajasthan's Share
4. Beas Unit-II(6x60MW)	360.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	..	..	..	35.00	105.00	35.00	-do-
5. Mahi Bajaj Sagar (1x25 + 1 x 45MW)	70.00	..	..	..	..	..	25.00	45.00	70.00	..	-do-
NUCLEAR											
6. R.A.P.S. (2x220MW)	440.00	220.00	180.00	180.00	..	..	..	..	180.00	..	40 MW deducted for Heavy water.
Sub-Total B	..	356.00	316.00	316.00	..	..	245.00	115.00	676.00	366.00	
C. New Schemes											
1. Kota Extension (2x200MW)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400.00	400.00	..	
2. Palana (2x60MW)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60.00	60.00	60.00	
3. Mahi Extension (1x25 + 1x45MW).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70.00	70.00	..	
4. Mini Hydel (25MW)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.00	25.00	..	
5. Anandpur Sahib (2x33.5 + 2x33.5 MW)	..	..	..	..	..	13.50	13.50	..	27.00	..	Rajasthan's propo- sed share.
6. Mukerian (6x15 + 6x19.5MW)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.00	20.00	100.00	
Sub-Total C	..	..	..	..	..	13.50	13.50	575.00	602.00	160.00	
GRAND TOTAL	..	906.50	316.00	316.00	..	13.50	258.50	690.00	1214.00	526.00	

TABLE 13(iii) Transmission System —Outlay, Expenditure, Target and Achievements

Name of Scheme	Financial (Rs. in crores)				Estimate for					Total length in km.	Physical programme (in circuitKms) for lines and number of Sub-Stations.							Target date of completion	Remarks	
	Total cost		Expr.up 1978-79	to end of 77-78 ved.	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	spill over beyond 82-83.		Completed to end of 77-78.	1978-79 target	Estimate for							
	As per investment approved latest by P.C.	Revised cost approved latest by P.C.											79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83	Beyond 82-83			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
I. Continuing Works																				
Line & Sub Stations.																				
(a) 220KV																				
1.(i) Beas Common Pool	11.490	11.490	9.520	1.660	0.310	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Works are being carried out by the Beas Project authorities.
(ii) Bhakra Right Bank 2nd Circuit 220KV Pong-Jullundur line.	0.138	0.138	0.120	0.0185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. 220KV Dadri-Khetri Jaipur Line & S/S	6.650	6.650	4.585	1.695	0.370	..	..	..	..	210	72KM	138KM/1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec.78	
3. 220 KV GSS Alwar	3.270	3.270	2.022	0.287	0.961	..	..	..	..	..	S/S Charged	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. 220KV Kota Bhilwara Beawar Line & S/S at Bhilwara & Beawar	8.770	8.770	0.800	3.120	4.850	..	..	..	..	225	..	130/1	95/1	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. 220KV Khetri Ratangarh line with S/S at Ratangarh	3.940	3.940	0.400	2.000	1.540	..	..	..	..	119	..	..	119/1	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. 220KV RAPP Kota IIIrd circuit	2.260	2.260	1.891	0.369	..	..	..	..	..	42	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Total a	36.518	36.518	19.338	9.1495	8.031	..	..	..	..	596	114	268/2	214/2	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) 132KV (as a whole) Vth plan Schemes	49.92	49.92	26.49	15.51	5.77	1.00	..	..	..	1359	604/11	418/17	321/5	..	..	..	..	..	..
				(1.15) *																
GRAND TOTAL I	86.438	86.438	45.828	24.6595	13.801	1.00	..	..	..	1955	718/12	686/19	535/7	..	..	..	..	..	..
				(+)88REC)																

* The sum of Rs. 1.15 crore is over and above state plan provision to be received from R.E.C.

II. NEW WORKS.

Lines & Sub Station																		
(a) 400KV																		
1. 400KV/220KV system required for evacuating Raj. share of power in Beas complex both common & exclusive.*	..	23.66	..	..	1.00	11.00	6.00	5.00	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1982-83
2. 400KV S/C Jaipur to Kota	..	20.48	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	6.00	10.00	1.48	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	200/1	..	1982-83
3. 400KV S/C Kanpur to Jaipur	..	37.38	..	Nil	..	8.00	13.00	15.00	1.38	500	..	..	..	..	..	500/1	..	1982-83
Sub-total (a)		81.52	..	1.00	2.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	3.52	700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) 220KV Lines																		
1. 220KV S/C Kota Bhilwara Hind circle	..	2.50	..	..	2.25	2.25	..	..	..	130	..	..	130	..	..	..	..	1979-80
2. 220KV S/C Palana/Bewar Jodhpur line	..	6.50	..	..	..	..	4.00	2.30	0.20	200	..	..	..	..	..	200/1	..	1983-84
3. 220KV S/C Bhilwara Debari line.	..	3.94	..	..	1.97	1.80	0.17	..	..	130	..	..	..	130/1	..	..	..	1980-81
4. 220KV S/C Ratangarh Sikar line	..	4.62	..	..	2.00	2.40	0.22	..	..	85	..	..	..	85/1	..	..	..	1980-81
5. 220 KV S/C Hissar Hanumangarh line @	..	5.41	..	..	..	4.00	1.41	6	..	170	..	..	..	..	170/1	..	..	1981-82
6. 220KV Debari Sirohi line	..	3.79	..	..	0.38	1.20	2.00	0.21	..	90	..	..	..	..	90/1	..	..	1982-83
7. 220KV Kota Hindaun line	..	6.64	..	..	1.05	1.80	3.50	0.29	..	235	..	..	..	..	235/1	..	..	1982:83
Subtotal (b)	..	33.40	..	..	7.65	11.45	11.30	2.80	0.20	1040	..	..	130	215/2	495/3	200/1	..	
(c) 132KV(as a whole) & Reduction of T.D. losses.	..	..	..	..	24.70	20.30	20.37	25.45										
Total (a+b+c)	..	..	..	1.00	34.35	51.75	56.67	58.25	3.72									
(d) Sub-Transmission	..	128.00	..	12.00	24.00	29.00	30.00	33.00										

* This line/system will be identified after a decision is taken by BCB & CEA.

@ Alternative 220 KV Hissar Sirsa Line to be shared with Haryana, and Sirsa Hanumangarh line exclusively by Rajasthan.

TABLE 13(iv) Transmission and Distribution—Programme for Reducing Losses

(Rs in lakhs)

Expenditure on Equipment and works incurred for Reducing of Transmission losses												
To end of 1977-78 Actual.	%age Losses	1978-79 Estimate	%age Losses	1979-80 estimate	%age Losses	1980-81 estimate	%age Losses	1981-82 Estimate	%age Losses	1982-83 Estimate	%age Losses	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
N.A.	25.4	N.A.	25	100.00	24.5	300.00	24	400.00	23.5	500.00	23	

TABLE 13(v) Rural Electrification—Financial Phasing

(Rs in crores)

Programme	1978-79 (Approved)	1979-80 (Estimate)	1980-81 (Estimate)	1981-82 (Estimate)	1982-83 (Estimate)
1	2	3	4	5	6
(a) Outlay within the normal State Plan for RE works	4.75	4.75	4.50	4.25	4.00
(b) REC normal Loans	6.05	6.00	6.00	6.25	6.25
(c) MNP	4.00	7.50	11.00	14.50	18.00
(d) Funds utilised for RE works from within the provision under normal development, sub-transmission and distribution	9.00	18.00	22.00	22.00	25.00
(e) Institutional finances from ARDC/LDB/CB/CCB/SPA	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Total	26.80	39.25	46.50	50.00	56.25

TABLE 13 (vi) Rural Electrification Programme—Physical

Physical programme/achievement	Cumulative progress upto 31-3-78	Number of pump sets/tube wells energised during				
		1978-79 (Target)	1979-80 (Estimate)	1980-81 (Estimate)	1981-82 (Estimate)	1982-83 (Estimate)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(a) Programme of pump sets/tubewalls energisation under						
(i) Normal State Plan funds for (rural electrification)	94964	7500	7500	5500	6000	5500
(ii) REC normal programme	31654	8600	8500	8500	9700	9700
(iii) MNP	2343	2000	4000	7000	12000	15000
(iv) DPAP/DDP	..	..	..	..	..	..
(v) Tribal area plan**	1990	700	450	450	450	450
Sub-total (a)	128961	18100	20000	22000	27700	30200
(b) Village Electrification under (Nos.)						
(i) Normal State Plan	5564	240	240	230	210	180
(ii) REC programme	3724	550	550	550	550	550
(iii) MNP	878	650	750	850	950	1050
(iv) DPAP/DDP	..	..	..	..	..	..
(v) Tribal area plan**	532	120	150	150	165	165
Sub-total (b)	10166	1440	1540	1630	1710	1780
(vi) Rural population benefited according to 1971 Census by end of year(Approx.)	6100000	800000	800000	1000000	1050000	1050000
C. End benefits by end of the year						
1. Small industries						
(a) No. of connections	14502	2900	3481	4176	5012	6015
(b) Connected loan (MW)	130077	32519	40649	50812	63514	79392
2. Domestic Commercial service (Nos.)	278621	69665	87069	108836	136046	170056
3. Street light (Nos.)	1312	197	226	260	300	344
4. Other rural connections (Nos.)	1637	327	393	472	565	679
5. Harijan Basties	2032	500	500	500	500	500

**Figures for Tribal area have been included under Normal/REC/MNP.

TABLE 14 INDUSTRIES

14 (a) Industrial Projects Undertaken/To Be Undertaken By Rajasthan State Industrial & Mineral Development Corporation

Name of the Project	Annual capacity	Status of the Project	Expected date of completion	Latest cost estimates in lakhs		
				Total cost	Debt Subsidy	Equity
1	2	3	4	5	6	
A. Projects in pipe line, for which Corp. has taken effective steps for their implementation & the investment is committed						
1. Granite Cutting & Polishing	14,000 Sq.M.	DGTD Registration obtained. Machinery being imported from Italy. Building under construction.	January 1979 (Trial production March, 78)	77.67	Debt. Equi. Subs.	48.25 20.00 9.42
2. Watch Assembly	2.5 Lakhs	Agreement with HMT signed. Documentation ready. Location decided. Machines being imported.	May 79(Trial Production March 79)	32.00	Debt. Equi.	Nil 30.00
3. Tool Room-cum-Testing Centre, Jaipur	Common facility	Equipment being purchased.	Partial Operation started	15.00	Debt. Equi.	Nil 15.00
4. Tool Room-cum-Testing Centre, Jodhpur	-do-	Building under construction. Equipments being purchased.	Partial operation to be started.	15.00	Debt. Equi.	Nil. 15.00
5. Steel Billets	50,000 tonnes	IL received for Ingot mfg. II application submitted for Rolling Mill. Building construction completed, furnace erected.	Ist Phase 78	350.00	Debt. Equi.	210.00 140.00
6. S.G. Iron Casting	1,400 tonnes	Registered unit at DGTD. Construction started Plant and equipment ordered.	Trial prod. expected March, 79	82.50	Debt. Equi. Subs.	53.00 20.00 9.50
7. Drug Formulation	Various drugs	Proposal approved by different Ministeries. Formal approval of Union Cabinet awaited. Co. under incorporation. Project Officer appointed.	1979-80 Partial prod. expected Marh,79.	100.00	Debt. Equi.	60.00 40.00
8. Woollen Mill, Jaipur	400 Spdls.	Textile Commissioner's permission received. Agreement executed.	Sept., 1979	40.00	Debt. Equi.	26.00 14.0
9. Woollen Mill, Laxmangarh	600 Spdls.	—do—	Sept., 79	50.00	Debt. Equi. Subs.	27.00 20.00 3.00
10. Woollen Mill, Reengus	600 Spdls.	—do—	Sept., 79	50.00	Debt. Equi. Subs.	27.00 20.00 3.00
11. Woollen Mill, Bhilwara	600 Spdls.	—do—	Sept., 79	50.00	Debt. Equi. Subs.	27.00 18.00 5.00
12. Woollen Mill, Beawar	300 Spdls.	Textile Commissioner's permission received.	Sept., 79	25.00	Debt. Equi. Subs.	15.00 8.50 1.50
13. Woollen Mill, Barmer	300 Spdls.	—do—	Sept., 79	25.00	—do—	

If Joint Sector	Equity Capital contribution by Govt./Corpn. to be provided								Total Five year Plan 78-83	Employment During construction	During operation
	Name of Pvt. Sector Participant	Extent of participation	By Govt./Corpn.	Upto 1977-78	1978-79 approved outlay	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82				1982-83
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
A1 RIMDC's Project	Corpn. 100%	20.00	2.13	17.87	..	..	..	..	17.87	65	104
2 RIMDC's Project	100%	32.00	1.02	29.00	1.98	..	..	..	30.98	30	105
3 RIMDC's Project	100%	15.00	2.19	2.50	5.00	5.31	..	..	12.81	10	25
4 RIMDC's Project	100%	15.00	..	6.00	4.00	5.00	..	..	15.00	20	25
5 Jt. Sector—Paratp Steel Rolling Mill (Amritsar) Pvt. Ltd.	26:25	37.00	12.38	5.00	10.00	9.62	..	..	24.62	110	600
6 Jt. Sector—Shri M.L.Garg	36:34	8.00	1.47	6.53	..	..	..	..	6.53	50	203
7 Jt. Sector—IDPL.A Govt. of India Undertaking	51:49	20.00	..	10.00	10.00	..	..	..	20.00	50	98
8 Jt. Sector—Sh.Bhathla, Delhi	20:80	3.00	..	2.00	1.00	..	..	..	3.00	35	50
9 Jt. Sector—Sh.S.M.Todi, Bombay	20:80	4.00	..	2.00	2.00	..	..	..	4.00	35	50
10 Jt. Sector—Sh. Balwant Singh, Delhi	35:34	7.00	..	2.00	5.00	..	..	..	7.00	40	70
11 Jt. Sector—Sh.N.K.Chhajerh, Abohar	35:34	6.30	..	2.00	4.30	..	..	..	6.30	40	70
12 Jt. Sector—Agreement to be executed	35:34	2.90	..	..	1.90	1.00	..	..	2.90	40	70
13 Jt. Sector—Agreement to be executed	20:80	1.70	..	..	1.70	..	..	..	1.70	40	70

1	2	3	4	5	6	
14. Woollen Mill, Nagaur	600 Spdls.	Textile Commissioner permission received.	Sept., 79	50.00	Debt Equi. Subs.	27.00 18.00 5.00
15. Woollen Mill, Sambhar	200 ..	--do--	Sept., 79	20.00	Debt Equi. Subs.	10.00 8.50 1.50
16. Woollen Mill, Jodhpur	1200 Spdls.	Textile Commissioner permission received. Jt. Sector agreement executed.	Dec., 79	140.00	Debt Equi. Subs.	93.00 32.00 15.00
17. Industrial Explosives		LI Recd. Jt. Sector agreement signed. Location decided.	Dec., 80	350.00	Debt Equi.	200.00 150.00
18. Elemental Phosphorous	2,500 tonnes	LI Recd. Jt. Sector agreement signed.	Dec., 80	250.00	Debt Equi. Subs.	160.00 75.00 15.00
19. LDPE wide Width film	3,000	LI Recd. C.G. clearance Recd. Jt. Sector agreement signed	July, 79	120.00	Debt Equi.	76.00 44.00
20. Glyoxal	900 tonnes	DGTD registered. Consultants finalised. Land acquired. Co. formed.	March, 80	125.00	Debt Equi. Subs.	80.00 33.00 12.00
21. Blended & Synthetic Yarn (Alwar)	1250 Spdls.	LI Recd. Co. formed. Agreements signed. Land acquired.	March, 80	385.00	Debt Equi. Subs.	245.00 125.00 15.00

Total—A

2352.17

B. Projects for which Letters of Intent have been received from Government of India and Corporation is taking action for their implementation. The Investment is committed.

22. Copper Clad Laminate	..	LI Recd. Foreign collaboration being finalised.	1980-81	700.00	Debt Equi.	466.0) 234.0)
23. Bi-metal Strips	50 tonnes	LI Recd.	1980-81	200.00	Debt Equi.	130.00 70.00
24. Spinnrettes	..	--do--	March, 80	80.00	Debt Equi.	54.00 26.00
25. Mini Cement (Five units)	..	LI Recd. Jt. Sector Partners being finalised.	..	1250.00	Debt Equi.	750.00 500.00
26. PNMC & PNP	..	Registration of PNP Recd. Jt. Sector agreement being executed.	March, 80	130.00	Debt Equi.	85.00 45.00
27. Three Wheelers	6,000 Nos.	LI Recd.		90.00	Loan Equi.	58.00 32.00

Total—B

2450.00

	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
14 Jt. Sector—Agreement to be executed	20:80	3.60	..	..	3.60	..	..	..	..	3.60	40	70
15 -do-	20:80	1.70	..	..	1.70	..	..	..	..	1.70	40	70
16 Jt. Sector—Bhasker Tea Co. Calcutta "Mohta Group"	20:80	6.50	..	3.00	3.50	..	..	..	..	6.50	60	120
17 Jt. Sector—IDL Chemicals Ltd. Hyderabad	50:50	75.00	..	10.00	30.00	35.00	..	..	..	75.00	400	2000
18 Jt. Sector—Shaw Wallace Co. Madras	26:25	19.50	..	9.00	10.50	..	..	..	..	19.50	70	200
19 Jt. Sector	26:25	11.00	..	6.00	5.00	..	..	..	..	11.00	45	100
20 Jt. Sector-N—K. Jhunjhunuwala, Delhi	20:80	10.00	..	5.00	5.00	..	..	..	..	10.00	60	110
21 Jt. Sector-M.D. Agarwal, Jaipur	20:80	25.00	..	6.00	9.00	10.00	..	..	..	25.00	100	350
Total-A		324.20	19.19	123.90	115.18	65.93	..	..	..	305.01	1380	4560
B. 22 Jt. Sector	26:25	61.00	..	2.00	24.00	35.00	..	..	..	61.00	70	150
23 Jt. Sector	26:25	18.00	..	1.00	7.00	10.00	..	..	..	18.00	40	70
24 Jt. Sector	26:25	7.00	..	1.00	5.00	1.00	..	..	..	7.00	30	57
25 Jt. Sector	20:80	100.00	..	2.00	25.00	73.00	..	..	..	100.00	400	750
26 -do-	35:34	16.00	..	5.00	11.00	..	..	..	..	16.00	60	100
27 RIMDC's Project	51%	17.00	..	2.00	5.00	10.00	..	..	..	17.00	35	102
Total-B		219.00	..	13.00	77.00	129.00	..	..	..	219.00	635	1229

1	2	3	4	5	6
C. Projects for which action has been initiated and Letter of Intent from Govt. of India or permission etc. have to be obtained					
28.	Process House, Bikaner (Woollen)	10 TPD	—	65.00	Loan 40.00 Equi. 25.00
29.	Process House, Bhilwara (Hosiery)	10 TPD	—	65.00	—do—
30.	Red Phosphorous & Intermediates	500 TPA	IL application submitted	500.00	Loan 330.00 Equi. 170.00
31.	Ammonium Nitrate	50000 tonnes	—do—	500.00	—do—
32.	Polyester Fibre	15000 tonnes	IL application pending with Government of India	3300.00	Loan 2450.00 Equi. 850.00
33.	Air Brakes	20000 Nos.	IL application to be submitted	300.00	Loan 200.00 Equi. 100.00
34.	Jalore Granite	14000 Sq.M.	Application for DGTD registration to be submitted	90.00	Loan 60.00 Equi. 30.00
35.	Ceramic Complex including development of 20 projects	..	Project Report Ready	160.00	..
36.	Electronics Projects				
	1. Light Emitting Diodes			200.00	Loan 133.00 Equi. 67.00
	2. Semi Conductors				
	3. Electrolytic condensers				
	4. Liquid crystal display				
37.	Sand Lime Bricks	..	..	100.00	Loan 60.00 Equi. 40.00
38.	Reclaimed Rubber	..	..	80.00	Loan 53.00 Equi. 27.00
39.	Chlorinated Rubber	..	..	50.00	Loan 33.00 Equi. 17.00
40.	Electrical Stamping	..	..	50.00	Loan 33.00 Equi. 17.00
41.	White Cement	..	..	250.00	Loan 150.00 Equi. 100.00
42.	Preparatory expenditure	..	..	9.00	..
				<u>5719.00</u>	
				Total—C	
				<u>10521.17</u>	
				Grand Total	

D. Most of the above projects are expected to be completed during next 3 years i.e. by the end of 1982. The Corporation would initiate action for taking up new projects as a cyclic process and would need finances.

	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
28. Jt. Sector agreement to be executed	26:25	7.00	..	..	1.00	6.00	..	..	7.00	25	40	
29. -do-	26:25	7.00	..	..	1.00	6.00	..	..	7.00	25	40	
30. -do-	20:80	34.00	..	..	4.00	20.00	10.00	..	34.00	60	350	
31. -do-	26:25	43.00	..	..	5.00	15.00	23.00	..	43.00	60	350	
32. Jt. Sector agreement executed	26:25	215.00	..	..	2.00	50.00	63.00	100.00	215.00	200	1500	
33. Jt. Sector agreement executed	26:25	26.00	..	..	..	5.00	15.00	6.00	26.00	70	250	
34. Public Sector	100%	30.00	..	..	5.00	15.00	10.00	..	30.00	60	102	
35. —	—	51.00	..	..	5.00	15.00	31.00	..	51.00	140	700	
36. Jt. Sector agreement executed	26:25	18.00	..	..	3.00	6.00	9.00	..	18.00	90	300	
37. Jt. Sector	26:25	10.00	..	..	2.00	4.00	4.00	..	10.00	40	100	
38. —do—	26:25	7.00	..	..	1.00	6.00	..	..	7.00	30	60	
39. —do—	26:25	4.50	..	..	0.50	4.00	..	..	4.50	25	30	
40. —do—	26:25	4.50	..	..	0.50	4.00	..	..	4.50	25	30	
41. —do—	20:80	20.00	..	..	1.00	9.00	10.00	..	20.00	70	140	
42.		9.00	..	..	9.00	..	..	..	9.00	..	..
Total—C		486.00	..	..	40.00	265.00	175.00	106.00	486.00	920	3992	
GRAND TOTAL		1029.20	19.19	136.90	232.18	359.93	175.00	106.00	1010.01	2935	9780	

TABLE 14(ii) Mining Projects—Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Project	Status regarding approval	Year of Start of Project	Year of completion	Cost of the Project		Foreign exchange	Expenditure 1974-78				Total
				Original	Revised		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A-Continuing schemes											
1. Flourspar (Mandokipal)	Approved	1969	Continuing	135.00	..	Nil	..	..	..	..	65.26
2. Graphite (Banswara)	Lease Sanctioned	1973	..	135.00	..	Nil	..	..	..	..
3. Flourspar (Karara)	-do-	1976	..	Development Expenditure on Existing Mines	..	Nil	..	..	..	..
4. Granite (Jalore)	-do-	1970	..	-do-	..	Nil	..	..	..	..
5. Tungsten (Degana) Nagaur	-do-	1974	..	-do-	..	Nil	..	..	..	..
6. Limestone (Gotan) Nagaur	-do-	1974	..	-do-	..	Nil	..	..	..	..
7. Gypsum (Nagaur)	-do-	1970	..	-do-	..	Nil	..	..	..	..
8. Marble (Makrana) Nagaur	-do-	1977	..	-do-	..	Nil	..	..	..	..
9. Bentonite (Akli) Barmer	-do-	1977	..	-do-	..	Nil	..	..	..	..
10. Slate (Alwar)	-do-	1978	..	-do-	..	Nil	..	..	..	..
11. Kaolin (Udaipur)	-do-	1973	..	-do-	..	Nil	..	..	..	..
12. Deri Multi-Metal (Sirohi)	-do-	1976	..	Recurring Revenue Expenditure	..	Nil	..	..	..	..
B-New Schemes											
1. Bentonite Activation	Preliminary investigation made	1979-80	1980	25.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Non-metallic Minerals and Industrial Rocks	Proposed	To continue	1978	63.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Prospecting of Minerals	..	..	1978	50.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Technical Consultancy of Mining	..	..	1978	15.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Provision for Akwali Copper Mine, Distt. Jhunjhunu	..	..	1978	225.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL				378.00							
GRAND TOTAL A+B				925.00							

	Proposed Outlay 1978-83 Total	Year-wise plan outlay					Value of output	Employment during const- ruction (No.)	Employment during operation (No.)
		1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83			
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
A 1.	135.00 (Includes Rs. 88 lakhs on Bene. Plant)	5.00	90.00	40.00	30.00	10.00	225	..	300
2.	135.00 (Includes Rs. 104 lakhs on Bene. Plant)	5.00	50.00	50.00	20.00	10.00	80	..	300
3.	35.00	6.57	7.43	7.00	7.00	7.00	100	..	300
4.	50.00	4.53	15.47	10.00	10.00	10.00	110	..	300
5.	50.00	4.00	16.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	200	..	500
6.	21.00	0.60	5.40	5.00	5.00	5.00	85	..	300
7.	23.00	2.35	5.65	5.00	5.00	5.00	175	..	500
8.	40.00	5.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.00	100	..	300
9.	25.00	4.50	5.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	30	..	200
10.	10.00	1.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	15	..	100
11.	8.00	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	15	..	100
12.	15.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	..	..	..
Total	547.00	41.55	173.45	149.00	109.00	74.00	1135	..	3200
B 1.	25.00	..	..	25.00	..	..	..	25	50
2.	63.00	..	..	63.00	..	..	..	..	500
3.	50.00	..	..	50.00	..	..	..	75	95
4.	15.00	..	..	15.00	..	..	..	..	5
5.	225.00	..	..	225.00	..	..	..	200	400
Total	378.00			378.00	..	..	..	300	1050

TABLE 14(iii) Handloom And Khadi & Village Industries—Outlay

Industry	Five year plan 1978-83 (Proposed)								
	1974-78 Actual Exp.	1978-83		Foreign Exchange	1978-79 App.outlay	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
	2	Total	Capital	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. HANDLOOM INDUSTRY									
A. Continuing Schemes									
1. Handloom Development in Coop. Sector	..	165.32	46.90	..	..	29.38	35.75	48.67	51.52
2. Intensive Handloom Dev. Scheme—State share	35.33	74.79	..	..	17.18	11.91	16.55	16.20	12.95
Total—A	35.33	240.11	46.90	..	17.18	41.29	52.30	64.87	64.47
B. No Scheme of Intensive Handloom Development	..	61.21	..	..	17.82	9.82	11.54	11.00	11.03
Total I	35.33	301.32	46.90	..	35.00	51.11	63.84	75.87	75.50
II. KHADI & VILLAGE INDUSTRIES									
A. Continuing Schemes	72.81	500.00	..	..	25.00	116.60	103.82	118.17	136.41
III. SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES									
A. Continuing Schemes	222.99	956.68	256.41	..	90.21	172.13	204.10	232.15	258.09
IV. INDUSTRIAL ESTATES (Continuing)	10.23	10.00	10.00	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
V. HANDICRAFTS (Continuing)	0.49	0.50	..	..	0.50	..	..	..	..

TABLE 14(iv) Village and small Industries—Physical Targets

Industries	Unit	1974-78 achieve- ment	1978-83 Targets				
			1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Handloom Industries							
1. (i) No. of new handlooms in Cooperative Sector	No.	200	800	1000	1000	1100	1100
(ii) Outside Cooperative Sector	"	6000	4500	3500	3000	1000	1000
2. No. of weavers employed	Laos No.	0.36	0.47	0.48	0.45	0.38	0.38
3. Amount of working capital loan obtained by weavers under RBI scheme of finance	Rs. in lacs	1.00	12.50	12.50	18.25	16.25	18.75
II. Power looms Production							
	M. Mts.	0.86	0.70	N.F.	N.F.	N.F.	N.F.
III. Khadi & Village Industries							
1. Employment							
(a) Khadi	'000' No.	120	128	143	161	180	199
(b) Rural Industries	"	33	38	58	63	68	78
IV. Small Scale Industries							
1. (a) No. of new units set-up							
-in Urban area	No.	14285	2400	3000	3600	4300	4800
-in rural area	"	..	1600	2000	2400	2700	3200
(b) Investment proposed	Rs. in crores	..	12.00	15.00	18.00	21.00	24.00
2. No. of units going in for expansion/diversification							
(a) In urban area	No.	..	1200	1500	1600	1600	2000
(b) In rural area	"	..	800	900	1000	1400	1500
(c) Investment proposed	Rs. in crores	..	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00
3. Additional employment created							
(a) In urban area	No. of persons	..	26400	33000	38800	45100	51200
(b) In rural area	"	..	8000	9800	11600	13600	15800
4. Loans Advanced under State aid to industries							
(a) Amount	Rs. in lakhs	6.75	1.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	7.00
(b) No. of units	No.	265	20	60	80	100	140
5. Margin Seed Money Advanced							
(a) Amount	Rs. in lakhs	..	20.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
(b) No. of units	No.	..	200	150	150	150	150

TABLE—15(i) Roads Financial outlay

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	Category SHW/MDR/ ODR etc.	Total sanctioned cost	Expdr. upto 77- 78 in the case of spill over schemes	Proposed outlay 78-83	Outlay				
					1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. Schemes for removal of deficiencies in the existing road net works									
A. Missing Link Roads									
(i) Spillover Schemes	(a) SHW	2168.19	1229.78	938.46	339.00	359.68	239.78	..	..
	(b) MDR								
	(c) ODR								
(ii) New Schemes	(a) SHW	10017.36	..	7365.18	90.00	751.32	1455.75	2284.85	2783.26
	(b) MDR								
	(c) ODR								
Sub-Total (A)		12185.55	1229.73	8303.64	429.00	1111.00	1695.53	2284.85	2783.26
E. Missing Major Bridges									
(i) Spillover Schemes	(a) SHW	240.91	136.64	104.27	30.00	44.56	29.71	..	..
	(b) MDR								
(ii) New Schemes	(a) SHW	1994.55	..	1446.25	..	94.84	294.45	468.06	588.90
	(b) MDR								
Sub-Total (B)		2235.46	136.64	1550.52	30.00	139.40	324.16	468.06	588.90
C. Improvement to Low Grade Sections									
(i) Spillover Schemes	(a) SHW	496.83	273.28	223.55	105.00	71.13	47.42	..	..
	(b) MDR								
	(c) ODR								
(ii) New Schemes	(a) SHW	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) MDR								
	(c) ODR								
Sub-Total (C)		496.83	273.28	223.55	105.00	71.13	47.42	..	..
TOTAL (I)		14917.84	1639.65	10077.71	564.00	1321.53	2067.11	2752.91	3372.16
II. REPLACEMENT									
A. Weak Major Bridges									
(i) Spillover Schemes	(a) SHW	24.91	13.66	11.25	5.00	3.75	2.50	..	..
	(b) MDR								
	(c) ODR								
(ii) New Schemes	(a) SHW	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) MDR								
	(c) ODR								
Sub-Total (A)		24.91	13.66	11.25	5.00	3.75	2.50	..	..

B. Strengthening of weak Pavements(a) Single Lane Sections
(i) Spillover Schemes

(a) SHW

466.26 288.20 178.06 115.00 37.84 25.22

(ii) New Schemes

(b) MDR

(a) SHW

1739.76 .. 1272.29 .. 90.84 254.46 418.07 508.92

(b) MDR

Sub-Total (B)

2206.02 288.20 1450.35 115.00 128.68 279.68 418.07 508.92

C. Minor Bridges/Culverts

(i) Spillover Schemes

(a) SHW

481.18 258.36 222.82 106.00 70.09 46.73

(ii) New Schemes

(b) MDR

(a) SHW

403.02 .. 293.04 .. 44.81 58.41 73.01 116.81

(b) MDR

Sub-Total (C)

884.20 258.36 515.86 106.00 114.90 105.14 73.01 116.81

D. Submersible Bridges Causeways Dips with High Level Bridges/Culverts

(i) Spillover Schemes

192.33 109.31 83.02 50.00 19.81 13.21

(ii) New Schemes

268.50 .. 196.35 .. 29.45 39.27 49.09 78.54

Sub-Total (D)

460.83 109.31 279.37 50.00 49.26 52.48 49.09 78.54

TOTAL—II

3575.96 669.53 2256.83 276.00 296.59 439.80 540.17 704.27

III. ADDITIONAL FACILITIES TO CATER FOR TRAFFIC NEEDS**A. Widening/Providing Shoulders to Roads for Two Lanes**

(i) Spillover Schemes

(ii) New Schemes

163.77 .. 119.77 .. 17.97 23.95 29.94 47.91

Widening of Two Lanes Carriage Way

(i) Spillover Schemes

433.64 245.95 187.69 100.00 52.61 35.08

(ii) New Schemes

..

Sub-Total (A)

597.41 245.95 307.46 100.00 70.58 69.03 29.94 47.91

B. Construction of By-Pass

(i) Spillover Schemes

169.46 81.97 87.49 40.00 28.49 19.00

(ii) New Schemes

32.50 .. 23.77 .. 3.57 4.75 5.94 9.51

Sub-Total (B)

201.96 81.97 111.26 40.00 32.06 23.75 5.94 9.51

C. Improvement to Geometrics

(i) Spillover Schemes

144.55 95.65 48.90 40.00 5.34 3.56

(ii) New Schemes

..

Sub-Total (C)

144.55 95.65 48.90 40.00 5.34 3.56

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D. Miscellaneous Works like Raising of Formation etc.										
(i) Spillover Schemes										
(ii) New Schemes			2372.19	..	1734.78	..	110.22	346.96	583.69	693.91
Sub-Total (D)			2372.19	..	1734.78	..	110.22	346.96	583.69	693.91
TOTAL—III			3316.11	423.57	2202.40	180.00	218.20	433.30	619.57	751.33
IV. EXPANSION OF EXISTING NET WORKS.										
A. Strategic Roads.										
(i) Spillover Schemes										
(ii) New Schemes			405.28	..	396.38	..	74.46	89.28	94.09	138.55
Sub-Total (A)			405.28	..	396.38	..	74.46	89.28	94.09	138.55
B. Roads in Backward Areas										
(i) Spillover Schemes			398.15	139.58	258.57	220.00	23.14	15.43	..	..
(ii) New Schemes			1149.08	..	1149.08	..	26.05	168.06	460.08	494.89
Sub-Total (B)			1547.23	139.58	1407.65	220.00	49.19	183.49	460.08	494.89
C. Roads in Industrial Areas										
(i) Spillover Schemes										
(ii) New Schemes			136.00	..	99.46	..	14.92	19.89	24.86	39.79
Sub-Total (C)			136.00	..	99.46	..	14.92	19.89	24.86	39.79
D. Roads in Areas Served by Special Projects Like Irrigation Projects, Tourists Centres etc.										
(i) Spillover Schemes										
(ii) New Schemes			1373.38	..	695.59	..	100.65	200.87	151.09	242.98
Sub-Total (D)			1373.38	..	695.59	..	100.65	200.87	151.09	242.98
TOTAL—IV			3461.89	139.58	2599.08	220.00	239.22	493.53	730.12	916.21
V. ABSTRACT OF TOTALS										
1. Scheme for removal of deficiencies in the existing road new work										
(i) Spillover Schemes										
(a) Costing Rs. 5.00 lacs and over			2905.92	1639.65	1266.28	474.00	475.37	316.91	..	..
(b) Costing less than Rs. 5.00 lacs		
(ii) New Schemes										
(a) Costing Rs. 5.00 lacs or over			12011.91	..	8811.43	100.00	846.16	1750.20	2752.91	3362.16
(b) Costing less than Rs. 5.00 lacs		
(iii) Total of (i) & (ii)			14917.84	1639.65	10077.71	574.00	1321.53	2067.11	2752.91	3362.16
2. Replacement of existing roads net work										
(i) Spillover Schemes										
(a) Costing Rs. 5.00 lacs or over			1164.68	669.53	495.15	276.00	131.49	37.66	..	..
(b) Costing Less than Rs. 5.00 lacs		
(ii) New Schemes										
(a) Costing Rs. 5.00 lacs or over			2411.28	..	1761.63	..	165.10	352.14	540.17	704.27
(b) Costing less than Rs. 5.00 lacs		
(iii) Total of (i) and (ii)			3575.98	669.53	2256.83	276.00	296.59	439.80	540.17	704.27

3. Additional facilities to cater for traffic needs

(i) Spillover Schemes								
(a) Costing Rs. 5.00 lacs or over	747.65	423.57	324.08	180.00	86.44	57.64	--	..
(b) Costing less than Rs. 5 lacs								
(ii) New Schemes								
(a) Costing Rs. 5.00 lacs or over	2568.46	..	1878.32	..	131.76	375.66	619.57	751.33
(b) Costing less than Rs. 5 lacs								
(iii) Total of (i) and (ii)	3316.11	423.57	2202.40	180.00	218.20	433.30	619.57	751.33
4. Expansion of existing net work								
(i) Spillover Schemes								
(a) Costing Rs. 5.00 lacs or over	398.15	139.58	258.57	220.00	23.14	15.43	..	..
(b) Costing less than Rs. 5 lacs								
(ii) New Schemes								
(a) Costing Rs. 5.00 lacs or over	3063.74	..	2340.51	..	216.08	478.10	730.12	916.21
(b) Costing less than Rs. 5 lacs								
(iii) Total of (i) and (ii)	3461.89	139.58	2599.08	220.00	239.22	493.53	730.12	916.21
Grand Total								
Spillover Works	5216.81	2872.33	2344.08	1150.00	716.44	477.64	..	..
New Schemes Works	20055.39	..	14791.94	90.00	1359.10	2956.10	4642.77	5743.97
TOTAL of All Road Works	25271.80	2872.33	17136.02	1240.00	2075.54	3433.74	4642.77	5743.97
T&P, Research & Development charges	..	..	794.30	10.00	98.77	171.68	232.16	281.69
GRAND TOTAL	25271.80	2872.33	17930.32	1250.00	2174.31	3605.42	4874.93	6025.66

TABLE 15 (ii) Rural-Roads-Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Item	Total cost	Expenditure up-to end of 1977-78	Proposed outlay 1978-83	Outlay				
				1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total Rural Roads of which								
(i) M. N. P.	12189.05	1600.98	10077.57	720.27	1327.38	2025.00	2800.00	3204.92
(ii) Other than M.N.P.	4458.86	522.56	3174.81	207.89	400.00	600.00	900.00	1066.92
TOTAL:—	16647.91	2123.54	13252.38	928.16	1727.38	2625.00	3700.00	4271.84

TABLE 15 (iii) Roads—Physical Targets

Item	(kms.)			
	As on 31-3-77	As on 31-3-78	As on 31-3-79 anticipated	As on 31-3-83 Targets
1	2	3	4	5
1. Surfaced	27732.0	28275.0	28767.0	41156.0
2. Un-surfaced	11151.0	10919.0	10700.0	10700.0
TOTAL	38883.0	39194.0	39467.0	51856.0
3. Rural roads out of total road length (including other district roads and village roads) of which				
(i) M.N.P.	13514.0	14100.0	14579.0	26568.0
(ii) Other than M.N.P.	10289.0	10014.0	9798.0	9798.0
TOTAL	23803.0	24114.0	24377.0	36366.0
4. Roads other than Rural roads	15080.0	15080.0	15090.0	15490.0

TABLE 15 (iv) Minimum Needs Programme—Targets and Achievements

1. Target in the Plan 1978-83	33305	Nos. (1971 Census)
(a) Total No. of villages in the State		
(b) Number of villages to be connected		
(i) with a population of 1500 and above	1609	Nos.
(ii) with a population between 1000-1500	350	Nos.
(iii) with a population below 1000	1276	Nos.
2. Achievement in 1974-78	4746	Kms.
(a) Length likely to be completed (kms.)		
(b) No. of villages likely to be connected		
(i) with a population of 1500 and above	913	Nos.
(ii) with a population between 1000-1500	907	Nos.
(iii) with a population below 1000	1185	Nos.
(c) Length likely to be in progress:		
(i) for villages with a population of 1500 and above		
(ii) for villages with a population between 1000-1500	250	Kms.
(iii) for villages with a population below 1000		
3. No. of villages not connected with roads as on 31-3-1978	1609	Nos.
(a) with a population of 1500 and above	1500	Nos.
(b) with a population between 1000-1500	25510	Nos.
(c) with a population below 1000		
4. Roads taken up in 1978-79	312	Kms.
(a) Length (kms.)		
(b) No. of villages likely to be connected	61	
(i) with a population of 1500 and above		

TABLE 16—Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation
16(i) Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme	V Plan Outlay	Proposed outlay 1978-83	Outlay				
			1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Purchase of buses							
<i>(a) for existing routes</i>							
<i>(i) Number</i>	2980	955	58	214	214	235	234
<i>(ii) Cost</i>	3859.85	1528.00	93.00	342.00	342.00	376.00	375.00
<i>(b) for new routes</i>							
<i>(i) Number</i>	--	1950	250	400	400	450	450
<i>(ii) Cost</i>	--	3120.00	400.00	640.00	640.00	720.00	720.00
<i>(c) for replacement</i>							
<i>(i) Number</i>	160	445	60	95	95	97	98
<i>(ii) Cost</i>	235.20	712.00	96.00	152.00	152.00	155.00	157.00
<i>(d) Total</i>							
<i>(i) Number</i>	2940	3350	368	709	709	782	782
<i>(ii) Cost</i>	4095.05	5360.00	589.00	1134.00	1134.00	1251.00	1252.00
2. Workshop including works buildings	210.00	1330.00	148.00	301.00	319.00	280.00	282.00
3. Staff quarters	--	36.00	--	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
4. Other expenditure including purchase of auxiliary vehicles	78.55	140.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	40.00
GRAND TOTAL	4383.60	6866.00	762.00	1469.00	1487.00	1565.00	1583.00

16 (ii) Vehicles Owned

Item	Unit	Fifth Plan target 1974-79	Actual Achievement					Target 1978-79	Proposed target 1978-83
			1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Vehicles owned by State Transport Corporation	Nos. Buses	1289	292	192	361	66	911	378	3450

TABLE 17—EDUCATION
Selected Targets

Item	Unit	Position 1977-78	Phasing of targets				
			1978-79 Approved targets	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Elementary Education							
1. Class I-V (age-group 6-11)							
(i) Enrolment	'000 No.						
(a) Boys		1843	1983	2173	2383	2683	2847
(b) Girls		599	659	776	1016	1284	1628
(c) Total		2442	2642	2949	3399	3967	4475
(ii) Percentage to age group	Percent						
(a) Boys		83.35	86.33	93.02	100.34	110.95	115.97
(b) Girls		29.95	30.84	35.65	45.83	56.89	70.84
(c) Total		57.99	59.59	65.34	74.02	84.91	94.15
(iii) Enrolment of Scheduled castes	'000 No.						
(a) Boys		253	291	319	348	363	400
(b) Girls		43	52	80	120	160	201
(c) Total		296	343	399	468	523	601
(iv) Percentage to age group	Percent						
(a) Boys		70.87	82.20	89.36	94.57	98.91	103.09
(b) Girls		12.95	16.20	25.04	34.29	46.14	57.85
(c) Total		42.96	50.81	57.30	65.64	72.58	80.03
(v) Enrolment of Scheduled tribes	'000 No.						
(a) Boys		167	192	215	231	255	280
(b) Girls		21	30	45	65	90	120
(c) Total		188	222	260	296	345	400
(vi) Percentage to age group	Percent						
(a) Boys		60.95	70.07	75.29	81.93	88.81	93.96
(b) Girls		8.27	11.72	17.20	24.53	34.83	43.01
(c) Total		35.61	41.89	47.90	54.11	62.20	70.02
(vii) Average attendance (Class I-V)	'000 No						
(a) Boys		1436	1586	1804	2026	2145	2705
(b) Girls		468	528	644	863	1425	1546
(c) Total		1904	2114	2448	2889	3570	4251
(viii) Enrolment in Class I	'000 No.						
(a) Boys		610	702	771	841	895	952
(b) Girls		212	259	320	382	464	547
(c) Total		822	961	1091	1223	1359	1499

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(ix) Enrolment in Class V		'000 No.						
(a) Boys			220	252	285	319	350	385
(b) Girls			59	93	118	145	180	219
(c) Total			279	345	403	464	530	604
2 Class VI-VIII (Age Group 11-14)								
(i) Enrolment		'000 No.						
(a) Boys			515	566	632	710	825	962
(b) Girls			123	161	214	276	368	473
(c) Total			638	727	846	986	1193	1435
(ii) Percentage to age group		Percent						
(a) Boys			41.04	44.32	48.65	53.75	61.43	70.42
(b) Girls			10.86	13.87	18.00	22.68	29.56	37.16
(c) Total			26.72	29.82	34.00	38.85	46.10	54.38
(iii) Enrolment of Scheduled castes		'000 No.						
(a) Boys			53	59	66	74	86	97
(b) Girls			3	4	5	7	9	12
(c) Total			56	63	71	81	95	109
(iv) Percentage to age group		Percent						
(a) Boys			26.77	30.25	33.10	36.27	41.54	45.97
(b) Girls			1.68	2.26	2.76	3.78	4.78	6.25
(c) Total			14.85	16.94	18.63	30.82	24.05	27.04
(v) Enrolment of Scheduled tribes		'000 No.						
(a) Boys			31	34	38	43	50	58
(b) Girls			1	1	2	2	3	4
(c) Total			32	35	40	45	53	62
(vi) Percentage to age group		Percent						
(a) Boys			20.59	22.97	25.00	27.74	31.64	36.02
(b) Girls			0.73	0.88	1.42	1.45	2.05	2.68
(c) Total			11.07	12.28	13.69	15.10	17.43	20.00
(vii) Average attendance (Class VI-VIII)		'000 No.						
(a) Boys			412	470	550	646	784	943
(b) Girls			98	133	196	251	349	463
(c) Total			510	603	736	897	1133	1406
(viii) Enrolment in Class VI		'000 No.						
(a) Boys			210	234	262	294	342	398
(b) Girls			49	66	87	113	150	193
(c) Total			259	300	349	407	492	591
(ix) Enrolment in Class VIII		'000 No.						
(a) Boys			135	151	168	189	220	255
(b) Girls			32	43	57	74	98	126
(c) Total			167	194	225	263	318	381

B. Secondary Education

1. Classes IX-X (Age group 14-15)

(i) Enrolment		'000 No.						
(a) Boys			208	232	259	291	338	395
(b) Girls			45	60	80	104	138	178
(c) Total			253	292	319	395	476	573

(ii) Percentage to age group	Percen						
(a) Boys		26.80	29.22	31.86	34.98	39.72	45.40
(b) Girls		6.47	8.38	10.85	13.72	17.72	22.25
(c) Total		17.19	19.34	20.71	24.84	29.20	34.31
2. Class: XI (Age group 16)							
(i) Enrolment in General Education	'000 No.						
(a) Boys		51	57	63	72	83	97
(b) Girls		10	13	18	23	31	40
(c) Total		61	70	81	94	114	137
C. Enrolment in Vocational courses							
	No.						
(a) Post-elementary stage		..	..	..	..	7500	15000
(b) Post-high school stage		..	..	..	..	..	..
D. Enrolment in Part time/continuation courses							
	'000No:						
(i) Age group 6-11		6	6	90	270	600	1185
(ii) Age group 11-14		8	8	45	135	285	498
(iii) Age group 14-15		..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Age group 16-17		..	..	..	..	..	..
(v) Total		14	14	135	405	885	1683
E. Teachers							
	No.						
(a) Primary Schools		42450	43750	49100	55250	63450	63450
(b) Middle Schools		43462	44477	47297	51522	58562	58562
(c) High/higher Secondary schools		31253	31360	32108	33213	34218	34103
F. Adult Education							
(a) Number of participants 15-35 years	'000No.	78	200	350	700	1400	1600
(b) No. of centres							
(i) Central	No.	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200
(ii) State	No.	400	6800	13300	29800	62800	72800
G. Libraries							
	No.						
(i) State library		1	1	1	1	1	1
(ii) Divisional libraries		5	5	5	5	5	5
(iii) District libraries		24	24	24	24	24	24
(iv) Block libraries		..	..	100	150	200	232
(v) Village libraries		..	..	3000	7000	12000	18000
(vi) Tehsil libraries		..	9	9	9	9	9
H. University Education (excluding correspondence courses)							
(i) Enrolment	'000No.						
(a) Pre-degree level		3	3	3	3	3	3
(b) First-degree level		75	80	88	100	110	122
(c) Post-graduate level		16	17	18	19	20	21
(ii) Enrolment in correspondence courses	'000No.						
(a) Pre-degree level		..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) First-degree level		2.5	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.7	4.0
(c) Post-graduate level		7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.2
I-Technical Education							
Annual intake	No.						
(a) Diploma courses		805	865	900	950	1000	1000
(b) Degree courses		530	580	600	600	600	600

TABLE 18—MEDICAL AND HEALTH
18(i) Financial outlay by major schemes

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programme	Plan period 1974-78 expenditure	1978-83			Capital		
		Spillover	New	Total	New works	Continuing	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Rural Health Programme	290.79	380.98	2459.02	2840.00	1218.95	98.06	1317.01
2. Control of Communicable Diseases	21.52	16.88	..	16.88	..	..	..
3. Hospitals & Dispensaries	395.04	272.32	532.35	804.67	34.00	16.56	50.56
4. Medical Education & Research	297.95	176.48	490.02	666.50	147.41	53.39	200.80
5. Training Programme	16.12	10.36	87.17	97.53	33.75	..	33.75
6. Indigeneous system of medicines and Homoeopathy	174.07	109.10	400.90	510.00	21.62	2.04	23.66
7. Other Programmes	20.21	12.89	68.03	80.92	6.50	..	6.50
TOTAL	1215.70	979.01	4037.49	5016.50	1462.23	170.05	1632.28

	Revenue				Phasing of outlay for				
	Staff	Equipment	Contingency	Total	1978-79 approved outlay	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	887.14	137.80	498.05	1522.99	148.30	369.43	547.40	600.82	1174.05
2.	3.05	..	13.83	16.88	16.88	..	..	..	..
3.	573.65	68.43	112.03	754.11	272.32	22.79	58.75	151.85	298.96
4.	362.16	89.76	13.78	465.70	132.25	112.27	129.56	137.88	154.54
5.	34.38	24.00	5.40	63.78	10.36	21.84	33.50	15.70	16.13
6.	352.19	23.70	110.45	486.34	110.00	44.90	77.06	106.80	171.24
7.	69.09	3.21	2.12	74.42	12.89	2.35	17.76	23.57	24.35
TOTAL	2281.66	346.90	755.66	3384.22	703.00	573.58	864.03	1036.62	1839.27

Table 18(ii) Scheme wise Phasing of Financial outlay

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programme	Plan period 1974-78 expenditure	1978-83			Capital		
		Spillover	New	Total	New works	Continuing works	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. RURAL HEALTH PROGRAMME							
1. Primary health centres & sub-centres	199.88	264.32	..	264.32	..	..	..
2. Subsidiary health centres	..	..	421.88	421.88	..	..	..
3. Additional sub-centres	..	..	405.91	405.91	..	..	..
4. Addl. staff of PHCs for increase in bed strength	..	..	40.98	40.98	..	..	..
5. Provision for LHVs	..	..	65.15	65.15	..	..	..
6. Upgradation of PHCs into 30-bedded referral hospitals	19.27	18.60	226.15	244.75	..	..	..
7. Replacement of vehicles	..	..	80.00	80.00	..	..	..
8. Backlog of construction works							
(a) PHC main building	5.91	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) PHC staff quarters	24.89	47.40	..	47.40	..	47.40	47.40
(c) Existing sub-centre buildings	40.84	50.66	..	50.66	..	50.66	50.66
(d) Completion of RFP centre & sub-centre buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. New Building Works							
(a) Addl. accommodation for upgradation of PHC into 30-bedded referral hospitals	..	..	166.50	166.50	166.50	..	166.50
(b) Addl. accommodation for increase in bed strength of PHCs	..	..	34.70	34.70	34.70	..	34.70
(c) Construction of buildings for additional sub-centres	..	..	667.75	667.75	667.75	..	667.75
(d) Construction of buildings for subsidiary health centres	..	..	350.00	350.00	350.00	..	350.00
TOTAL—I	290.79	380.98	2459.02	2840.00	1218.95	98.06	1317.01
II. Control of Communicable diseases							
1. Epidemiological Health intelligence unit	0.77	0.36	..	0.36	..	..	..
2. National Malaria Eradication programme	13.53	13.53	..	13.53	..	..	..
3. Cholera	2.17	1.51	..	1.51	..	..	..
4. T.B.	5.05	1.48	..	1.48	..	..	..
TOTAL—II	21.52	16.88	..	16.88	..	..	..
III. Hospitals and Dispensaries	395.04	272.32	532.35	804.67	34.00	16.56	50.56
IV. Medical Education							
Medical Colleges—allopathy	297.95	176.48	490.02	666.50	147.41	53.39	200.80
V. Training Programme							
Nurses, ANMs, AHW and others	16.12	10.36	87.17	97.53	33.75	..	33.75
VI. Indigenous system of Medicine and Homeopathy							
1. Medical Colleges	16.47	3.00	7.00	10.00	2.62	2.04	4.66
2. Hospitals & dispensaries & other schemes	157.60	106.10	393.90	500.00	19.00	..	19.00
TOTAL—VI	174.07	109.10	400.90	510.00	21.62	2.04	23.66
VII. Other Programmes							
1. Drug and food laboratories	18.48	12.24	40.35	52.59	..	..	..
2. Health education and publicity	0.94	0.65	18.52	19.17	..	..	..
3. Laboratory health services	0.79	..	9.16	9.16	6.50	..	6.50
TOTAL—VII	20.21	12.89	68.03	80.92	6.50	..	6.50
GRAND TOTAL	1215.70	979.01	4037.49	5016.50	1462.23	170.05	1632.28

Programme	Revenue				Phasing of outlays				
	Staff	Equipment	Contingency	Total	1978-79 Approved outlay	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
I. Rural Health Programme									
1. Primary health centres and sub-centres	12.32	..	252.00	264.32	62.72	50.40	50.40	50.40	50.40
2. Subsidiary health centres	370.88	8.50	42.50	421.88	..	..	..	65.00	356.88
3. Additional sub-centres	263.51	32.40	110.00	405.91	13.23	5.92	45.92	114.92	225.92
4. Addl. staff to PHCs for increase in bed strength	30.53	6.90	3.55	40.98	..	..	..	19.25	21.73
5. Provision for LHVs	65.15	..	..	65.15	..	2.25	8.75	19.60	34.55
6. Upgradation of PHCs into 30-bedded referral hospitals	144.75	90.00	10.00	244.75	18.60	26.43	36.50	47.65	115.57
7. Replacement of vehicles	..	..	80.00	80.00	..	18.00	18.00	18.00	26.00
8. Backlog of construction works									
(a) PHC main building	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) PHC Staff quarters	..	..	..	..	18.90	28.50	..	..	..
(c) Existing sub-centre buildings	..	..	..	..	23.25	27.41	..	..	..
(d) Completion of RFP centre & sub-centre buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. New Building works									
(a) Addl. accommodation for up-gradation of PHC into 30-bedded referral hospitals	..	..	..	..	..	66.60	99.90	..	..
(b) Addl. accommodation for increase in bed strength of PHCs	..	..	..	..	..	13.82	20.88	..	..
(c) Construction of buildings for addl. sub-centres	..	..	..	..	11.60	84.10	164.05	175.00	233.00
(d) Construction of buildings for subsidiary health centres	..	..	..	..	..	46.00	103.00	91.00	110.00
TOTAL—I	887.14	137.80	498.05	1522.99	148.30	369.43	547.40	600.82	1174.05
II. Control of Communicable diseases									
1. Epidemiological Health Intelligence Unit	0.36	..	..	0.36	0.36	..	..	..	..
2. National Malaria Eradication programme	..	..	13.53	13.53	13.53	..	..	..	..
3. Cholera	1.51	..	..	1.51	1.51	..	..	..	..
4. T.B.	1.18	..	0.30	1.48	1.48	..	..	..	..
TOTAL—II	3.05	..	13.83	16.88	16.88	..	..	..	..
III. Hospitals and Dispensaries	573.65	68.43	112.03	754.11	272.32	22.79	58.75	151.85	298.96
IV. Medical Education									
Medical Colleges—allopathy	362.16	89.76	13.78	465.70	132.25	112.27	129.56	137.88	154.54
V. Training Programme									
Nurses, ANMs, AHW & Others	34.38	24.00	5.40	63.78	10.36	21.84	33.50	15.70	16.13
VI. Indigenous system of medicines and Homeopathy									
1. Medical Colleges	4.69	0.50	0.15	5.34	3.00	2.19	1.85	1.98	0.98
2. Hospitals & dispensaries & other schemes	347.50	23.20	110.30	481.00	107.00	42.71	75.21	104.82	170.26
TOTAL—VI	352.19	23.70	110.45	486.34	110.00	44.90	77.06	106.80	171.24
VII. Other Programmes									
2. Health Education	19.17	..	..	19.17	0.65	..	5.33	6.30	6.69
3. Laboratory health services	2.66	..	..	2.66	..	..	2.60	4.10	2.66
TOTAL—VII	21.83	..	..	21.83	0.65	..	7.93	10.40	9.35
GRAND TOTAL	2281.66	346.90	755.66	3384.22	703.00	573.58	864.03	1036.62	1839.27

TABLE 18 (iii) Statement showing estimated non-plan component of expenditure towards Schemes of 1974-78

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Programme	Estimated committed level of expenditure (non-plan expenditure) for 1974-78 Plan schemes as on	
	1-4-1978	1-4-1979
1	2	3
1. Rural Health Programme	25.60	49.55
2. Control of communicable diseases	16.88	16.88
3. Hospitals and Dispensaries	272.32	278.08
4. Medical Education & Research	91.25	105.35
5. Training Programme	10.36	10.84
6. Indigenous system of medicines & Homeopathy	106.10	114.45
7. Other programmes	12.89	13.59
TOTAL	535.40	588.74

TABLE—18 (iv) Physical Targets

Programme	Unit	Achievements of physical targets (Cumulative as on 1973-74)	Position at the end of 1977-78	Target fixed for the Plan 1978-83	1978-79		Phasing for 1979-83				
					Target fixed	Likely Achievement	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
I. Minimum Needs Programme											
(1) Primary Health Centres	No.	232	232(23)	232(23)	232(23)	232(23)	232(23)	232(23)	232(23)	232(23)	232(23)
(2) Subsidiary Health Centres	No.	..	..	425(40)	..	..	..	..	215(24)	210(16)
(3) Sub-Centres	No.	1624	1824(196)	3536(319)	296(8)	296(8)	..	800(80)	800(80)	1640(151)	
(4) Rural Hospitals	No.	20	23(2)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(5) No. of P.H. Cs covered under Community Health Workers Programme	No.	..	27(5)	205(18)	51(3)	51(3)	50(5)	50(5)	27(2)	27(3)	
(6) Mini Health Centres	No.	..	..	23(23)	4(4)	4(4)	4(4)	4(4)	4(4)	7(7)
(7) Backlog of construction works pertaining to P.H.Cs											
(a) Main Buildings											
(1) Total backlog	No.	1	1(—)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Buildings constructed	No.	..	1(—)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Staff Quarter:											
(1) Total Backlog	No.	233	233(28)	191(16)	191(16)	191(16)	..	..	..	..
(2) Quarter constructed	No.	..	42(12)	191(16)	191(16)	191(16)	191(16)	..	..	..
					(Under construction)						
(c) Upgraded P.H.Cs											
(1) To be opened	No.	..	8(3)	50(4)	5(1)	5(1)	10(—)	10(1)	10(1)	15(1)	
(2) Buildings constructed	No.	..	8**	50	5**	5**	45	..	..	..
(ii) Sub-Centre Buildings											
(1) Total backlog	No.	120	320(26)	268(8)	268(8)	268(8)	51**	..	..	..
(2) Sub-centres constructed	No.	..	52(18)	217(8)	217(8)	217(8)	217(8)	..	..	..
					(Under construction)						
(iii) New Sub-Centre buildings											
(1) Total Centres to be opened	No.	..	..	3536(319)	296(8)	296(8)	..	800(80)	800(80)	1640(151)
(2) Sub-Centre buildings constructed	No.	..	..	3438(319) ②	132(8)	132(8)	626(54)	700(90)	700(90)	1280(77)
					(Under construction)						
(iv) Subsidiary Health Centres											
(1) Total Subsidiary Health Centres to be opened	No.	..	..	425(40)	..	..	..	..	215(24)	210(16)
(2) Subsidiary Health Centre buildings constructed	No.	..	..	425(40)	..	..	115(24)	85(—)	100(16)	125(—)
II. Hospitals and Dispensaries											
1. District Hospitals including Gen. Hospitals	No.	65	75(2)	4(—)	..	..	..	1(—)	1(—)	2(—)
2. Sub-Divisional Hospitals	No.	56	63(6)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Rural Hospitals	No.	20	23(2)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Dispensaries and Aid Posts											
(i) Rural	No.	339	673(53)	30(6)	30(6)	30(6)	..	..	..	..
(ii) Urban	No.	212	223(7)	20(—)	20(—)	20(—)	..	..	..	..
5. In-patient beds	No.	15170	16475(1015)	5086(186)	504(24)	504(24)	300(—)	741(10)	1597(128)	1944(24)	

**Being constructed from Public Contribution.

② Remaining 93 Sub-Centre buildings are to be constructed from Public Contribution.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
III. Medical Education										
(1) Medical Colleges	No.	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
(2) Annual intake	No.	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550
IV. Training Programme										
(1) Nurses										
(a) No. of Institutions	No.	12	12(—)	17(1)	12(—)	12(—)	17(1)	17(1)	17(1)	17(1)
(b) Intake capacity	No.	410	410(—)	810(50)*	410(—)	410(—)	810(50)	810(50)	810(50)	810(50)
(c) Out-turn	No.	410	410(—)	810(50)	410(—)	410(—)	810(50)	810(50)	810(50)	810(50)
(2) A. N. Ms.										
(a) No. of Institutions	No.	12	17(—)	22(—)	17(—)	17(—)	22(—)	22(—)	22(—)	22(—)
(b) Intake capacity	No.	510	510(—)	660(—)	510(—)	510(—)	660(—)	660(—)	660(—)	660(—)
(c) Out-turn	No.	510	510(—)	660(—)	510(—)	510(—)	660(—)	660(—)	660(—)	660(—)
(3) Multi-purpose Health Workers	No.	..	2181(—)	10660(786)	2800(—)	2800(—)	2620(262)	2620(262)	2620(262)	..
(4) Community Health Workers	No.	..	1036(192)	25765(2670)	3875(480)	3875(480)	7100(710)	7100(710)	3845(310)	3845(460)
V. Man Power Position										
(1) Doctors	No.	1953	2459(159)	1645(84)	81(—)	81(—)	48(3)	220(10)	607(41)	689(30)
(2) Nurses (Comp. I-II, Sister Tutor, Staff Nurses, Matron and Nurses)	No.	4197	4213(389)	4434(131)	40(—)	40(—)	123(2)	1050(23)	2348(52)	873(54)
(3) A. N. Ms	No.	3208	2526(293)	4343(410)	307(8)	307(8)	..	800(80)	800(136)	2436(186)
(4) L. H. Vs	No.	672	680(23)	664(79)	—(—)	—(—)	74(2)	140(20)	225(20)	225(37)
(5) Others	No.	..	..	11229(786)	411(8)	411(8)	188(3)	1392(153)	2001(274)	7237(348)
(6) Dais	No.	..	3600(360)	25000(2500)	5000(500)	5000(500)	5000(500)	5000(500)	5000(500)	5000(500)
(7) Multi-purpose Workers	No.	..	2181(—)	10660(786)	2800(—)	2800(—)	2620(262)	2620(262)	2620(262)	..
(8) Community Health Workers	No.	..	1036(192)	25765(2745)	3875(480)	3875(480)	7100(710)	7100(710)	3845(385)	3845(460)
VI. Indigenous Systems of Medicines										
(1) No. of Colleges	No.	2	1+	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(2) Hospitals and Dispensaries (including Homoeopathy & Unani)	No.	1846	2390	470	6	6	66	66	125	207
(3) No. of doctors										
(i) Indigenous System of Medicines	No.	1930	2482	595	6	6	82	90	152	265
(ii) Homoeopathy	No.	10	43	20	..	..	5	5	5	5
VII. Other Programmes										
(1) No. of Drug and Food Analytical Laboratories	No.	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
(2) No. of medical rehabilitation centres	No.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) No. of Health Education Bureau	No.	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
(4) No. of Statistical Units	No.	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Including increased capacity (190) in the existing institutions.

+ One college has since been transferred to National Institute of Ayurved.

N.B : Figures in brackets indicate position in Tribal Sub-Plan area.

TABLE 18(v) Details relating to Allopathic Hospital Beds 31-3-78

Agency/Nature of Beds	General Beds		T.B. Beds		Laprosy Beds		Others		Total beds	No. of deaths amongst in-patients*	Bed-Ratio		Population
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural			As on 1977-78	Target 1982-83	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			9	10	11	12	13
1. At State Headquarter	1697	..	280	..	60	..	..	..	2037	2201	..	..
2. Distt. Level	8422	..	590	230	55	..	..	..	9297	12923	..	..
3. Taluka Level	..	1686	..	..	..	..	..	..	1686	NA	..	..
4. Others	1611	1344	..	..	..	..	..	..	2955	NA	..	..
5. Mobile Surgical Unit	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	..
TOTAL	11730	3530	870	230	115	..	..	..	16475	..	1831	1426
Private	..	..	90	308	..	..	1494	42	1934	..	..	..

*Information relates to the year 1976.

TABLE 18(vi) Basic Statistics

1. Population (1971 Census)			
(i) Rural			2,12,22,045
(ii) Urban			45,43,761
(iii) Total			2,57,65,806
2. Area (Sq. Km.)			3,42,214
3. Density of Population 1971 Census			75 per sq. km.
4. No. of districts			26
5. Estimated birth, death and growth rate (SRS estimates)			
Year	Birth rate	Death rate	Growth rate (natural)
1974	36.3	14.3	22.0
1975	36.9	15.9	21.0
1976	33.4	14.7	18.7
6. No. of couples in the reproductive age group (wife age 15-44) in Dec. 1977		53,13,478	
7. No. of couples effectively protected at present		8,30,504	
8. No. of couples likely to be protected at the end of 1977-78		8,30,504	

TABLE 18 (vii) Financial outlay—Family Welfare

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
1	2	3	4	5
1. Allocation	266.27	306.89	639.67	379.05
2. Provisional payment	266.27	306.89	639.67	304.60
3. Actual expenditure	274.93	327.79	648.42	361.37

Proposed outlay for the Plan 1978-83 and annual break-up

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Proposed outlay		
	Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4
1978-79	617.00	23.00	640.00
1979-80	636.71	71.00	707.71
1980-81	720.50	79.50	800.00
1981-82	779.50	100.50	880.00
1982-83	888.00	82.00	970.00
TOTAL	3641.71	356.00	3997.71

TABLE 18 (viii) Schemewise outlay for Family Welfare

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme	Proposed outlay					
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Family Welfare						
(i) Direction & Administration	54.40	56.55	57.90	59.25	61.00	289.10
(ii) Rural Family welfare services	150.00	152.00	154.00	156.00	158.80	770.80
(iii) Urban Family welfare services including grant-in-aid	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	125.00
(iv) Maternity & Child Health-immunisation programme	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	80.00
(v) Transport	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	130.00
(vi) Compensation for IUD, vasectomy and tubectomy	210.84	211.02	277.62	324.91	425.61	1450.00
(vii) Other Services & Supplies						
(a) Sterilisation beds	2.50	2.50	2.50	3.00	3.00	13.50
(b) Conventional contraceptives	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	80.00
(c) Post-partum centres	46.50	51.50	54.50	54.50	57.75	264.75
(viii) Mass education	14.00	14.00	18.00	20.00	20.00	92.00
(ix) Training, Research & Statistics	4.50	5.00	6.50	7.00	7.00	30.00
(x) Training of ANMs/Dais/LHVs	20.00	20.00	24.40	29.80	29.80	124.00
(xi) Demographic & Evaluation Cell	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	15.00
(xii) Training of Indigenous dais	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	75.00
(xiii) In-service training in MCH to doctors	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	1.80
(xiv) Integration of M&CH, involvement of dais	4.90	10.78	13.72	15.68	15.68	60.76
(xv) Other schemes—						
Extension of sterilisation facilities	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	40.00
TOTAL (Revenue)	617.00	636.71	720.50	779.50	888.00	3643.71
(xvi) Construction of buildings	23.00	71.00	79.50	100.50	82.00	356.00
GRAND TOTAL	640.00	707.71	800.00	880.00	970.00	3997.71

Table 18(ix) Family Welfare—Physical

Year	Voluntary sterilisation		I.U.D.S.		Conventional contraceptives and Oral pills	
	Expectation of performance	Achievement	Expectation of performance	Achievement	Expectation of performance	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1974-75	63300	38071	33000	16705	17400	45795
1975-76	106100	26257	46600	22764	111800	70634
1976-77	175100	364760	46500	11812	118400	67741
1977-78	NF	12636	48000	8951	150000	66214

Expectation of Performance—Plan 1978-83

Year	Voluntary sterilisation	IUDS	Conventional contraceptives and Oral pills users
1	2	3	4
1978-79	201100	30300	101900
1979-80	203000	38000	203000
1980-81	238000	48000	238000
1981-82	262000	57000	262000
1982-83	286000	67000	286000

Table 18 (x) Maternity and Child Health Schemes

Scheme	1974-78		1978-83		
	Target (No. of Beneficiaries)	Achievement	Target (No. of Beneficiaries)	Outlay proposed (lakh Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	
1. Immunisation of					
(a) Expectant mothers with tetanus toxoid		3,00,000	1,36,464	4,70,000	2.22
(b) Children with DPT vaccine (0-2 years)		5,73,000	3,19,574	21,50,000	24.09
(c) Children with DPT vaccine (3-6 years)		5,00,000	2,46,045	13,60,000	7.02
(d) Children in primary schools					
(i) Diptheria-tetanus vaccine		..	49,391	3,00,000	2.03
(ii) Typhoid vaccine		..	19,801	1,00,000	0.25
(e) Children (0-6 years) with polio vaccine		..	30,668	2,00,000	1.00
(f) Children with measles vaccine		1,00,000	2.00
2. Prophylaxis against					
(a) Nutritional anaemia					
(i) Mothers		3,50,000	3,73,769	14,50,000	9.63
(ii) Children		3,50,000	1,95,203	22,50,000	10.13
(b) Prophylaxis against blindness among children caused by vitamin 'A' deficiency		19,00,000	8,62,994	30,00,000	

Table 18 (xi) Maternity and Child Health Service

Target—No. of beneficiaries
Outlay—Rs. in lakhs

Scheme	1978-79		1979-80		1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		Total 1978-83	
	Target	Outlay	Target	Outlay	Target	Outlay	Target	Outlay	Target	Outlay	Target	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Immunisation of												
(a) Expectant mothers with tetanus toxoid	70,000	0.33	1,00,000	0.47	1,00,000	0.47	1,00,000	0.47	1,00,000	0.48	4,70,000	2.22
(b) Children with DPT Vaccine (0-2 years)	1,50,000	1.69	5,00,000	5.60	5,00,000	5.60	5,00,000	5.60	5,00,000	5.60	21,50,000	24.09
(c) Children with DPT Vaccine (3-6 years)	1,10,000	0.57	2,00,000	1.03	3,00,000	1.55	3,50,000	1.81	4,00,000	2.06	13,60,000	7.02
(d) Children in primary schools												
(i) Diphtheria-Tetanus Vaccine	60,000	0.40	60,000	0.41	60,000	0.40	60,000	0.41	60,000	0.41	3,00,000	2.03
(ii) Typhoid Vaccine	20,000	0.05	20,000	0.05	20,000	0.05	20,000	0.05	20,000	0.05	1,00,000	0.25
(e) Children (0-6 years) with polio Vaccine	40,000	0.20	40,000	0.20	40,000	0.20	40,000	0.20	40,000	0.20	2,00,000	1.00
(f) Children with measles vaccine	20,000	0.40	20,000	0.40	20,000	0.40	20,000	0.40	20,000	0.40	1,00,000	2.00
2. Prophylaxis against												
(a) Nutritional anaemia												
(i) Mothers	2,50,000	1.67	3,00,000	1.99	3,00,000	1.99	3,00,000	1.99	3,00,000	1.99	14,50,000	9.63
(ii) Children	2,50,000	1.13	5,00,000	2.25	5,00,000	2.25	5,00,000	2.25	5,00,000	2.25	22,50,000	10.13
(b) Prophylaxis against blindness among children caused by Vitamin 'A' deficiency												
	10,00,000	..	5,00,000	..	5,00,000	..	5,00,000	..	5,00,000	..	30,00,000	..

Table 18 (xii) — Building Plan 1978-83

Item	Achievement as on 1-4-78	In progress on 1-4-78	Target for 78-83	Outlay proposed for 1978-83 (Lakh Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Rural Family Welfare Centre				
(i) Main centres	118	1	114	303.00
(ii) Staff quarters	116	1	116	
2. Rural Sub-Centres				
(i) Health	Covered under medical side		242	5.00
(ii) Family Welfare	686	21		
(iii) Minimum Needs Programme	Covered under medical side			
3. Training schools (multi-purpose workers)				
	..	..	5	
4. Training schools (Supervisors Promotional Training)				
	2	..	2	
5. Regional Health and Family Welfare Training Centres				
	2	..	2	2.00
6. PHC Annex				
	..	..	17	17.00
7. District Family Welfare Bureau				
	..	..	27	27.00

TABLE 19—WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE
19(i) Phasing of Financial Outlay

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme	Fifth Five Year Plan 1974-79 Provision	1974-78 expendi- ture	Spill over	New Outlay	Total	Five Year Plan 1978-83					
						Phasing of Outlay					
						1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
I	2	3	4	5	6	Approved Outlay	Antici- pated expenditure	9	10	11	12
I. URBAN											
(a) Works											
(i) Water Supply	1271.01	937.01	1249.20	3480.80	4730.00	331.10	334.00	542.00	1305.50	1305.50	1243.00
(ii) Sewerage	150.20	111.20	44.15	809.85	854.00	38.70	39.00	115.00	235.00	235.00	230.00
(iii) Drainage	42.42	29.42	25.25	87.75	113.00	12.90	13.00	12.00	30.00	30.00	28.00
sub-total (a)	1463.63	1077.63	1318.60	4378.40	5697.00	382.70	386.00	669.00	1570.50	1570.50	1501.00
(l) Others											
(i) Direction and administration	217.72	158.72	201.40	701.60	903.00	62.30	59.00	108.00	249.50	249.50	239.00
(ii) Tools and Plants	..	..	..	100.00	100.00	..	..	20.00	25.00	25.00	30.00
(iii) Conversion of dry latrines into wet latrines	..	..	..	100.00	100.00	..	..	..	35.00	35.00	30.00
sub-total (b)	217.72	158.72	201.40	901.60	1103.00	62.30	59.00	126.00	309.50	309.50	299.00
TOTAL—I	1681.35	1236.35	1520.00	5280.00	6800.00	445.00	445.00	795.00	1880.00	1880.00	1800.00
II. RURAL (MNP)											
(a) Works											
(i) Piped Water Supply Schemes	2900.60	2246.60	850.00	36205.00	37055.00	625.50	604.00	5040.00	7597.00	10668.00	13146.00
(ii) Hand Pump	..	..	..	800.00	800.00	50.00	50.00	150.00	200.00	200.00	200.00
(iii) Wells	49.50	31.50	..	125.00	125.00	18.00	18.00	32.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
(iv) Diggis in RCP area	262.63	184.63	155.00	..	155.00	78.00	78.00	77.00	..	..	..
sub-total (a)	3212.73	2462.73	1005.00	37130.00	38135.00	771.50	750.00	5299.00	7822.00	10893.00	13371.00
(b) Others											
(i) Direction and administration (Piped Water Supply)	603.35	463.35	112.60	4997.40	5110.00	118.50	140.00	697.00	1048.00	1457.00	1768.00
(ii) Tools and Plants	10.00	..	..	450.00	450.00	10.00	10.00	70.00	110.00	130.00	130.00
sub-total (b)	613.35	463.35	112.60	5447.40	5560.00	128.50	150.00	767.00	1158.00	1587.00	1898.00
TOTAL II	3826.08	2926.08	1117.60	42577.40	43695.00	900.00	900.00	6066.00	8980.00	12480.00	15269.00
GRAND TOTAL	5507.43	4162.43	2637.60	47857.40	50495.00	1345.00	1345.00	6861.00	10860.00	14360.00	17069.00

Table—19(ii) Selected Physical Targets

Programme/Scheme	Unit	1974-78				Phasing of target					
		Cumulative achievement upto 31-3-74	Target	Achievement	Target 1978-83	1978-79		1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
						Target	Likely achievement				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I-URBAN											
(a) Water Supply											
(i) Towns covered (Total)	No.	151£	6	32*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Reorganisation of schemes	"	..	29	20	30	..	..	..	10	10	10
(iii) Augmentation of schemes	"	..	..	..	50	10	10	10	10	10	10
(b) Sewerage and drainage schemes	"	7	6	4	14	3	3	2	2	3	4
II-RURAL (MNP)											
(a) Piped Water Supply: Villages covered (including Handpumps)	"	1320	2011	2011	20847**	600	600	2945	4380	5850	7072
(b) Wells—Wells constructed	"	1852	1220	1220	2490	350	350	640	500	500	500
(c) Diggis in RCP area											
(a) Sanitary diggis	"	..	52	54	46	17	17	29	..	..	..
(b) Conventional diggis	"	164	122	122	144	56	56	88	..	..	..
III-Others											
(a) Conversion of dry latrines into wet latrines	"	..	..	..	16000	..	..	..	3000	5000	8000

* £ Including 2 under progress.

* Includes 24 villages declared as towns.

** Includes villages to be covered under DPAP/DDP, Accelerated Programme and SCA to be made available for Tribal Sub-Plan area.

TABLE 20—HOUSING
20(i) Phasing of Financial Outlay

(Rs. in lakhs)

Schemes	1974-78 Expendi- ture	Five Year Plan 1978-83								
		Outlay			1978-79		1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
		Spillover commit- ment	New Out- lay	Total	Approved Outlay	Anticipated expendi- ture				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Rental Housing	284.10	80.00	230.00	310.00	65.40	65.40	62.50	60.10	60.00	62.00
2. Low Income Group Housing	133.47	47.41	152.59	200.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
3. Middle Income Group Housing	50.95	20.32	34.68	55.00	10.00	10.00	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25
4. Subsidised Industrial Housing	22.09	15.00	16.00	31.00	7.00	7.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
5. Land acquisition and Intensive urban development	110.00	..	200.00	200.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
6. Cooperative Housing Finance Society	10.00	..	10.00	10.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
7. Rajasthan Housing Board	440.00	..	1200.00	1200.00	120.00	120.00	270.00	270.00	270.00	270.00
8. Rural House-sites-cum-hut construction scheme (RMNP)	10.00	5.20	3094.80	3100.00	8.00	8.00	605.63	828.00	828.00	828.00
9. Village housing	5.99				2.37	2.37				
10. House building advance to Government servants	168.63	..	200.00	200.00	8.00	8.00	42.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
TOTAL	1235.23	167.93	5138.07	5306.00	272.77	272.77	1139.38	1297.35	1297.25	1299.25

TABLE 20(ii) Physical Targets

Scheme	Unit	Cumulative achieve- ment upto 31-3-74	1974-78 Achieve- ment	Target 1978-83	Phasing of Targets					
					1978-79		1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
					Target	Likely achieve- ment				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Rental Housing—Houses constructed	No.	N.A.	300	725	400	400	32	101	96	96
2. Low Income Group Housing—Houses constructed	No.	11799	1092	1600	320	320	320	320	320	320
3. Middle Income Group Housing— Houses constructed	No.	2109	214	220	40	40	45	45	45	45
4. Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme—No. of Houses	No.	5183	192	187	..	..	50	50	50	37
5. Land acquisition and Intensive urban development— Land acquired and developed	Hectares	1700	225	1000	50	50	500	150	150	150
6. Rajasthan Housing Board— Houses constructed	No.	..	12229*	37300	6500	6500	7000	7500	8000	8300
7. Rural House Sites-cum-Hut construction	"	..	7008+	405333	5333+	5333+	80000	106600	106700	106700

* Besides, construction of 8258 houses was under progress.

+ Development of sites only,

TABLE 21—URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme	1974-78 Expendi- ture	Five year plan 1978-83									
		Outlay			Phasing of outlay						
		Spillover Commit- ment	New Outlay	Total	1978-79		1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
					Approved outlay	Anticipa- ted expen- diture					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1. Town and regional planning-preparation of master plans and regional plans	13.76	7.90	32.10	40.00	7.90	7.90	6.90	7.80	8.35	9.05	
2. Training and research-strengthening of the Directorate of Local Bodies	2.22	0.63	4.37	5.00	0.63	0.63	1.19	1.02	1.06	1.10	
3. Environmental Improvement in Slums											
(a) MNP	169.28	14.47	485.53	500.00	40.00	40.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	134.53	
(b) Other than MNP	..	..	..	..	25.47	25.47*	..	..	..	..
4. Other Schemes											
(a) Slum clearance	13.12	10.43	29.57	40.00	5.00	5.00	8.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	
(b) Development of mandis	117.74	..	125.00	125.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	28.75	23.70	22.55	
TOTAL	316.12	33.43	676.57	710.00	104.00	104.00	141.09	146.57	142.11	176.23	

* During current year this has not been earmarked under MNP. However, in the five year 1978-83 plan it is proposed to be covered under MNP and as such this has been included in the outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakhs.

TABLE 22—LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

22 (i) Phasing of Financial Outlay

(Rs. in lakhs)

Schemes	1974-78 Anticipated Expenditure				1978-83 Five year plan				1978-79 Capital Outlay			
	Total Expenditure	Capital Expenditure		Foreign assistance component in the total	Total Outlay	Capital Outlay		Foreign assistance components in the total	Total Outlay	Capital Outlay		Foreign assistance component in the total
		Buildings	Equipment			Buildings	Equipment			Buildings	Equipment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I. Craftsmen Training												
(a) Direction & Administration	..	..	..	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Modernisation of equipment	7.70	..	7.70	..	25.00	..	25.00	..	4.27	..	4.27	..
(c) Reorganisation and diversification of trades in existing I.T.Is.	10.10	..	4.25	..	20.00	..	3.81	..	6.33	..	3.76	..
(d) Establishment of new I.T.Is.	6.26	..	3.00	..	70.00	35.00	24.92	..	3.02	..	1.00	..
(e) Faculty development programme-training of staff	1.63	..	..	..	4.78	..	..	..	0.46	..	..	..
(f) Games & Sports	1.10	..	..	..	0.22	..	..	..	0.22	..	..	..
(g) Construction of buildings												
(i) I. T. Is. buildings	7.15	7.15	..	..	15.00	15.00	..	..	3.00	3.00	..	..
(ii) Hostel buildings					25.00	25.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
(h) Apprenticeship Training Programme	12.50	..	..	..	25.00	..	..	..	6.30	..	..	..
(i) Vocational courses-Engineering	0.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL—I	47.04	7.15	14.95	..	190.00	75.00	53.73	..	23.60	3.00	9.03	..
II. Employment Services												
(i) Employment Department												
(a) Self employment and job development	1.13	..	..	..	13.70	..	..	..	0.35	..	..	..
(b) Opening of employment information and guidance bureau	0.77	..	..	..	0.58	..	..	..	0.58	..	..	..
(c) Training	0.79	..	..	..	0.39	..	..	..	0.39	..	..	..
(d) Strengthening of administrative set-up												
(i) At headquarter level	0.73	..	..	..	12.98	..	..	..	0.40	..	..	..
(ii) At regional level	..	..	..	..	20.20	..	3.00	..	..	..	..	..
(e) Strengthening of Employment Exchanges	6.22	..	..	..	14.22	..	..	..	2.51	..	..	..
(f) Research and Evaluation	1.06	..	..	..	0.35	..	..	..	0.35	..	..	..
(g) Opening of new employment exchanges at Panchayat Samiti level	..	..	..	..	9.48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
sub-total (i)	10.70	..	..	..	71.90	..	..	..	4.58	..	..	..
(ii) Employment and Training												
(a) Stipend to unemployed Engineering Graduates and diploma holders (through Manpower Deptt.)	15.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	1979-80				1980-81				1981-82				1982-83			
	Total outlay	Capital outlay		Foreign assistance component in the total	Total Outlay	Capital outlay		Foreign assistance component in the total	Total Outlay	Capital outlay		Foreign assistance component in the total	Total Outlay	Capital outlay		Foreign assistance component in the total
		Buildings	Equip-ment			Buildings	Equip-ment			Buildings	Equip-ment			Buildings	Equip-ment	
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
I.																
(a)	0.75	..	..	..	1.25	..	..	..	1.45	..	..	..	1.55	..	..	..
(b)	5.16	..	5.16	..	5.19	..	5.19	..	5.19	..	5.19	..	5.19	..	5.19	..
(c)	1.50	..	0.05	..	2.90	..	..	..	4.10	..	..	..	5.17	..	..	..
(d)	10.46*	..	6.40	..	16.20*	..	9.20	..	22.32*	..	4.32	..	18.00*	..	4.00	..
(e)	0.64	..	..	..	1.08	..	..	..	1.30	..	..	..	1.30	..	..	..
(f)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(g)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(i)	1.78	1.78	..	..	5.00	5.00	..	..	3.00	3.00	..	..	2.22	2.22	..	..
(ii)	6.04	6.04	..	..	6.00	6.00	..	..	6.40	6.40	..	..	6.56	6.56	..	..
(h)	2.70	..	..	..	4.50	..	..	..	5.50	..	..	..	6.00	..	..	..
(i)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL-I	29.03	7.82	11.61	..	42.12	11.00	14.39	..	49.26	9.40	9.51	..	45.99	8.78	9.19	..
II.																
(i) (a)	3.89	..	..	..	3.00	..	..	..	3.15	..	..	..	3.31	..	..	..
(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) (i)	3.32	..	..	..	2.96	..	..	..	3.10	..	..	..	3.20	..	..	..
(ii)	8.20	..	3.00	..	3.80	..	..	..	4.00	..	..	..	4.20	..	..	..
(e)	1.45	..	..	..	2.31	..	..	..	3.28	..	..	..	4.67	..	..	..
(f)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(g)	0.88	..	..	..	1.64	..	..	..	2.87	..	..	..	4.09	..	..	..
Sub-Total (i)	17.74	..	3.00	..	13.71	..	..	..	16.40	..	..	..	19.47	..	..	..
(ii)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Includes outlay for building also.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
(b) Stipend and loan to unem- ployed medical graduates (through DMHS)	8.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Stenographer training (through O&M Department)	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
sub-total-(ii)	27.61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL-II	38.31	..	..	..	71.90	..	..	..	4.58	..	..	..
III. Labour Welfare												
1. Industrial relations												
(a) Strengthening of the administrative set-up	5.79	..	..	..	20.53	..	..	..	5.06	..	..	..
(b) Mobile Industrial Court	2.46	..	..	..	1.54	..	..	..	0.96	..	..	..
2. General Labour Welfare												
(a) Reorganisation of existing labour centres	0.55	..	..	..	0.29	..	..	..	0.29	..	..	..
(b) Research, information and publicity	1.88	..	..	..	4.41	..	0.50	..	1.05	..	..	..
(c) Training	0.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL-III	10.78	..	..	..	26.77	..	0.50	..	7.36	..	..	..
IV. Other Schemes												
1. Factory Inspectorate (CIFB)	6.45	..	..	..	18.15	..	..	..	3.56	..	..	..
2. E.S.I. Schemes	9.92	..	..	..	25.00	..	..	..	4.92	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	112.50	7.15	14.95	..	331.82	75.00	54.23	..	44.02	3.00	9.03	..

I	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
sub-total-(ii)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL—II	17.74	..	3.00	..	13.71	..	..	..	16.40	..	..	..	19.47	..	..	..
III.																
1. (a)	1.66	..	..	..	3.00	..	..	..	4.23	..	..	..	6.58	..	..	..
(b)	0.14	..	..	..	0.15	..	..	..	0.15	..	..	..	0.14	..	..	..
2. (a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b)	1.24	..	0.50	..	0.65	..	..	..	0.69	..	..	..	0.78	..	..	..
(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL—III	3.04	..	0.50	..	3.80	..	..	..	5.07	..	..	..	7.50	..	..	..
IV.																
1.	1.73	..	..	..	3.58	..	..	..	3.85	..	..	..	5.43	..	..	..
2.	3.00	..	..	..	4.00	..	..	..	6.05	..	..	..	7.03	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	54.54	7.82	15.11	..	67.21	11.00	14.39	..	80.63	9.40	9.51	..	85.42	8.78	9.19	..

Table—22(ii) Selected Physical Programmes

Particulars	Position as at the end of March 31, 1978	Likely position as at the end of March 31, of each year				
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. CRAFTSMEN TRAINING						
1. Number of Industrial Training Institutes (ITI's)	16	16	20	20	20	20
2. Seating Capacity	3460	3460	4136	4520	4760	5000
3. Number of persons undergoing training						
(a) Total	3440	3460	4136	4520	4560	5000
(b) Scheduled castes/Scheduled tribes	456	965	1140	1245	1295	1400
(c) Women	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING						
1. Training places located	2000	2000	2500	3000	3500	4000
2. Apprentices undergoing training						
(a) Total	1850	2000	2500	3000	3500	4000
(b) Scheduled castes/Scheduled tribes	250	560	700	840	940	1120
(c) Women	7	100	125	150	175	200
(d) I.T.I. Trained	913	1600	2000	2400	2800	3200
III. EMPLOYMENT SERVICES						
1. Number of Employment Exchanges						
(a) Total	31	31	33	35	38	41
(b) In Rural areas	..	..	2	4	7	10
(c) University Employment Information & Guidance Bureau	3	3	3	3	3	3
(d) For Physically Handicapped	1	1	1	1	1	1
2. Number of applicants on Live Registers of Employment Exchanges						
(a) Total	286731					
(b) I.T.I. Trained Craftsmen						
(i) Total	3285					
(ii) Registered for two years or more	N.A.					
(c) Trained Apprentices						
(i) Total	385					
(ii) Registered for two years or more	N.A.					
(d) Scheduled castes/Scheduled tribes	53185					
(e) Women	23849					
IV. LABOUR WELFARE						
1. Number of labour welfare centres	9	9	9	9	9	9
2. Bonded Labour						
(a) Located	6000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
(b) Freed	6000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
(c) Rehabilitation	3529	1000	1000	1000	2200	2271

TABLE 23—WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

23(i) Financial outlay by Major Schemes

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programme	1974-78 Expendi- ture	Five Year Plan 1978-83				1978-79		Phasing of outlay for			
		Spill- over	New	Total	Capital	Approved Outlay	Anti- cipated Expr.	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES											
1. Direction & Administration	3.74	1.46	13.54	15.00	..	1.46	1.46	1.54	3.00	4.00	5.00
2. Welfare of Scheduled castes											
(a) Education	42.04	10.37	168.13	178.50	40.00	15.52	15.52	20.45	33.00	49.23	60.30
(b) Economic Development	100.35	22.96	157.04	180.00	..	32.56	32.56	30.65	35.25	38.50	43.04
(c) Health, Housing and Other Schemes	57.13	..	10.00	10.00	..	4.00	4.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
TOTAL-2	199.52	33.33	335.17	368.50	40.00	52.08	52.08	52.60	69.75	89.23	104.84
3. Welfare of Scheduled tribes											
(a) Education	19.36	6.02	122.48	128.50	30.00	7.02	7.02	12.50	21.00	39.00	48.98
(b) Economic Development	39.60	12.11	92.89	105.00	..	13.61	13.61	13.30	17.75	26.75	33.59
(c) Health, Housing & other Schemes	3.83	..	12.00	12.00	..	..	..	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
TOTAL-3	62.79	18.13	227.37	245.50	30.00	20.63	20.63	28.80	41.75	68.75	85.57
4. Welfare of de-notified tribes and nomadic Tribes											
(a) Education	1.39	0.33	7.67	8.00	..	0.33	0.33	0.67	1.50	2.50	3.00
(b) Economic development	0.24	0.10	2.90	3.00	..	0.10	0.10	0.50	0.60	0.80	1.00
(c) Health, Housing & other Schemes	4.10	..	10.00	10.00	..	0.40	0.40	0.60	1.50	3.50	4.00
TOTAL-4	5.73	0.43	20.57	21.00	..	0.83	0.83	1.77	3.60	6.80	8.00
GRAND TOTAL	271.78	53.35	596.65	650.00	70.00	75.00	75.00	84.71	118.10	168.78	203.41

TABLE 23 (ii) Phasing of financial outlay by detailed schemes

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programmes	1974-78 Expendi- ture	Five Year Plan 1978-83				1979-80		Phasing of Outlays for			
		Spill over	New	Total	Capital	Approved outlay	Anti- cipated Expendi- ture	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I. WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES											
1. Direction & Administration	3.74	1.46	13.54	15.00	..	1.46	1.46	1.54	3.00	4.00	5.00
2. Welfare of Scheduled Castes											
(a) Education											
(i) Scholarship to pre-matric students including those of IIT's	16.02	3.20	93.30	96.50	..	3.20	3.20	9.00	18.00	30.00	36.30
(ii) Opening of new hostels with arrangement for special coaching in science and Mathematics and increase of seats and their maintenance	8.86	5.77	28.23	34.00	..	5.77	5.77	4.00	6.00	8.23	10.00
(iii) Construction of departmental hostel buildings	12.68	..	40.00	40.00	40.00	5.15	5.15	6.85	8.00	9.00	11.00
(iv) Aid to voluntary agencies	4.48	1.40	6.60	8.00	..	1.40	1.40	0.60	1.00	2.00	3.00
sub-total (a) ..	42.04	10.37	168.13	178.50	40.00	15.52	15.52	20.45	33.00	49.23	60.30
(b) Economic development											
1. Agriculture											
(i) Payment of interest on the loans given to cultivators for agricultural wells	40.86	10.82	59.18	70.00	..	10.82	10.82	12.00	14.00	16.00	17.18
(ii) Assistance for purchase of Bullocks	10.11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Assistance for agriculture inputs	1.73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Subsidy for purchase of share capital for cooperative societies	15.30	..	45.00	45.00	..	9.60	9.60	8.40	9.00	9.00	9.00
2. Cottage industries—assistance for settling in trade	1.53	1.00	9.00	10.00	..	1.00	1.00	1.25	1.75	2.25	3.75
3. Employment—stipend to unemployed graduates and post-graduates	30.82	11.14	23.86	40.00	..	11.14	11.14	6.50	7.00	7.25	8.11
4. Training in crafts	..	..	15.00	15.00	..	..	..	2.50	3.50	4.00	5.00
sub-total (b) ..	100.35	22.96	157.04	180.00	..	32.56	32.56	30.65	35.25	38.50	43.04
c. Health, Housing and other Schemes											
(i) Purchase of housing shares	48.79	..	5.00	5.00	..	..	..	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
(ii) Housing grant	8.34	..	5.00	5.00	..	4.00	4.00	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
sub-total (c) ..	57.13	..	10.00	10.00	..	4.00	4.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
TOTAL—Scheduled Castes	199.52	33.33	335.17	368.50	40.00	52.08	52.08	52.60	69.75	89.23	104.84

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3. Welfare of Scheduled Tribes												
<i>(a) Education</i>												
(i) Scholarship to Pre-matric students and those of ITTs		12.42	2.00	66.50	68.50	..	2.00	2.00	6.00	10.50	22.50	27.50
(ii) Opening of new hostels with arrangements of special coaching in science and mathematics, and increase of seats and maintenance		5.69	4.02	25.98	30.00	..	4.02	4.02	2.50	4.50	7.50	11.48
(iii) Construction of departmental hostel buildings		1.25	..	30.00	30.00	30.00	1.00	1.00	4.00	6.00	9.00	10.00
sub-total (a) ..		19.36	6.02	122.48	128.50	30.00	7.02	7.02	12.50	21.00	39.00	48.98
<i>(b) Economic Development</i>												
1. Cottage industries												
(i) Assistance for small scale industries		0.60	0.91	14.09	15.00	..	0.91	0.91	1.50	2.50	5.00	5.09
(ii) Assistance for mining contracts		5.00	5.00	..	..	..	0.50	0.75	1.25	2.50
(iii) Training in crafts		10.00	10.00	..	..	..	1.00	1.50	3.50	4.00
2. Agriculture—Payment of interest on the loans given to cultivators for agriculture wells		19.02	5.70	29.30	35.00	..	5.70	5.70	5.30	6.00	7.50	10.50
3. Subsidy for purchase of share capital of cooperative societies		20.00	20.00	..	1.50	1.50	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.50
4. Employment—stipend to unemployed graduates and post-graduates		19.98	5.50	14.50	20.00	..	5.50	5.00	2.00	8.00	4.50	5.00
sub-total (b) ..		39.60	12.11	92.89	105.00	..	13.61	13.61	13.30	17.75	26.75	33.59
c. Health, Housing and other schemes												
(i) Tribal development project		2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Legal aid		0.08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Housing grant		1.75	..	12.00	12.00	..	..	..	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
sub-total (c) ..		3.83	..	12.00	12.00	..	..	..	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
TOTAL—Scheduled Tribes		62.79	18.13	227.37	245.50	30.00	20.63	20.63	28.80	41.75	68.75	85.57
4. Welfare of denotified tribes & nomadic tribes												
(a) Education—Scholarships		1.39	0.33	7.67	8.00	..	0.33	0.33	0.67	1.50	2.50	3.00
(b) Economic development—Assistance for small scale industries and training centres		0.24	0.10	2.90	3.00	..	0.10	0.10	0.50	0.60	0.80	1.00
(c) Health, Housing and other schemes—Housing grant		4.10	..	10.00	10.00	..	0.40	0.40	0.60	1.50	3.50	4.00
TOTAL—4 ..		5.73	0.43	20.57	21.00	..	0.83	0.83	1.77	3.60	6.80	8.00
GRAND TOTAL		271.78	53.35	596.65	650.00	70.00	75.00	75.00	84.71	118.10	168.78	203.41

TABLE—23 (iii) Estimated non-plan component of expenditure towards schemes of 1974-78

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programme	Estimated committed level of expenditure (non-plan expenditure) for 1974-79			
	Plan schemes as on			
	1-4-1978		1-4-1979	
	Total	Capital	Total	Capital
1	2	3	4	5
Welfare of Scheduled castes, Scheduled tribes and other backward classes				
1. Direction and administration	1.43	..	1.46	..
2. Welfare of Scheduled castes				
(a) Education	8.81	1.71	15.52	5.15
(b) Economic development	19.79	..	21.96	..
(c) Health, housing and other schemes	..	..	..	..
3. Welfare of Scheduled tribes				
(a) Education	5.07	0.25	7.02	1.00
(b) Economic development	12.54	..	11.20	..
(c) Health, housing and other schemes	..	..	..	..
4. Other backward classes				
(a) Education	0.42	..	0.33	..
(b) Economic development	..	..	..	..
(c) Health, housing and other schemes	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	48.06	1.96	57.49	6.15

TABLE 23 (iv) Selected Physical Target

Scheme	Unit	Achievement of physical targets cumulative 1973-74	Position at the end of 1977-78	Target fixed for the plan 1978-83 (additional)	1978-79		Phasing for 1979-83			
					Targets fixed	Likely achievement	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I. Welfare of Scheduled Castes										
(a) Education										
(i) Scholarship to pre-matric students, including those of I.T.Is	No.	21530	5612	25815	1615	1615	6000	6000	6000	6200
(ii) Opening of new hostels with arrangements for special coaching in science and mathematics and increase of seats & maintenance—no. of hostels	No.	18	10(28)	22	2	2	8	4	4	4
(iii) Construction of departmental hostel buildings	No.	7	7	10	3	3 (in progress)	3	1	3	3
(iv) Additional scholarship to post-matric students taking up post-graduate courses	No.	5041	1991	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Economic development										
1. Agriculture										
(i) Payment of interest on the loans given to cultivators for agricultural wells—persons benefited	No.	752	14023	10200	1185	1185	1846	2137	2430	2602
(ii) Assistance for purchase of bullocks	No.	..	1011	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Assistance for agricultural inputs	No.	..	693	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Subsidy for purchase of share capital for cooperative societies	No.	..	3786	9000	1920	1920	1680	1800	1800	1800
2. Cottage industries										
(i) Assistance for settling in trade—persons benefited	No.	..	355	2000	200	200	250	350	450	750
(ii) Interest free loan for cottage industries—persons benefited	No.	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Training in crafts—no. of centres	No.	..	..	10	..	..	4	2	2	2
(iv) Improvement in existing training centres	No.	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Employment										
Stipend to unemployed graduates and post-graduates	No.	801	1758	2000	415	415	360	385	400	440
(c) Health, housing and other schemes										
(i) Subsidy for purchase of housing shares—persons benefited	No.	..	14749	1666	..	..	416	416	416	418
(ii) Housing grant	No.	..	1427	1000	800	800	50	50	50	50
II. Welfare of Scheduled Tribes										
(a) Education										
(i) Scholarship to pre-matric students, including those of ITIs	No.	11337	4200	19200	1200	1200	4000	3000	8000	3000
(ii) Opening of new hostels with arrangements for special coaching in science and mathematics and increase of seats and their maintenance—no. of hostels	No.	8	(7)	16	(7)	(7)	6	5(6)	4(11)	1(15)
(iii) Construction of departmental hostel buildings	No.	8	6(3)	10	(2)	(2)	3	3	4	..
(iv) Addl. scholarship to postmatric students taking up graduate and post-graduate courses	No.	2857	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
b. Economic development											
1. Cottage industries											
(i) Assistance for small scale industries	No.	55	89	3000	182	182	300	500	1000	1018	
(ii) Training in crafts—centres	No.	..	..	4	..	..	2	1	1	(4)	
(iii) Assistance for mining contracts	No.	..	..	1000	..	..	100	150	250	500	
(iv) Improvement in existing training centres	No.	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Agriculture											
Payment of interest on loans given to cultivators for agricultural wells	No.	928	8215	5080	900	900	780	820	1030	1550	
3. Subsidy for purchase of share capital for cooperative societies	No.	..	..	4000	300	300	600	800	1000	1300	
4. Employment											
Stipend to unemployed graduates and post-graduates	No.	872	1521	1080	480	480	85	125	190	200	
Health, Housing and other schemes											
(i) Housing grant	No.	..	..	1200	..	..	300	300	300	300	
(ii) Legal aid	No.	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. Welfare of denotified and nomadic tribes											
a. Education											
(i) Pre-matric scholarship	No.	80	667	2123	123	123	440	560	660	340	
(ii) Scholarship to post-matric students	No.	119	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
b. Economic development											
Assistance for small scale industries	No.	..	73	600	20	20	100	120	160	200	
c. Health, housing and other schemes											
Housing grants	No.	..	290	1000	40	40	60	150	250	400	
IV. Welfare of other backward classes											
a. Education											
Scholarship	No.	684	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
b. Economic development											
(i) Subsidy for purchase of animals	No.	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Subsidy for reservoirs, tankas and storage of rainy water	No.	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 24—SOCIAL WELFARE

24(i) Phasing of financial outlay

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programme	1974-78 Expdr.	Five Year Plan 1978-83				1978-79		Phasing of outlay for			
		Spill-over	New	Total	Capital	Approved Outlay	Expendi- ture	79-80	80,81	81-8 2	82-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Direction and Administration—Training and Research	1.55	0.51	1.49	2.00	..	0.51	0.51	0.25	0.35	0.40	0.49
2. Education & Welfare of handicapped											
(i) Welfare of aged and infirm	0.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Assistance for prosthetic aid	2.02	..	6.00	6.00	..	0.75	0.75	1.00	1.25	1.40	1.60
(iii) Aid to voluntary agencies	5.22	1.70	2.30	4.00	..	1.70	1.70	0.35	0.55	0.65	0.75
(iv) Shelter workshop and hostel for orthopaedically and mentally handicapped	1.05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(v) Construction of departmental buildings for homes	..	..	14.00	14.00	14.00	..	..	2.00	5.00	4.00	3.00
(vi) Home for mentally retarded women	..	..	3.00	3.00	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.70	0.80
sub-total-2	8.39	1.70	25.30	27.00	14.00	2.95	2.95	3.85	7.30	6.75	6.15
3. Family, child and women welfare											
(i) Pension schemes for widows	..	..	2.12	2.12	..	..	..	0.20	0.50	0.60	0.82
(ii) Working centres	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Aid to voluntary agencies working in the field of social and moral hygiene	1.85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Fondling home	5.59	1.38	..	1.38	..	1.38	1.38	..	..	..	..
(v) Children Act programme	9.43	3.59	12.41	16.00	..	3.59	3.59	2.00	3.00	3.41	4.00
(vi) Opening of home for mentally retarded children	2.33	1.03	0.97	2.00	..	1.03	1.03	0.20	0.22	0.25	0.30
(vii) Assistance to voluntary agencies working for the welfare of children including Bal Bhawan	0.39	0.10	..	0.10	..	0.10	0.10	..	..	..	..
(viii) Welfare extension project	0.81	0.50	..	0.50	..	0.50	0.50	..	..	..	..
(ix) International Children Year's Programme	..	..	3.90	3.90	..	0.50	0.50	0.60	0.90	1.00	0.90
(x) Vocational training centres for women	..	..	3.00	3.00	..	..	..	0.50	0.60	0.80	1.10
(xi) Grant-in-aid to the Board of control under Orphanage and Charitable institutions	..	..	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.40
sub-total-3	21.40	6.60	23.40	30.00	..	7.10	7.10	3.65	5.42	6.31	7.52
4. Welfare of poor & destitutes—prevention of beggary	0.60	0.24	4.76	5.00	..	0.24	0.24	0.60	1.16	1.40	1.60
5. Correctional home services											
(i) Probation Services	0.18	0.10	9.90	10.00	..	0.10	0.10	0.90	2.00	3.00	4.00
(ii) Prison Welfare, conference, seminar & purchase of books	0.70	..	0.50	0.50	..	0.35	0.35	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04
(iii) Discretionary grant	0.40	..	0.50	0.50	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
sub-total—5	1.28	0.10	10.90	11.00	..	0.55	0.55	1.03	2.14	3.14	4.14
6. Others—Printing & Stationery	0.09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL—Social Welfare	33.31	9.15	65.85	75.00	14.00	11.35	11.35	9.38	16.37	18.00	19.90

Table 24 (ii) Statement showing estimated level of non-plan component of expenditure reached at the end of 1977-78 and 1978-79

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programme	Estimated committed level of expenditure (non-plan expenditure) as on	
	1-4-1978	1-4-1979
1	2	3
I. Family, Child and Women Welfare		
(i) Fondling home	1.80	1.38
(ii) Children Act Programme	3.61	3.59
(iii) Assistance to voluntary agencies working in the field of the welfare of children	..	0.10
(iv) International Children Year—children development programme	..	0.50
(v) Welfare extension projects	0.28	0.50
TOTAL I	5.67	6.07
II. Welfare of poor and destitutes		
Prevention of beggary	0.19	0.24
III. Education and Welfare of Handicapped		
(i) Aid to voluntary agencies working in the field for physically and mentally handicapped	1.13	1.70
(ii) Opening of home for mentally retarded children	0.94	1.03
(iii) Home for mentally retarded women	..	0.50
TOTAL—III	2.07	3.23
GRAND TOTAL	7.93	9.54

Table 24(iii) Selected Physical Targets

Programme	Unit	Cumulative achievement at the end of IV plan	Additions during 74-78	Proposed target 78-83	1978-79		Proposed phasing for 1979-83			
					Target fixed	Likely achievement	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SOCIAL WELFARE										
1. Education and Welfare of handicapped										
(i) Assistance for prosthetic aid	No.	139	396	1000	140	140	175	218	225	250
(ii) Aid to voluntary agencies working in the field for physically handicapped	No.	..	4	N.F.	4	4	N.F.	N.F.	N.F.	N.F.
(iii) Home for mentally retarded women and strengthening of existing institutions-	No.	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
(iv) Opening of home for mentally retarded children and strengthening of existing home	No.	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
(v) Construction of departmental building for homes	No.	..	..	2	..	..	1	1(1)	(2)	(2)
2. Family, child and women welfare										
(i) Fondling home—										
Strengthening of existing home	No.	1	1	(2)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
(ii) Children Act Programme—										
Districts covered	No.	2	2	4	(4)	(4)	1	1	1	1
(iii) International Child Development programme—number of centres	No.	..	..	3	3	3	1	2	1	2
(iv) Welfare extension projects	No.	..	..	..	(4)	(4)	..	..	..	..
(v) Vocational training centre for women	No.	..	..	1	..	..	1	(1)	(1)	(1)
(vi) Grant-in-aid to the Board of control under orphanage and other charitable institutions—Board assisted	No.	..	..	1	..	..	1	(1)	(1)	(1)
3. Welfare of poor & destitutes										
(i) Prevention of begging—beggars home	No.	2	..	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
4. Correctional home services-Probation services—No. of regional probation offices										
	No.	..	..	5	..	..	2	1	1	1

N.B. Figures in brackets indicate continuing units

TABLE 25—NUTRITION

25(i) Phasing of financial outlay

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programme	Expenditure 1974-78	Five Year Plan(1978-83)			Phasing of Outlay for				
		Spillover	New	Total	1978-79 (Approved)	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Mid-day Meals Programme	..	..	500.00	500.00	..	50.00	100.00	150.00	200.00
2. Special Nutrition Programme	8.35	..	456.00	456.00	..	45.60	91.20	136.80	182.40
3. Applied Nutrition Programme	25.48	13.20	39.92	53.12	6.60	11.63	11.63	11.63	11.63
4. World Food Programme	14.70	6.30	10.80	17.10	6.30	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70
5. I.C.D.S.	5.40	16.85	146.98	163.78	27.20	19.07	27.62	36.17	53.72
6. Nutrition Bureau	6.59	2.75	7.25	10.00	2.75	1.50	1.70	1.90	2.15
TOTAL	60.52	39.10	1160.90	1200.00	42.85	130.50	234.85	339.20	452.60

Table 25(ii) Statement showing estimated level of non-plan component of expenditure reached at the end of 1977-78 and 1978-79

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programme	Estimated committed level of expenditure (Non-Plan) for 1974-79 as on	
	1-4-78	1-4-79
1	2	3
1. Mid-day Meals Programme	19.38	19.38
2. Special Nutrition Programme including W.F.P.	101.85	90.60
3. Applied Nutrition Programme	5.85	6.15
4. I.C.D.S.	24.26	48.18
5. Nutrition Bureau	2.63	2.89

Table 25(iii) Selected physical targets

Programme	Cumulative achievement at the end of IV Plan 1973-74	Additions during 1974-78	Target 1978-83	Proposed Phasing for					
				1978-79		1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
				Target	Achievement				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Mid-day Meals Programme—No. of beneficiaries (in lakhs)	4.00	*	5.00(8.37)	3.37£	3.37£	1.25(5.62)	1.25(6.87)	1.25(7.12)	1.25(8.37)
2. Special Nutrition Programme Pre-school children 0-6 years and pregnant & nursing mothers (in lakh)	2.80	0.11	2.92(5.83)	2.91£	2.91£	0.73(3.64)	0.73(4.37)	0.73(5.10)	0.73(5.83)
3. World Food Programme—No. of beneficiaries (in lakh)	..	0.70	0.30(1.00)	0.70	0.70	0.30(1.00)	(1.00)¶	(1.00)	(1.00)
4. I.C.D.S.—No. of beneficiaries (in lakhs)	..	0.21	0.70(0.91)	0.20(0.41)	0.20(0.41)	0.10(0.51)	0.10(0.61)	0.10(0.71)	0.20(0.91)
5. Applied Nutrition Programme—No. of blocks	39	8	10(57)	2(49)	2(49)	2(51)	2(53)	2(55)	2(57)

* Total coverage of beneficiaries stood at 3.37 lakh children
£ Under Non-Plan

¶ NB (i) Figures in brackets indicate total position both under plan and non-plan.

Table 25(iv) Coverage achieved by the end of 1977-78

Programme/scheme	Children in 0-6 years and pregnant & nursing mothers (No. in lakhs)				Children 6-11 years (No. in lakhs)				Number of feeding centres			
	Urban	Rural	Tribal	Total	Urban	Rural	Tribal	Total	Urban	Rural	Tribal	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Mid-day Meals Programme												
(i) State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) CARE	..	..	..	..	..	2.62	0.75	3.37	..	5526	1490	7016
(iii) Total	..	..	..	..	..	2.62	0.75	3.37	..	5526	1490	7016
2. Special Nutrition Programme												
(i) State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) CARE	1.52	0.52	0.87	2.91	..	..	..	..	788	532	868	2188
(iii) Total	1.52	0.52	0.87	2.91	..	..	..	..	788	532	868	2188
3. I.C.D.S.	..	..	0.21	0.21	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	120
4. World Food Programme	0.40	0.30	..	0.70	..	..	..	..	200	300	..	500

Table 25 (v) Proposed coverage 1978-83

(Number in lakh)

Programme	Number of beneficiaries proposed to be covered during							
	1978-83				1978-79			
	Urban	Rural	Tribal	Total	Urban	Rural	Tribal	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Mid-day Meals Programme	..	8.00(5.62)	2.00(2.75)	5.00(8.37)	..	2.62	0.75	3.37£
2. Special Nutrition Programme	0.52(2.03)	1.60(2.13)	0.80(1.67)	2.92(5.83)	1.51	0.53	0.87	2.91£
3. World Food Programme	(0.40)	0.30(0.60)	..	0.80(1.00)	0.40	0.30	..	0.70
4. I.C.D.S.	0.20	0.80	0.20(0.41)	0.70(0.91)	..	0.20	0.21	0.41

£ Under Non-Plan
 NB—Figures in brackets indicate total position.



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