



# PLAN FRAME

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In the Planning Department Order No. F. 4 (185) Plan/58 dated the 27th December, 1958, while constituting Working Groups for the formulation of the Third Five Year Plan, an assurance was given that the Planning Department would issue a memorandum on the tentative framework for the Third Plan for Rajasthan.

This document is being issued in pursuance of this assurance and in future correspondence will be referred to as the Plan Frame. It contains the result of preliminary work done so far in the Planning Department for the formulation of the Third Plan for Rajasthan, and is primarily intended for the attention of the Working Groups in the different sectors and for the Third Plan Committee of the State Planning Board.

JAIPUR,

*Dated the 15th January, 1960.*

B. L. RAWAT, I.A.S.,

*Additional Chief Secretary  
to the Government of Rajasthan,  
Planning Department.*

## CONTENTS

### PART—I

<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Pages</i>
1. Background .. .. .	1—7
2. The Main Tasks—Third Plan .. .. .	8—9
3. Approach .. .. .	10—18
4. Land Reforms .. .. .	19—21
5. Training Programmes .. .. .	22—27
6. Financial Resources for the Third Plan .. .. .	28—36

### PART—II

7. Agriculture .. .. .	37—47
8. Animal Husbandry .. .. .	48—54
9. Agricultural Credit—Co-operation .. .. .	55
10. Forests .. .. .	56—61
11. Consolidation of Holdings .. .. .	62
12. Democratic Decentralisation .. .. .	63—66
13. National Extension Service and Community Development .. .. .	67—69
14. Urban Community Development .. .. .	70—72
15. Irrigation .. .. .	73—86
16. Power .. .. .	87—98
17. Industries .. .. .	99—106
18. Mines .. .. .	107—112
19. Roads .. .. .	113—116
20. Nationalised Transport .. .. .	117—119
21. Education .. .. .	120—128
22. Health .. .. .	129—134
23. Urban Water Supply Schemes .. .. .	135—145
24. Housing .. .. .	146—148
25. Social Welfare and Welfare of Backward Classes .. .. .	149—152
26. Miscellaneous — .. .. .	153
(1) Labour Welfare.	
(2) Public Relations.	
(3) Statistics	
(4) Mandies.	
(5) Tourism.	
27. Break-up of Plan outlays .. .. .	154—156

**PART I**

***BACKGROUND AND APPROACH***

## CHAPTER 1

### BACKGROUND

#### *The Land.*

The State, which is divided into 5 divisions, 26 district, 82 sub-divisions and 212 tehsils, extends over an area of 1.32 lakh square miles. Thus, the geographical area of the State represents 12% of the total area of the country.

#### *Physical Features.*

The State consists mainly of a plateau sloping towards the Ganges Valley on the North-East. The Aravalli Hills intersect the State almost from end to end in a line running from North-East to South-West. The heights of Mount Abu are close to the South-Western extremity of the range, while its North-Eastern end may be said to terminate near Khetri, almost on the borders of Delhi. There are, thus, two main regions in the State—one to the North-West of the Hills and the other to the South-East. The North-West region is, on the whole, sandy, ill-watered and unproductive, although it improves gradually from West to East. The only river of any consequence here is the Luni. The cultivation is poor and precarious. Along the base of the Aravalli range, however, the land is well-cultivated lying between the Aravalli range and the alluvial plains of the Indus and the Punjab is the Great Indian Desert consisting of a sandy waste, interrupted by rocky hills and waterless valleys. The ground is often entirely bare, even though in some places there are a few shrubs or plants. Water is scarce and agriculture depends almost entirely on the rains, which, in this area, are of an uncertain character.

The region South-East of the Aravallis presents a contrast. It is more fertile and diversified in character. The rains in this region are heavier and more regular. It is traversed by many rivers and in some parts there are wide valleys, fertile table lands and large areas of excellent soil. The chief rivers are Banas and Chambal.

For administrative purposes, the State is divided into five divisions. A brief description of each division is given below:—

### *Ajmer Division.*

With the exception of "Shekhawati", in which partial "desert" conditions prevail, the country is for the most part fertile. The rainfall varies from 20 to 30 inches per annum. The belt consisting of Sawai Madhopur, Gangapur and Hindaun produces most of the crops including commercial crops such as groundnuts and oilseeds. Apart from its agricultural wealth, the region possesses minerals like mica, copper, marble, glass-sand, china clay, soapstone etc. Shekhawati and Malpura are important places for wool gathering. Scattered all over the area are some of the cottage industries like cotton and wool hand-spinning, weaving, basket-making, pottery, 'namda' making, tanning of hides and skins; besides being the main occupation for many, these provides subsidiary occupations to rural people.

### *Jodhpur Division.*

The region is sterile, sandy and dry. Some fertile lands exist in the North-East and South-East near the Aravalli Hills but the western portions are particularly barren. As the division is outside the influence of monsoon, the rainfall is precarious, poor and irregular.

Agriculture is as ungenerous as the soil and climate of the region. Light sandy lands are generally sown with 'bajra' and 'moth' pulses; better quality lands with 'jowar', 'guar' and other similar staples. Jodhpur is noted for industries such as marble and ivory-carving, leather craft such as making of saddles, belts and shoes, artistic dyeing of silk and cotton and the weaving of coarse 'khaddar' and blankets.

### *Udaipur Division.*

It has been described as "an oasis in the desert of Rajputana". Nearly two-third of the division is a plain country and the rest hilly and mountainous. The northern and eastern portions consist generally of an alluvial plateau of open, undulating country, though there are long strips of waste and rocky land with hills rising here and there. Southern parts are, for the most part, covered with rocks, hills and fairly dense jungles. The soil, along the banks of rivers, is light and sandy but with irrigation facilities available there, it has become one of the best cultivated areas. The average annual rainfall is 25 inches.

### *Bikaner Division.*

With a scanty rainfall of 10 inches per annum, nature has denied the land one of its great bounties i.e., an adequate supply of water; however, through the Gang Canal northern part of this division for the first time in 1928 got the canal waters. The soil in the northern plains is loamy and extremely fertile and provides a wide and excellent field for the extension of irrigation under the schemes of Bhakra Canal and Rajasthan Canal. The southern and eastern parts are vast sandy tracts while the North-Western portion is within the Great Indian Desert. Bikaner has great advantages of wool and cotton growing and is famous for its gypsum deposits.

### *Kotah Division.*

Situated in the South of Rajasthan, the land in this area is fertile. The country gradually slopes North-wards from the high table land of Malwa and is drained by the Chambal. This division has the heaviest average rainfall of 31 inches. The Chambal project will transform the economy of this area in the near future.

### *Population 1951-66.*

Rajasthan is the most sparsely populated State in the country except for the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The population in 1951 was 159.71 lakhs which represented 4.5% of the country's total population. The average density was 121 persons per square mile—being as low as seven persons per square mile in Jaisalmer district and as high as 291 in Bharatpur district. The arid area has only 11 villages per 100 sq. miles.

About 81.5% of the total population lives in rural areas. Thus, the urban population of 18.5% compared favourably with 17% for the whole country.

For working out estimates in the various sectors of development, population projections for the Third Plan period were essential. The various projections, that have been made, take into account the available registration data on births and deaths subsequent to the 1951 census, the data collected in the first sub-round of the 14th Round of the National Sample Survey and other material bearing on the experience of other countries at a similar stage of demographic transition. The Expert Committee, which reported to the Planning Commission, based the population projections up to 1966 on the following considerations:—

- (1) The 1951 Census age distribution, corrected for under-enumeration in the age groups 0-1 and 1-2, should be accepted as the basis for future projections.



(2) General fertility rate of 0.189 consistent with a birth rate of 42 per thousand around 1951 would remain unchanged during 1951-66.

(3) Mortality could be taken to be improving such that the expectation of life at birth steadily increases from about 32 in 1951 to 50 in 1966.

(4) The fall in the Indian Life Table death rates be assumed to be the same as that given by the appropriate U.N. Model Life Tables.

(5) The State-wise break-down by sex and broad age groups may be worked out by the ratio method.

For Rajasthan the following projections were arrived at:—

**Projected population of Rajasthan by sex in 1956, 1959, 1961, 1966 and 1971**

*(in million as on March 1st of the year)*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
1956	17.56	9.15	8.41
1959	18.80	9.75	9.05
1961	19.63	10.15	9.48
1966	22.04	11.35	10.69
1971	24.62	12.65	11.97

**Projected population of Rajasthan by sex and broad age-groups, 1956**

*(in million as on March 1st of the year)*

<i>Age-group</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
0-14	6.99	3.63	3.36
15-64	10.03	5.25	4.78
65 and over	0.54	0.27	0.27
All ages	17.56	9.15	8.41

**Projected population of Rajasthan by sex and broad age-groups, 1961**

*(in million as on March 1st of the year)*

<i>Age-group</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
0-14	8.04	4.16	3.88
15-64	10.97	5.67	5.30
65 and over	0.62	0.32	0.30
All ages	19.63	10.15	9.48

**Projected population of Rajasthan by sex and broad age-groups, 1966**

*(In million as on March 1st of the year).*

<i>Age-group.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
0-14 .. .. .	9.22	4.73	4.49
15-64 .. .. .	12.10	6.23	5.87
65 and over .. .. .	0.71	0.38	0.33
All Ages .. .. .	22.04	11.35	10.69

**Projected population of Rajasthan by sex and broad Age-groups, 1971.**

*(In million as on March 1st of the year)*

<i>Age-group</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
0-14 .. .. .	9.91	5.10	4.81
15-64 .. .. .	13.86	7.13	6.73
65 and over .. .. .	0.85	0.42	0.43
All ages .. .. .	24.62	12.65	11.97

According to the 1951 Census, about 70% of the total population of the State derived their livelihood from agricultural and allied occupations; non-agricultural occupations accounting for little over 30% of the total population. The occupational distribution is almost like the average all-India pattern and is set out in the table below—

**Occupational distribution of population**

1951

<i>Occupational Classification</i>	<i>% to total population</i>	<i>All-India percentage</i>
A. <i>Agricultural</i> .. .. .	69.69	69.8
1. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	43.04	46.9
2. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly un-owned .. .. .	22.01	8.9
3. Cultivating labourers .. .. .	3.03	12.5
4. Non-cultivating owners of land and rent receivers .. .. .	1.61	1.5

<i>Occupational Classification</i>	<i>% to total population</i>	<i>All-India percentage</i>
B. <i>Non-Agricultural Occupations</i> .. .. .	30.31	30.2
1. Production (other than cultivation) .. .. .	9.34	10.6
2. Commerce .. .. .	6.85	6.0
3. Transport .. .. .	1.06	1.6
4. Other services .. .. .	13.06	12.0

For purposes of estimates and future projections, it can be safely assumed that the pattern of occupational distribution has more or less remained unaltered after 1951.

In the light of the population projections referred to earlier, it would be useful to work out the rate of growth of urban population so that the addition to labour force in urban areas may be calculated.

The future size of urban population depends on two factors namely, the growth of the total population and the growth of population living in urban areas.

According to the projections referred to above, the population in the first three Plan periods would be as follows:—

1951	15.97 million.
1956	17.56 million.
1961	19.63 million.
1966	22.04 million.

At the time of 1951 Census, the population of Rajasthan was 159.7 lakhs, of whom 29.56 lakhs or 18.5% of the total population were living in urban areas. Taking the assumption that the rural urban composition of population in the State will remain substantially the same throughout the period of projection, as in 1951, the annual rate of growth of urban population would be 2.4% during the Third Plan period.

Based on the above assumption, the following is an estimate of the growth of urban population in Rajasthan during the period 1951-66:—

Year	Population (in lakhs).		
	Rural	Urban	Total
1951 .. ..	130.1	29.6	159.7
1956 .. ..	143.1	32.5	175.6
1961 .. ..	160.0	36.3	196.3
1966 .. ..	179.6	40.8	220.4

The above estimates would imply an increase of urban population by 3.8 lakhs during the Second Plan period and 4.5 lakhs during the Third Plan period.

The labour force in the urban area has been estimated by the Manpower Division of the Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment, Government of India, with the assumption that the proportion of the population in the labour force is the same as prior to re-organisation and that the same proportion will continue to hold good throughout the period of projection. The National Sample Survey Report on Employment and Un-employment does not give the proportion of population in the labour force in urban areas in Rajasthan and so the proportion obtaining in Punjab i.e., 27.9% has been applied to Rajasthan. According to these estimates, the urban labour force would increase from 9.1 lakhs to 10.1 lakhs during the Second Plan period and from 10.1 to 11.4 lakhs during the Third Plan period. It is also understood from the results of the National Sample Survey on Employment and Un-employment that nearly 5.76% of the urban labour force was un-employed in May-November, 1955. It is not known whether this proportion has since altered or to what extent it is likely to alter during the period under projection. Assuming that this proportion will remain unaltered, the number of un-employed persons in urban areas will increase from 0.52 lakh to 0.58 lakh during the Second Plan period and from 0.58 lakh to 0.66 lakh during the Third Plan period, solely on account of the rise in the size of the labour force. This means an increase of 0.06 lakh and 0.08 lakh in the actual number of un-employed persons in urban areas during the Second and Third Plan periods respectively.

## CHAPTER 2

### *THE MAIN TASKS—THIRD PLAN*

It would be useful to assess the magnitude of the task relating to optimum employment. As has been indicated earlier, in the period of the Third Plan the urban population is likely to increase by 4.5 lakhs and the rural population by 19.6 lakhs. During the same period the urban labour force is likely to increase from 10.1 lakhs to 11.4 lakhs recording an increase of 1.3 lakhs, as against an increase of 1.0 lakh during the Second Plan period. This would mean that without making any provision for clearing the back-log of un-employment, Rajasthan has to create 26,000 urban jobs every year merely to absorb the net addition to urban labour force in the Third Plan period.

In the rural areas, the proportion of labour force to the total rural population is estimated to be 32.24% and accordingly the net addition to labour force would be of the order of 6.3 lakhs in the Third Plan period. Thus, without making provision for the clearance of back-log in respect of un-employment or under-employment, approximately 1.26 lakhs jobs should be created every year in the rural areas, largely in the agricultural sector in the Third Plan period.

In the urban areas, the live register in the Employment Exchanges showed registration of approximately 30,000 persons at the end of the year 1958. It is estimated that these Exchanges do not cover more than 1/3rd of the urban population. On the other hand, all the registrations are not necessarily for new jobs. Some registrations are also for better jobs. It may, therefore, be useful to base assumptions on the results of the National Sample Survey on Urban Un-employment. This survey showed that in May-November, 1955, 5.76% of the labour force in urban areas was un-employed. Assuming that this proportion has remained un-altered, there will be 58 thousand un-employed persons at the end of the Second Five Year Plan in the urban labour force. As pointed out above, there will be an increase by 1.3 lakhs in urban labour force during Third Five Year Plan period necessitating creation of 26,000 jobs every year just to absorb this net addition.

In the case of rural areas, it is difficult to arrive at estimates of seasonal un-employment or under-employment. The results of the Agricultural Labour Enquiry conducted in 1950-51 are no longer of much guidance. Since then both the intensity of cropping and the

total cropped area have shown great improvement resulting in increased agricultural production. In 1950-51, Rajasthan (including Ajmer) had an average annual deficit of approximately 1 lakh tons. On the other hand, in 1961, after making full provision for increased consumption by the projected population, together with the provision for seed, cattle feed and wastage, Rajasthan would be in a position to export, on an average, at least 5 lakh tons of food grains annually. Similarly, production under sugar-cane, oilseeds and cotton has also shown remarkable increase. All that can be said is that whatever un-employment or under-employment existed in Rajasthan in the last eight years, has shown considerable decline, despite the increase in population.

To provide irrigation facilities to the thirsty soils of Rajasthan, to develop possible resources for provision of cheap and adequate power, to fulfil the constitutional responsibility of free and compulsory primary education, to develop the great potential of famous cattle-wealth of this State and advancement of the technology, which is inter-linked with the diversification of State's economy, are also some of the important tasks to be tackled during the Third Plan period.

The additional production in the agricultural sector has been planned on the basis of "economy of abundance". Rajasthan is a surplus State in respect of foodgrains. The State will continue to devote greatest of efforts and resources to increase agricultural production in the interest of the nation. However, the prosperity of this State will depend upon the extent of industrialization. It is essential that basic and other industries should be established in Rajasthan in order to bring about a balanced regional development of industries in the country during the Third Five Year Plan period.

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## CHAPTER 3

### *APPROACH*

In the Third Plan, we aim to correct the bargain that nature has struck with us. For a country has to come to terms with nature, whether bountiful or niggardly, and the bargain which it strikes must be a limitation which it cannot transcend for the ordering of its life. The limitations set by nature in the desert area covering about seventy thousand square miles are harsh. Over most of this area the average rainfall is about seven inches in a year. The period of the early monsoon showers is short and only a limited acreage can be ploughed up. Irrigation from tanks and canals hardly exists except in the north-west extremity where the Gang Canal has made the land blossom like a garden and where waters under the Bhakra project are being brought from the neighbouring Punjab. Irrigation from wells is done only by cultivators who are well off, as the cost of construction of a well is exceedingly high. The soil is sandy, light and lacks humus. It is, however, surprisingly fertile when sufficiently moistened. Everywhere in the desert there is a dearth of wood for fuel and people largely rely upon dung cakes for heating and cooking.

Such is the bargain that people in the desert have struck with nature. The picture is not overdrawn.

In this area the importance of water is paramount.

To a part of this area the Third Plan will bring water.

Rajasthan Canal Project would provide irrigation to a commanded area of 4.6 million acres on full development which is estimated to be completed by the end of Sixth Plan period i.e. in about 20 years from now.

So radically will the economy of Rajasthan alter with the completion of the Rajasthan Canal project, that the entire irrigation command is proposed to be treated as a special region for planning and development in all sectors.

With this region as a special challenge, the approach to the development of the whole State is oriented with the magnitude of

tasks like the advance of technology, compulsory fundamental education, and attaining the *per capita* income that obtains in the neighbouring areas of Delhi and Punjab.

*Development Planning: Priorities.*

Policy must necessarily vary from one part of India to another. Rajasthan, with its special features, must evolve patterns which suit its own landscape and people.

The ultimate object of all planning must be to raise the standard of living of the people as a whole and to ensure employment for all.

The ultimate and long term objectives are clear. In this document, however, are discussed principles which should guide the choice of targets for development programmes in the Third Plan period.

At State Government level, determination of priorities poses problems in the form of choice between alternatives, namely:—

- (i) Between agriculture and industry; and
- (ii) Between investment in human beings and investment in material capital.

Diversification of economy postulates increasing industrialisation in a comprehensive sense. This is possible when the occupational character of agricultural population is transformed through industrial processes, so that apart from eliminating under-employment and un-employment, incomes in rural areas increase through establishment of small-scale industries providing whole-time employment to sections of rural population to whom technology should reach through technical-training institutes. A network of inter-related industries, covering as large an area of the State as possible, will ultimately bring the maximum benefit of advanced technology to the population and increase their prosperity. However, the immediate choice for the Third Plan is that Agriculture will remain Rajasthan's primary industry. In Rajasthan, there is an important sense in which agriculture is of prior urgency. Industrialisation has to be fed with raw materials and cheap-power and the multipurpose projects, which have been basically launched for irrigation purposes, will make these essential items available. The areas commanded by these irrigation and power projects will offer excellent opportunities for establishing a network of inter-related industries.



With regard to investment in people, we realize that after a certain initial stage, progress in the economic field is conditioned by progress in the cultural and social fields. Rural Development is not merely a question of more efficient utilization of material resources; it includes the development of the physical, mental and moral resources of the rural population. The importance that is attached to this realization determines how large a proportion of resources should be absorbed by social services in the Third Plan period.

The table below indicates the outlay under various sectors of development under the First and Second Plans:—

Head of Development	First Plan		National %	Second Plan		National %
	Outlay (Rs. Cr.)	Percentage (Round)		Outlay (Rs. Cr.)	Percentage (Round)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agriculture and Community Development ..	6.63	10	15	19.50	18	12
Irrigation ..	29.85	47	28	45.36	42	19
Power ..	9.58	14				
Industry .. ..	0.55	1	8	6.04	6	18
Roads .. ..	6.25	10	24	9.41	9	29
Education .. ..	4.96	8	7	10.56	11	6
Health .. ..	3.32	5	6	7.39	7	6
Welfare of backward classes	1.34	2	1	2.71	3	2
Others .. ..	2.12	3	11	4.30	4	8
	64.60	100	100	105.27	100	100

It will be seen from the above table that, though Rajasthan was backward in the development of social services, the bulk of the Plan outlay was allocated for the development of productive resources like Irrigation and Power, Agriculture and Development of Communications. During the Third Plan period, the State will derive the benefits of these investments and effort will have to be made to consolidate the gains and provide supplementary investment in the areas of growth for the diversification of the State's economy. Also, adequate provision will have to be made for the

development of social services in the selected fields, like primary education, organisation of secondary and technical education, facilities for water-supply and drainage in the growing urban areas and amenities in the rural areas.

It should be noted that even with increased emphasis, social services attain to only marginal expansion when a scheme of priorities is drawn up for economic development. When development of social services is emphasised in Rajasthan, it is not as if a programme were envisaged where elaborate social services were to be expanded at the expense of capital formation. It only means that the gap which exists between the level of development in Rajasthan and the rest of the country should be closed at the earliest. Secondly, even if, in a narrow sense, social services were to be expanded at the expense of material capital, it does not follow that there would be adverse effects on productivity. In fact the social services that are planned are directly related to increased productivity. Under public health, expenditure will reduce incidence of debilitating diseases such as malaria, guinea-worm and tuberculosis.

Under education, there is the inescapable obligation of providing fundamental education to the entire age-group between six to eleven years.

The needs of economic development have revealed other equally urgent educational problems. No great economic progress is possible without rapid technological advance. Higher education must, therefore, be planned to provide men and women capable of framing and executing development programmes. This will necessarily include agricultural scientists, engineers, administrators, doctors, teachers and so on. Simultaneously, training must be imparted for the production of manual workers, craftsmen, medical assistants and the like. There is, no doubt, that the success of long-term planning in Rajasthan must rest on a high priority being assigned to investment in human beings. On this alone rests the possibility of adopting new technologies.

#### *Development Planning: Techniques:*

Much difficulty was experienced at the time of formulation of the Second Plan as no technical and economic surveys had been undertaken. Although there was a broad comprehension of what we possessed, yet there was no expert knowledge of what resources

were available and what were the real potentialities of development. Surveys were accordingly made an integral part of the Second Plan programme so that guidance may be available not only for the formulation of the Third Plan but even for such immediate steps which may be necessary in the Second Plan period for purposes of long-term planning. The following assessments will be available to Government for finally adopting proposals for the Third Plan:—

(i) The report of the Rajasthan Administration Enquiry Committee—This Committee was set up in 1956 upon the realisation that where the training of staff was neglected or rushed through, not only was the success of the Plan hindered, but there was also a considerable wastage of capital and equipment. The Committee has already submitted its report to Government giving detailed proposals for training programmes to cope with the increased demand for staff and personnel.

Detailed suggestions have also been made regarding decentralisation and delegation of powers at all levels. Almost all recommendations made by the Committee have been accepted by Government and implemented;

(ii) The report of the Finance Enquiry Committee—A high level Committee was appointed in 1956 and was given the following terms of reference:—

(a) To review the trends of public expenditure in the State and resources available therefor;

(b) To examine the adequacy of the existing sources of Revenue for meeting the progressively increasing expenditure with reference to the responsibilities of the State under Constitution;

(c) To examine how far the existing taxation structure in Rajasthan is rational and equitable and suggest modifications required in the light of the pattern recommended by the Taxation Enquiry Commission;

(d) To suggest possible economies that could be effected in Government expenditure; and

(e) To review the State's Public Debt position in general and, in particular, the effect of loans drawn from the Government of India on the financial position of the State.

The report of the Committee has been examined by Government and orders passed on a large number of recommendations.

(iii) The report of the District Reorganisation Committee—This Committee was set up to examine the existing work loads in different Commissioners' Divisions, Districts and Tehsils and to recommend reorganisation, which would reduce the disproportion of administrative loads right down the line and also result in economy to Government. The report is at present under the examination of Government and orders will issue in this regard in the near future;

(iv) Economic and Industrial Survey—A special allocation of Rs. 10 lakhs was made in the Second Plan proposals for a detailed Economic and Industrial Survey in Rajasthan. The Directorate of Economic and Industrial Survey was set up in addition to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics and entrusted with the assignment of producing a detailed economic and industrial survey report by March, 1960, so that informations may be available with the Government before detailed schemes in the different sectors are finalised in the Third Plan proposals;

(v) The report of the State-wide Education Survey conducted in 1957—The primary data of this survey has been processed in the Directorate of Economics and Statistics and the report is available with Government.

(vi) The report of the Committee appointed to examine the recommendations in respect of administrative set-up contained in the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee Report on Community Development. The Committee has examined the question of administrative set-up most desirable at the Block and District level for the execution of future programmes. The report has been submitted to Government who have already passed necessary legislation and the scheme of Democratic Decentralization has come into force with effect from 2nd October, 1959, throughout the State of Rajasthan. This major institutional change is dealt with in some detail later.

(vii) The District Monograph relating to Barmer District published by the Reserve Bank of India as a result of the All India Rural Credit Survey conducted in 1951-52. This survey gives a very clear picture of the main features of the agricultural economy in the desert areas of Rajasthan. It is concerned mainly with the analysis of the 'demand' aspect of

rural credit. It also deals in detail with the working of the rural credit organisation. This report is really valuable and has given great assistance in formulation and adaptation of Agricultural policy with reference to different types of economic conditions and in devising measures for dealing with problems of special importance to particular agricultural tracts.

(viii) The report of the Rural Water Supply Survey Committee—One part of this Report has been submitted to the Government.

Thus it will be observed that much more information will be available with Government for purposes of formulating the Third Five Year Plan than has been available for similar work in the past.

Wherever the results of surveys are already available with Government, the same have been taken into account in making recommendations in this document. It is needless to say that detailed schemes in different sectors will be drawn up by those concerned in the light of all the information that will be available as a result of surveys, the results of which are yet to be reported.

*Building on the past: Level of Development in 1960-61:*

Since all development is a continuing process, it is necessary to assess as accurately as possible the level of development likely to be reached in 1960-61. Progress of expenditure so far has been as follows:—

1956-57 (actuals)	..	..	..	13.9 Crores.
1957-58 (actuals)	..	..	..	15.3 Crores.
1958-59 (actuals)	..	..	..	19.97 Crores.
TOTAL for three years	..	..	..	49.17 Crores.

The likely actuals for the last two years will be roughly of the following order:—

1959-60	..	..	..	23.5 Crores.
1960-61	..	..	..	27.5 Crores.
TOTAL for two years	..	..	..	51.0 Crores.

Thus the financial outlay in the Second Plan period will be roughly of the order of 100 crores excluding outlay on Rajasthan Canal and the other Centrally sponsored schemes not included in Plan ceilings. In terms of the expenditure ratio, this will represent approximately 95% achievement. In terms of physical targets,

achievements will be roughly as follows in the more important sectors:—

*(1) Agriculture.*

Against the increased revised target of 8.12 lakh tons, the actual achievement will be at least 11 lakh tons of additional food-grains. Thus the already increased target will be substantially exceeded.

Under Oil-seeds the target of 42 thousand tons of additional oil-seeds is likely to be exceeded by 24,000 tons. The production in 1960-61 is likely to be of the order of 2.7 lakh tons as against 2 lakh tons in 1955-56.

Under cotton it was originally targeted to produce 2.65 lakh bales in 1960-61 as against 1.15 lakh bales in 1955-56. The current trends show that the target would be exceeded by about 25,000 bales. The production in 1960-61 is likely to be of the order of 2.90 lakh bales as against 1.15 lakh bales in 1955-56.

*(2) Irrigation.*

In 1956-57, the target for additional irrigation from multi-purpose, major, medium and minor works executed by the Irrigation Department was fixed at 13.6 lakh acres. Present indications are that there will be a shortfall in this sector and the actual additional irrigation in 1960-61 is not likely to exceed 7 lakh acres.

*(3) Power.*

The revised target of 93,000 Kw of additional capacity is expected to be achieved by the end of the Second Plan period.

*(4) Roads.*

At the end of the Second Plan period Rajasthan will have 441 miles of National Highway, and 2,582 miles of State Highway. The targets are likely to be fully achieved although this would mean diversions from other sectors to raise the Plan ceiling necessitated by rise in prices.

*(5) Education.*

At the beginning of the Second Plan the actual number of children going to the schools in the Primary stage represented 23.5% to 24% of the total population of such children. The target

during the Second Plan period was to provide primary education opportunities to 50% of such children. This target will be substantially exceeded and it is expected that by 1960-61, we will afford opportunities to 59% of the children in the age-group 6 to 11 to be in school although the actual number of children going to the schools may be around 50% of the population of such children.

Similarly as against the target of converting 114 Middle Schools to High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools, we will have converted about 210 such schools by the end of Second Plan.

As against the target of 3, we will have upgraded 6 Women's Intermediate Colleges into Degree institutions.

Thus in this sector, substantial results will have been achieved.

#### (6) Health.

Targets will be almost fully achieved except in the Family Planning Scheme where very little headway has been made owing to shortage of personnel. Owing to the establishment of the Second Medical College the targets of training facilities will be substantially exceeded in the Second Plan period.

#### (7) Industry.

The outlay was reduced in an *ad hoc* manner from Rs. 5.8 crores to Rs. 3.7 crores excluding allocations for Khadi, Ambar Khadi programme and village industries. Actuals of expenditure are not likely to exceed Rs. 3.02 crores. Whereas substantial progress will have been made under the Handlooms and Handicrafts programmes, little progress will be recorded under Cottage and other Industries, and Wool and Leather utilisation programmes. Similarly, the production-cum-training programme will not have received the response originally expected.

Against the original target of two large Industrial Estates in the Second Plan, it is expected that three Industrial Estates, namely Jaipur, Makhupura (Ajmer) and Bhilwara would be established. The work will have commenced on five additional Industrial Estates at Bharatpur, Jodhpur, Kota, Ganganagar and Udaipur and these may be completed by the end of the Second Five Year Plan.

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## CHAPTER 4

### LAND REFORMS

Rajasthan can claim remarkable achievement in respect of implementation of an ambitious programme of land reforms. The Planning Commission had made the following main recommendations in respect of land reforms in the First Five Year Plan of the country:—

(1) Abolition of intermediaries and bringing of the tillers of the soil into direct contact with the State.

(2) Completion of cadastral survey in unsurveyed areas, preparation of land records and their proper maintenance and settlement of unsettled tracts.

(3) Prescription of upper limit to the land which an individual may hold.

(4) Consolidation of holdings.

These objectives were again reiterated by the Planning Commission in the Second Five Year Plan of the country and the necessity of completing the measures already undertaken to achieve these objectives was emphasised.

The process of resumption of Jagirs and abolition of other intermediaries is complete in Rajasthan. Upto July, 1959, 2,45,564 jagirs have been resumed in Rajasthan. The total estimated amount of compensation payable calculates to about Rs. 40 crores. The State Government have already paid compensation of the order of about Rs. 7 crores. The Jagirdars have been made entitled to get not only compensation but also rehabilitation grants. Provision has also been made for payment of interim compensation to the Jagirdars as well as interim maintenance allowance to the maintenance holders and share to the co-sharers of the Jagirdars. The Rajasthan Zamindari and Biswedari Abolition Act, 1959, received the assent of the President on the 5th February, 1959, and necessary rules under the provisions of this Act have also been framed.

The Rajasthan Tenancy Act not only consolidates and amends the law relating to the tenancies of agricultural lands but it also provides for certain measures of land reforms. Security of tenure and fixity of rents payable by the tenants are the two cardinal



principles of any scheme of land reforms. In Rajasthan the first step in this direction was taken by promulgation of The Rajasthan (Protection of Tenants) Ordinance in June, 1949. This Ordinance stopped arbitrary ejection of tenants and afforded them complete protection against dispossession.

The disputes between land-holders and tenants over the sharing of crops and the maximum share of the produce payable to land-holders were resolved by the enactment of The Rajasthan Produce Rents Regulating Act, 1951, which fixed the maximum share at 1/4th of the gross produce. In areas where land revenue had been settled and rent was payable in cash by tenants the maximum cash rent was fixed at two times the amount of land revenue under the Rajasthan Agricultural Rents Control Act, 1952. The substantive provisions of the Protection of Tenants Ordinance, the Produce Rents Regulating Act and the Agricultural Rents Control Act have been embodied in the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955, which not only consolidates and amends the law relating to the tenancies of agricultural lands but also provides for certain measures of land reforms. This Act can claim to be one of the most progressive Tenancies Acts in India. In place of the multiplicity of tenancies and tenures that existed in the past there are now only three classes of tenants—namely, Khatedar tenants, tenants of Khud-kasht and Gair Khatedar tenants. Every person who, at the commencement of this Act, was a tenant of land, otherwise than as a sub-tenant or a tenant of Khud-kasht became a Khatedar tenant with heritable and limited transferable rights. Tenants of Khud-kasht and sub-tenants have also now become Khatedar tenants subject to payment of compensation to the land-holders by virtue of a recent amendment to the Rajasthan Tenancy Act. Tenants have been given the right to possess, free of cost, a site for a residential house in the abadi of the village. Tenants have also been given the right to use stones or other materials lying on or up to a depth of one yard from the surface of their holdings for any work in connection with their holdings or residential houses. The tenants can effect a simple mortgage of their holdings for the purpose of obtaining loan from the Rajasthan Central Land Mortgage Bank or a co-operative land mortgage bank or a co-operative credit society.

The Rajasthan Tenancy (6th Amendment) Bill, 1958, relating to the imposition of ceilings has been passed in the last session of the State Vidhan Sabha.

The work of consolidation of holdings is making progressive strides in the State and a very satisfactory feature of this programme is the willing co-operation which has been available from the villagers

themselves. Thus, the important directives of the Planning Commission in respect of land reforms have been fulfilled in this State.

In the Third Five Year Plan it is proposed to introduce legislation in respect of proper land management practices.

Soil erosion is a serious problem in Rajasthan. It has rendered vast areas of land useless for cultivation particularly in the tracts through which the river Chambal passes and also in the desert and semi-desert areas in the western part of the State. The causes of soil erosion are numerous—namely, destruction of forests and other vegetation on sloping lands, excessive felling of trees on occupied as well as un-occupied land, un-regulated grazing, shifting cultivation and also faulty use of land. It is considered advisable to legislate in respect of measures for checking soil erosion. These measures would be directed against wind erosion and water erosion, water logging and impeded drainage. Measures for improving sandy soil and prevention of 'usar' land and reclamation of 'usar' land are also under contemplation.

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## CHAPTER 5

### TRAINING PROGRAMMES

The successful implementation of the various schemes in all spheres of development pre-supposes the availability of adequate trained personnel. The experience of the First Five Year Plan had shown that shortage of technical and trained personnel can seriously handicap the efficient and speedy execution of development programmes and, therefore, to overcome this bottle-neck, a suitable training programme was incorporated in the State's Second Plan and special attention has been paid to the implementation of this programme.

Perhaps the most gratifying achievement of the Second Plan period would be the substantial expansion of training programme under all sectors. All training programmes provided in the Second Plan have been taken in hand except Wool Technological Institute and the Leather Technical Institute. Schemes were sanctioned even outside the Plan, if found necessary. However, manpower assessments have revealed that the training programmes so executed would not be adequate for long-term planning and in certain instances would be inadequate for the requirements of the Second Plan. In view of this, it is considered essential to augment the existing training facilities to facilitate the smooth implementation of Plan schemes in the years to come. It would, therefore, be appropriate to review the existing training facilities and then to formulate a suitable training programme.

(a) *Agricultural personnel.*—Agricultural education in the State is not very old. There are three colleges—Agriculture College, Jobner, Rajasthan Agriculture College, Udaipur and D.A.V. College, Ajmer—which are providing training in the four-year B.Sc. Agriculture Course. The intake capacity of these Colleges is 160, 80, and 40 respectively. 1125 Agricultural graduates would be available to the Government in the period 1959-66 as against the estimated demand of 1112. In the assessment of demand for agricultural graduates, requirements of replacement has been accounted for at the rate of 3 per cent per annum for all years and of private sector at 10 per cent of the State's requirements. The demand situation, however, is sure to alter radically. Not only fresh demands would be made by large co-operative farms, but also the number of subject

matter specialists in Agriculture at the block level would have to be substantially raised. Moreover, the proposal of recruiting Naib-Tehsildars from amongst agricultural graduates is under consideration of the Government. All this will necessitate the opening of another Agriculture College in the State in the early years of the Third Plan to meet the growing demand of Agricultural graduates.

Since none of the existing institutions has any facilities for post-graduate courses and research, it would be desirable to introduce such studies in one of the existing Colleges in the Second Plan period.

(b) *Animal Husbandry*.—The Veterinary College at Bikaner imparts training to candidates in four-year degree course and six-month stockman's and compounder's course. The intake capacity of the College for Veterinary Assistant Surgeons is 100 and that of compounders and stockmen is also 100 candidates. The outturn of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons in the period 1959-66 would be 375.

The requirements originally were estimated at 336 for 1958-66. This was inclusive of the requirement of replacement at the rate of 3 per cent per annum for all years. The revised estimates of requirements stand at about 500. It is, therefore, proposed to increase the intake capacity by 20 every year at the existing College. As regards Veterinary Stockmen, the likely outturn will be 630 in the period 1959-66. This number will, thus, meet the requirements.

(c) *Engineering personnel*.—There are two Engineering Colleges in the State, one at Jodhpur and the other at Pilani. The intake capacity of M.B.M. Engineering College, Jodhpur is 90 (Civil), 30 (Mechanical), 30 (Electrical) and 25 (Mining) while of Engineering College, Pilani, is 60 (Mechanical), 30 (Tele-Communication), 60 (Civil) and 60 (Electrical) respectively. The outturn of Civil, Electrical, Mechanical Engineering Graduates would be 612, 540, and 540 during 1959-66 as against their requirements of 416, 310 and 127 respectively. In the assessment of demand for engineering personnel, requirements of replacement have been accounted for at the rate of 3 per cent per annum for all years and of private sector at 10 per cent of the Government requirements.

To meet the shortage of overseers in the State, three Polytechnics have been started which provide facilities for Diploma courses in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering. The total outturn of Diploma-holders from the polytechnics would be 1066 (Civil), 405 (Mechanical) and 405 (Electrical) as against the requirements of 260 (Electrical), 341 (Mechanical) and 860 (Civil). Moreover, 22 overseers

would come out from Rural Institute, Vidya Bhawan, Udaipur in 1959 while 35 Overseers every year from 1960 up to the end of Third Plan.

*Mining Course.*—In view of the importance of Mining for future development, a Mining Diploma Course has been started under the Directorate of Technical Education at Udaipur. The annual output of Diploma holders will be approximately 30 in the Third Plan period.

In assessing the demand of Engineering personnel, however, no estimation has been made of the following factors which would generate demand for technical personnel:—

- (1) Development of Housing programme in the private sector.
- (2) Utilisation of electric energy to be available from Chambal Project and the Bhakra Project. It is expected that a large number of industries will spring up as and when electric energy is available.
- (3) *Development of small industries.*—The Third Plan will lay greater emphasis on development of large industries in general and small industries in particular. Small industries will provide employment to a large number of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers and to some extent to Civil Engineers also.
- (4) Intensive agricultural operations are expected in Rajasthan Canal command area. Repair shops for agricultural equipment will be established. Ancillary industries will also come up. Improved techniques will require trained personnel.
- (5) Water Supply schemes in all urban towns and piped water supply schemes in Rural areas will be a source of employment of a large number of engineering personnel.

In view of the above, the surplus envisaged under the different Engineering Courses will disappear.

(vi) *Administrative School.*—A full fledged school was established at Jodhpur to give initial training to the direct recruits to Indian and Rajasthan Administrative Services. It is proposed to utilise the school for inservice training and refresher courses in future.

(vii) *Teachers' Training Establishment.*—A preliminary survey had revealed an acute shortage of primary school teachers and other trained staff. As many as 27 Teachers Training establishments were started till the end of 1958 and 11 have been started in 1959. The annual output at the end of 31st March, 1959, was 2700. Even this number is likely to prove totally inadequate for the implementation of the scheme of compulsory education for the age-group 6-11 in the Third Plan period. It is proposed to add 16 more establishments by

1961 so that annual output at the beginning of the Third Plan period may be approximately of the order of 5,000 per year.

(viii) *Health Personnel*.—The shortages on 31-3-59 were as follows:

	<i>Requirements</i>	<i>Shortage on 31-3-59</i>
1. Doctors .. .. .	1157	250
2. Health Visitors .. .. .	145	74
3. Nurses and Sisters .. .. .	535	148
4. Compounders and technicians .. .. .	2092	385
5. Midwives .. .. .	564	233
6. Sanitary Inspectors .. .. .	300	32

The total requirements of doctors and subordinate health staff for the period 1959-66 were worked out as follows:

	<i>Second Plan 1959-61</i>	<i>Third Plan</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Doctors .. .. .	256	834	1090
2. Health Visitors .. .. .	70	211	281
3. Nurses and Sisters .. .. .	129	387	516
4. Compounders and Technicians .. .. .	423	1433	1856
5. Midwives .. .. .	214	430	644
6. Sanitary Inspectors .. .. .	58	108	166

In the assessment of demand for health personnel, the requirements of replacement have been accounted for at the rate of 3 per cent per annum for all years while of private sector at 15 per cent of Government requirements.

The position is that in the period 1959-66, 1697 Doctors (inclusive of requirements on account of private practitioners, replacement and shortage on 31-3-59) will be required to meet the existing shortage and fulfil future requirements. In view of this, the intake of the Sawai Man Singh Medical College at Jaipur has been raised from 100 to 120 in 1959 which will be raised to 150 by 1961. Moreover, another Medical College has been started at Bikaner with the intake of 52 students this year but its intake would gradually be built up to 100. The outturn of doctors during 1959-66 would be 589 against the requirements of 1697 during 1959-66. Even this is

likely to leave a gap of 1008 doctors, who will have to be recruited from rest of the country. To overcome the shortage of doctors, it would be desirable to set up two more medical colleges in the Third Plan period. One College should be started in the first year of the Third Plan. The position in respect of other subordinate health staff is as follows:—

*Health Visitors.*—The additional requirements of the Health Visitors from 1959-60 to 1965-66 will be 281. After making allowance for replacement, the total requirements including shortage as on the 31st March, 1959 can be taken as 370 while the outturn from the existing training institutions during 1959-66 will be 360.

*Nurses and Sisters.*—The total demand for nurses for the period 1959-66 would be 516. The shortage of Nurses on the 31st March, 1959 was 148. Therefore, the additional requirement for the period 1959-66 can be estimated to be 743 after including the requirements on account of replacements etc. The outturn of trained personnel of such category would be only 90 during 1959-66.

*Compounders and technicians.*—One thousand eight hundred and fifty-six Compounders and technicians would be required between 1959 and 1966. The shortage of such personnel on the 31st March 1959 was 385. Thus, the requirements of compounders and technicians at the end of the Third Plan period would be 224 without any provision for replacements and private practitioners, against which outturn during 1959-66 would be 612 from the existing training centres located at Kota, Alwar, Jodhpur and Udaipur.

*Midwives.*—The total requirement of Midwives for the remaining two years of the Second Plan is 214 and for the Third Plan is 430. The shortage of Midwives on the 31st March, 1959 was 233. Thus, the total requirement of Midwives by the end of Third Plan would be 877, exclusive of any allowance for replacements and private practitioners. Seven centres under the scheme of "Training of Auxiliary Nurses and Midwives" are functioning with an intake capacity of 30 candidates in each centre. The outturn during 1959-66 would be 1296.

*Sanitary Inspectors.*

The total requirements of Sanitary Inspectors for the period 1959-66 would be 166 which is exclusive of the shortage on the 31st March, 1959. The shortage of such personnel on the 31st March, 1959 was 32 and thus, the additional requirements of Sanitary Inspectors can be estimated to be 198 for the period 1959-66, exclusive

of any allowance for replacements and private practitioners. The likely outturn of such personnel from the centres functioning will be 315 during 1959-66.

*Ayurvedic Personnel.*

Ayurvedic Department would require 205 and 552 Vaidyas and Hakimas during the periods 1959-61 and 1961-66 respectively, while 12 Vaidyas and Hakims would be required for replacement. The total requirement of Vaidyas and Hakims, therefore, would be 769 during 1959-66, against which the outturn would be 1170 during 1959-66 from the two Ayurvedic Colleges functioning at Jaipur and Udaipur.

*Compounders and Nurses (Ayurvedic Department).*

As regards compounders, the requirement of the Department would be 271 during 1959-61 and 937 during 1961-66. The total requirements for the period 1959-66 would be 1208, exclusive of any allowance for the requirements on account of replacements etc.

The Departmental requirements of Nurses would be 65 and 299 during the periods 1959-61 and 1961-66 respectively. No allowance has, however, been made for replacements etc. The facilities for the training of Nurses and compounders exist at the Ayurvedic College, Udaipur. On an average 100 compounders and nurses are trained every year. On this basis, 700 compounders and nurses would be made available during 1959-66 as against the total requirement of 1572 compounders and nurses. To meet the growing demand of health personnel, it is proposed to take the following steps:—

- (a) Expand the intake capacity of each of the training centres of Staff Nurses by 100;
- (b) Expand the training facilities for Health Visitors by 50;
- (c) Establishment of two centres for the training of Compounders with a total intake capacity of 100; and
- (d) Provision of training facilities for 100 Compounders and Nurses at the Ayurvedic College, Jaipur.

*Refresher Course for Clerks.*

To increase efficiency of the ministerial staff of the Rajasthan Secretariat, the existing staff are being given training in batches of 50 each. Training is imparted in Rules and Regulations and Secretariat procedure and extends over a period of two and half months. About 800 clerks have been trained and it is proposed to continue the training in the Third Plan period.



## CHAPTER 6

### *FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR THE THIRD PLAN*

Before finalisation of the proposals for the Second Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission in consultation with the State Governments made an assessment of the financial resources that were likely to be made available by the Central and State Governments for the implementation of the Plan programmes.

For the pre-reorganisation State of Rajasthan, the following figures were adopted:—

I. Resources likely to be available at the existing level of taxation :—

1. Receipts on Revenue Account	..	..	Rs. 104.2 crores.
2. Committed expenditure on Revenue Account	..	..	Rs. 109.4 crores.
3. Receipts on Capital Account	..	..	Rs. 15.9 crores.
4. Disbursement on Capital Account	..	..	Rs. 9.6 crores.
Net surplus on Revenue and Capital heads	..	..	Rs. 1.1 crores.

II. Forecast of Additional resources by new taxation measures :—

(a) Revenue Account	..	..	..	..	Rs. 3.8 crores.
Irrigation	..	..	..	..	Rs. 2.5 crores.
Taxes on Motor Vehicles	..	..	..	..	Rs. 0.5 crore.
Stamps	..	..	..	..	Rs. 0.1 crore.
Revision settlement	..	..	..	..	Rs. 0.3 crore.
Special cess on Commercial crops	..	..	..	..	Rs. 0.2 crore.
Urban assessment or ground rent	..	..	..	..	Rs. 0.2 crore.
(b) Capital Account	..	..	..	..	Rs. 7.1 crores.
Betterment Levy for Bhakra area	..	..	..	..	Rs. 5.8 crores.
..	..	..	..	..	(To be appropriated in reducing the loan taken from the Central Government).
From other areas	..	..	..	..	Rs. 1.3 crores.

## III—Other Resources:—

Loans from Public	..	Rs. 10.0 crores.
Collection under Small Saving Scheme	.. ..	Rs. 7.5 crores.
Sale of securities	.. ..	Rs. 2.0 crores.

As a result of reorganisation of States, Ajmer, which was a deficit area, was added to Rajasthan. However, the deficit was more than set off by the award of the Finance Commission. The State Government also decided to go in for higher taxation. All these factors altered the resources position substantially and radically. The table below gives a forecast of the financial resources likely to be available in the Second Plan period as presented to the Planning Commission in September, 1958. It sets out the estimates of Plan outlay and resources for the first three years taken together and gives the forecast of the State's resources for the two years 1959-61 and the five year picture as a whole, as envisaged in September, 1958.

	Resources position for the first 3 years (1956-59).	Forecast for 1959-61.	Total resources for 5 years (1956-61).	Scheme of financing as given in the Five Year Plan.
I—Plan outlay ..	48.2	(a)	(a)	105.3
II—Normal Budgetary—				
Resources of the State—				
(a) Balance from current revenues at 1955-56 level of State taxes ..	(—)2.8	2.8	Nil	(—)10.2
(b) Additional taxation by the State ..	5.5	6.5	12.0	9.0
(c) Loans from the Public	5.9	6.1	12.0	15.0
(d) Share of small savings	3.8	4.8	8.6	7.3
(e) Other receipts on capital account (net) ..	0.1	(—)1.2	(—)1.1	6.3
TOTAL ..	12.5	19.0	31.5	27.4
III. Resources raised by State through liquidation of cash and securities reserve and net increase in floating debt .. ..				
	2.2	..	2.2	..

1	2	3	4
<i>IV. Total resources raised by the State Government (II+III) .. ..</i>	14.7	19.0	33.7
<i>V. Central assistance .. ..</i>	33.5	(a)	(a)
<i>VI. Total resources— Plan outlay .. ..</i>	48.2	(a)	(a)

(a) Not known in September, 1958.

There have been considerable changes in these figures on account of various reasons such as Integration of Ajmer, revision of scales of pay, increase in the rates of dearness allowance, increase in expenditure on Police, General Administration, Education and some other departments, transfer of substantial portion of compensation for resumed Jagirs to Capital side, slow progress in the levy of betterment fees, delay in the disposal of Government buildings within and outside Rajasthan, enhanced revenue from State Excise Duties, Motor Vehicles, Forests, Stamps and other heads, increased share from Central Taxes and grants-in-aid under Second Finance Commission's recommendations etc.

According to the latest forecast worked out in Finance Department, the position is summed up below:—

Forecast of Revenue receipts at the 1955-56 level of taxation.	Rs. 143.50 crores.
Forecast of Committed expenditure.	Rs. 145.00 crores.

As regards additional taxation, the expectation is that the target of Rs. 9.00 crores will exceed by about Rs. 4.5 crores. There have been considerable variations in the figures of receipts under Loans and Advances and Public Account also. The figures of State's contribution for the plan programme for the period 1956-61 are noted below:—

	<i>Crores of Rupees.</i>			
Surplus on Revenue Account .. ..	..	..	..	(—) 1.5
Additional taxation .. ..	..	..	..	13.5
Net Capital .. ..	..	..	..	(—) 0.6
<i>Other Resources—</i>				
Loans from Public .. ..	..	..	..	14.72
Small Savings Collections .. ..	..	..	..	7.53
Others .. ..	..	..	..	6.00
Total Resources .. ..	..	..	..	39.65

The table appended gives in detail the Plan outlay and Resources for the Second Plan period.

Revenue Receipts for the year 1959-60 have been placed at Rs. 39.27 crores. This figure includes specific grants from the Central on account of the Second Plan. Without this central assistance, the Revenue Receipts are estimated at Rs. 35.33 crores for the year 1959-60.

Similarly, on the expenditure side, of the aggregate of Rs. 39.2 crores, expenditure on account of Annual Plan totals Rs. 8.78 crores. Thus, ordinary expenditure (non-plan) together with some inevitable new items totals Rs. 30.4 crores. There has been a sudden increase in Revenue Expenditure largely explained by higher outlay on Police and Education. Also, the increase in dearness allowance of the order of Rs. 5/- per month for all State Employees drawing up to Rs. 250/- p.m. has meant the provision of a substantial amount of Rs. 0.9 crores in the year 1959-60.

For the logical culmination of schemes already launched, trend increase and some unavoidable new items, it will be unrealistic to provide anything less than an increase of Rs. 1.5 crores for the year 1960-61.

The important feature of the forecast on the expenditure side is that the provision of about one crore of rupees, which was hitherto being made on the revenue side for transfer to the Public Account to cover a part of expenditure on account of payment of compensation to Jagirdars, has not been provided for in the forecast.

For framing a forecast of revenue receipts and committed expenditure for the Third Plan period, the 1959-60 estimates with likely changes during 1960-61 have been adopted as the basis. Accordingly the Revenue Receipts for the period 1961-66 at the current level of taxation including taxation measures adopted during the Second Plan period work out to approximately Rs. 193.64 crores.

For purposes of working out Revenue Expenditure for the period 1961-66, the following considerations have to be kept in view:—

- (i) The element of non-recurring expenditure in non-plan Revenue expenditure for the year 1960-61;
- (ii) Such charges on Revenue as are made by expediency at present;
- (iii) The detailed estimates of what portion of the revenue component on account of Annual Plan 1960-61, will become committed expenditure; and

## (iv) Trend increases in the committed expenditure.

At present we draw almost a crore a year from Revenue towards payment of compensation to Jagirdars. The compensation is chargeable to Capital Account. There is no need to carry forward this charge on Revenue, for purposes of estimates, for the period 1961-66.

The expenditure on Revenue Account will be of the order of Rs. 193.09 crores, revealing a nominal surplus of Rs. .55 crores.

The full position of revenue receipts and expenditure chargeable to Revenue is brought out in the sub-joined table:—

	(crores of rupees)					
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	Total 1961-66
Revenue Receipts at 1960-61 level of taxation ..	36.28	37.53	38.77	39.99	41.07	193.64
Committed expenditure ..	36.47	37.56	38.60	39.68	40.78	193.09
<i>Deficit (—)</i>						
Surpluses (+) of Revenue Account ..	— .19	— .03	+ .17	+ .31	+ .29	+ .55

**Additional Revenue.**

It is expected that additional revenue to the extent indicated below will also accrue during the Third Plan period:—

- (i) From more land to be brought under irrigation on account of completion of works during the Second Five Year Plan and 1st year of the Third Five Year Plan .. .. 3.00 crores.
- (ii) Due to increase in land revenue on account of more land that will come under cultivation .. .. 2.5 ..
- (iii) Increases from non-taxation measures .. .. 8.73 ..

**Additional Taxation.**

It is proposed to raise Rs. 20 crores by additional taxation during the Third Plan period.

**Receipts on Capital Account.**

For the Third Plan period the forecast of resources on Capital Account has been worked out as shown below:—

Loans from the Public .. ..	25.00	crores
Share in Small Savings .. ..	17.00	..
Recoveries of Loans and Advances .. ..	14.00	..
Un-funded debt (net) .. ..	5.50	..

Sinking Funds .. .. .	1.11	crores
Depreciation Reserved Fund .. .. .	.80	„
Famine Relief Fund .. .. .	2.00	„
Other Reserved Funds .. .. .	1.00	„
Other Deposits .. .. .	4.70	„
Other Advances .. .. .	1.30	„
Sale of Property .. .. .	2.00	„
Contribution from Municipal Development Fund .. .. .	1.00	„
Sale of Land and Betterment Levy in Bhakra area .. .. .	15.00	„
Sale of land and Betterment Levy in Chambal and Rajasthan Canal areas .. .. .	15.00	„

#### *Disbursements on Capital Account.*

On the expenditure side 15.35 crores will be required for payment of loans to the Centre as per terms of the loans. This is exclusive of short term loans which have neither been taken into account on the receipt side nor on the expenditure side. About 5.00 crores is expected to be disbursed to cultivators, Government Servants, Municipalities, etc. for house building and other expenditure which may not form part of the plan schemes. The idea, however, is to take all loans for development purposes under the Plan itself. About .30 crores is likely to be spent out of depreciation Revenue Fund and one crore out of the Famine Relief Fund. From other Funds, an expenditure of .70 crores or so may be incurred which will be mostly as refunds. For payment of compensation to Jagirdars and Zamindars, a sum of Rs. 16.5 crores will be required.

As regards works, the expenditure on non-Plan items is not likely to exceed Rs. .5 crores a year or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  crores for the five year period.

To sum up, the position of resources during the period 1961-66 is expected to be as under:—

Net on Revenue Account .. .. .	.55	crores
Additional taxation and other measures .. .. .	34.23	„
Net Revenue .. .. .	34.78	„

Capital Receipts . . . . .	63.41	crores
Capital Expenditure . . . . .	<u>41.35</u>	22.06 ..
Loans from the Public . . . . .		25.00 ..
Small Savings . . . . .		17.00 ..
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>98.84 crores</b>

Review of Resources position for the Second Five Year Plan (1956-61).

(Figures in Crores of Rupees).

Particulars.	As Originally adopted after discussions in 1955.	Finally adopted in the Second Five Year Plan	For reorganised State of Rajasthan as revised in Sept., 1957	After discussions in Dec., 1958	Accounts.			Budget Estimates 1959-60	Forecast 1960-61	Total 1956-61	
					1956-57	1957-58	1958-59				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Revenue Receipts ..	104.2				21.7	26.9	29.4	32.1	33.4	143.5	
Committed Expenditure ..	109.4				*24.3	27.7	30.7	30.4	31.9	145.00	
(+) or (-) Revenue ..	-5.2	-10.2**	-10.4	@	-2.6	-0.8	-1.3	1.7	1.5	(-)-1.5	
Additional Taxation ..	3.8 (7.1 Capital)	9.0	11.0	12.0	.8	1.9	2.7	3.2	4.9	13.5	
Net Revenue ..	-1.4	-1.2	.6	12.0	-1.8	1.1	1.4	4.9	6.4	12.0	
Capital Receipts ..	15.9										
Capital Expenditure ..	9.6										
(+) or (-) Capital ..	-6.3	6.3	10.4								
Additional Resources (Capital) ..	7.1 (Bhakra betterment etc.)	(5.8)	10.4		-1.1%	-2.1%	2.3	0.3	-9	(-)-0.2	(-)-6
Total Capital ..	13.4	6.3	10.4								
Other Resources :—											
(i) Loans from Public ..	10.0	15.0	8.0	12.0	3.1	.02	2.8	3.8	5.0	14.72	



(a)	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
(ii) Small Savings Collections ...	7.5	7.3	12.0	8.6	.5	1.33	1.4	2.3	2.00	7.53	
(iii) Other (overdraft and sale of securities)	2.0			2.2	& 4.1	-1.4**	2.5	.8	..	6.00	
				(Bank drawings)							
Total Other Resources	19.5	22.3	20.0	22.8	7.7	-0.05	6.7	6.9	7.0	28.25	
Grand Total	31.5	27.4	31.0	33.7	3.8	3.4	8.4	10.9	13.2	39.65	
Total Plan Expenditure					13.9	15.3	19.97	24.05	28.20	101.42	
Plan Expenditure :—											
Revenue					3.6	3.6	5.24	8.78	12.51	33.73	
Capital					10.3	11.7	14.73	15.27	15.69	67.69	
TOTAL					13.9	15.3	19.97	24.05	28.20	101.42	
Central Assistance :—											
Grant					1.2	1.94	1.92	3.94	4.91	13.91	
Loan					5.6	8.9	7.77	9.21	9.59	41.07	
					+2.5	+1.06	1.88			5.44	
TOTAL					9.3	11.90	11.57	13.15	14.50	60.42	
					.8					.8	
					(Ajmer)						

\*\* Due to Ajmer and increased provision for Jagir Compensation.

\* Including Ajmer .8

@ Due to transfer of Jagir compensation to Capital and Grant-in-aid on Finance Commission's recommendations.

% Transfer of Jagir compensation to Capital.

@@ Excluding repayment of loans of about Rs. 7 to 8 crores to Central Government.

& 3.7 Banks, .3 cash balance.

%% Includes .8 contingency Fund.

\*\* -1.5+.1 cash balance.

PART II

*DETAILED HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT AND OUTLAYS  
PROPOSED.*

## CHAPTER 7

### AGRICULTURE

#### *Economy of abundance:*

In our approach to the problem of agricultural development we are primarily concerned with devising ways and means of developing the great potential wealth of the State through increased productivity. It has already been mentioned in this document that agriculture must remain the premier industry of the State for many years to come. But Planning has a deeper significance than this purely materialistic design. Agriculture is a way of life to the majority of the people of the State. The conditions under which they live are largely, though by no means entirely, determined by their incomes. We are primarily concerned with the man behind the plough. He is the underprivileged; he is the producer. It is he who contributes most to the wealth of the State and it is his family's welfare that should receive our first attention. Actually, the entire Plan is more or less built round this theme.

The foregoing applies equally to the rest of India as it does to Rajasthan. But unlike many other regions of India, Rajasthan is fortunate in being a State which now produces a surplus of foodgrains each year. In increasing its agricultural productivity to the optimum potential, Rajasthan will not only be helping its own people but will be meeting its obligation to help feed India's population in less favoured rural regions and in urban areas.

This objective implies an 'economy of abundance'.

#### *Level of Development—1961:*

In the Second Plan period, the base year production was taken as 36 lakh tons (including Ajmer). The target of additional foodgrain production was increased and finally fixed at 8.12 lakh tons. This additional production of 8.12 lakh tons was distributed amongst the following schemes:—

	<i>Increase (lakh tons).</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
(a) Minor Irrigation .. .. .	0.83	10%
(b) Major Irrigation .. .. .	2.59	32%
(c) Manures and Fertilizers .. .. .	0.90	12%
(d) Improved seeds .. .. .	2.04	25%

	<i>Increase (lakh tons)</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
(e) Land Development .. .. .	0.24	3%
(f) Improvement of Agricultural practices ..	1.52	18%
	8.12	100%

The additional potential of food production created by Major Irrigation works and Seed distribution schemes is likely to fall short of the expectations. However, the figures of actual food production are re-assuring.

The actual food production year-wise has been as follows:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Production (lakh tons)</i>
1. 1952-53 .. .. .	29.91
2. 1953-54 .. .. .	36.60
3. 1954-55 .. .. .	39.41
4. 1955-56 .. .. .	41.47
5. 1956-57 .. .. .	47.45
6. 1957-58 .. .. .	39.41
7. 1958-59 .. .. .	50.00

(likely to be revised)

The average of three years' food production (1956-59) calculates to 45.5 lakh tons. Thus, in terms of actual food production, we have already exceeded the increased target of 8.12 lakh tons. The average production at the end of the Second Plan period i.e., in 1960-61 can be estimated to be of a minimum order of 47 to 48 lakh tons. It may well be that the figures of actual production exceed this estimate. However, for purposes of projection, the average increase per year in the past has been taken as a useful guide.

#### *Targets for the Third Five Year Plan:*

In the Second Five Year Plan of the State a policy declaration was contained to the effect that an effort would be made to ensure that agricultural production was doubled in 15 years of conscious economic designing. In brief, the intention was to double the production in the period 1951-66.

The Third Plan targets are proposed to be adopted to translate the aforementioned policy into reality and to exceed the target indicated by the said policy. The base year production for the year

1951 was 29 lakh tons (excluding Ajmer). Including Ajmer this figure would come to about 29.6 lakh tons. Thus, production in Rajasthan in the year 1965-66 should be in the neighbourhood of 60 lakh tons.

The production for the base year, for projection purposes of the Third Plan period, has been taken as 48 lakh tons.

It is proposed to plan for the additional production of 18 lakh tons in the Third Plan period, so that in 1965-66, the food production should be about 66 lakh tons.

This target of 18 lakh tons of additional production is proposed to be achieved under the following programme:—

	<i>Lakh acres</i>	<i>Lakh tons</i>
1. Major Irrigation, including minor works ..	14.27	3.14
2. Minor Irrigation .. .. .	6.05	1.21
3. Land Development .. .. .	92.05	7.10
4. Distribution of Improved Seeds .. .. .	128.60	2.50
5. Manure and Fertilizer .. .. .	19.74	1.59
6. General Improvement in agricultural practices .. .. .	50.00	2.50
	310.71	18.04

#### *Major Irrigation:*

In the Chapter dealing with irrigation, details of the benefit of 14.27 lakh acres under this head have been explained. Ordinarily, the yardstick of additional production per acre from new irrigation has been taken at 0.2 tons. For purposes of additional yield from major irrigation, however, a different and higher yardstick will have to be assumed for Rajasthan Canal area, most of which will, at present, be unoccupied. However, as land would have to be gradually levelled and made fit for cultivation it would be un-realistic to assume any yardstick higher than 0.3 tons per acre for the present. Therefore, the yield from major irrigation would be as follows:—

A. From 3.15 lakh acres under Rajasthan Canal at the rate of 0.3 ton per acre.....	0.94 lakh tons.
total additional yield .. .. .	
B. Additional yield from 11.12 lakh acres under other major and medium works at the rate of 0.2 ton per acre .. .. .	2.20 lakh tons.
	3.14 lakh tons.
TOTAL yield ..	

*Minor Irrigation:*

The target of constructing 10,000 new wells and deepening of 20,000 existing wells has been adopted in the light of experience gained in the First and Second Plan periods. The development of village tanks has been found to be useful and it is proposed to develop 2,000 village tanks.

Considerable loss of water takes place by seepage in transit. It is, therefore, proposed to give loans to cultivators to line the water courses attached to the wells. It is presumed that approximately 2 lakh yards of lining would be done in the Third Plan period.

In addition to these works, 78,000 acres are likely to be irrigated from the Minor irrigation works such as dams and 2.75 lakh acres from the works to be carried out from the block funds. It is also proposed to give loans for installation of 2,000 pumping sets and 40,000 persian wheels. There is a programme for boring 200 tube-wells. The total area to be irrigated from the minor works is estimated to be 6.05 lakh acres.

*Land Development:*

The target of 6.55 lakh acres of contour bunding, terracing and other soil conservation measures on agriculturists' fields has been adopted.

*Soil Conservation:*

Erosion is constantly taking place through water and wind. Wind erosion is widespread all over the State. In the Third Plan period work under soil erosion will have to be expanded a great deal. The financial provision required would be as follows:—

(1) Soil conservation work through the forestry sector by gully-plugging and wind breakers .. .. .	40 lakhs.
(2) Soil conservation work on agriculturists fields under a co-ordinated programme of the Agricultural and Animal Husbandry sector ..	80 lakhs.
TOTAL ..	<u>1.20 crores.</u>

Thus, a provision of Rs. 1.20 crores is required for soil conservation.

In view of the experience gained from extensive bunding drives in the Second Plan period, it has been decided to adopt the target of

50.5 lakh acres for levelling of land and "Med-bandhi" in the Third Plan period. Assuming an increase of 0.05 tons of foodgrains per acre, the additional yield from this head should ordinarily come to 2.53 lakh tons.

#### *Extension in Cultivation:*

Owing to the natural increase in population and in view of the fact that large culturable tracts are still available in the State, it is expected that cultivation will extend by a minimum of 20 lakh acres in the Third Plan period. This would yield an additional production of 2.20 lakh tons. Besides this, intensity of cropping is increasing and from the past experience it can safely be assumed that about 15 lakh acres of additional land would be cultivated more than once in 1965-66 giving additional production of 1.65 lakh tons.

#### *Distribution of Improved Seeds:*

In the Second Plan approximately 45 lakh acres would be covered by this scheme as against the original target of 120 lakh acres. Of the area under wheat about 90% would be saturated by the end of the Second Plan period. It is expected that by the end of the Second Plan period the target of 41 seed multiplication farms of 100 acres each and 216 seed stores with a total capacity of 5 lakh maunds would be fully achieved. In addition to these, 10 more farms of 100 acres each are proposed to be established in the Third Plan period. Under the programme of construction of seed stores, a substantial expansion will have to take place as the Agriculture department would be expected to distribute about 20 lakh maunds of seed every year. On this basis, approximately 850 additional seed stores will have to be constructed in the Third Plan period. This will mean roughly 4 seed stores in every Development Block.

#### *Manures and Fertilizers:*

In view of the great expansion of irrigation facilities in the Third Five Year Plan period, the requirements of fertilizers would increase to about one lakh tons. But, looking to the position of the availability, we have kept a target of 30,000 tons of Nitrogenous fertilizers for food crops and 20,000 tons for cash crops over and above the expected consumption of 20,000 tons of Nitrogenous fertilizer (both for food and cash crops) in 1960-61. Thus the consumption of nitrogenous fertilizers for food crops would be about 45,000 tons and for cash crops 25,000 tons in 1965-66.

The target of phosphatic fertilizer has been kept as 15,000 tons over the expected consumption figure of 5,000 in 1960-61.

Great importance is to be attached to the production of bulky manures both by the Municipalities and by the Panchayats. A target of *additional* production of 10 lakh tons of compost manure has been adopted for the Third Plan period.

During the current Plan period, loans are being advanced to the Panchayat Samitis from Rs. 2,000/- to Rs. 3,500/- per Panchayat for the construction of latrines and for purchase of equipment for preparation of night soil compost. Loans are also given to the Municipalities for preparing the town compost. In the Third Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs is proposed for giving loans to the Panchayats. This amount would be sufficient for 1,000 Panchayats. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has also been made for giving loans to the Municipalities in connection with the preparation of town compost.

In order to train the people in preparation of night soil compost and for extension of area under green manuring, compost Inspectors are proposed to be posted in each Block in 1960-61, and they would continue during the Third Five Year Plan period also. It is proposed to double the area under green manuring in the Third Plan period. This would mean that total area under green manuring will be 4 lakh acres.

#### *General improvement in Agricultural Practices:*

In the long run higher productivity can come only through improved agricultural practices which ensure proper utilisation of land, seeds, manures, implements and draught power. A target of 50 lakh acres should not be difficult to achieve in view of the fact that the entire State will have been covered by Extension Service in 1963.

#### *Plant protection measures:*

Plant Protection is important in saving the losses which generally occur on account of insect pests, rodants and plant diseases. It will be advisable to have a few mobile units with necessary equipment for this purpose over and above the provision of a standard set of equipment and insecticides to all important Panchayats. The field organisation will also have to be suitably strengthened for this purpose.

#### *Broad Conclusions:*

If the aforementioned target is achieved, then, even after making full allowance for the higher rate of consumption in the rural and urban areas, Rajasthan should still be in a position to export



anything between 12 to 15 lakh tons of foodgrains every year. The cost of the aforementioned programmes would be as follows:—

(i) Minor Irrigation, approximately	..	Rs. 7.55 crores.
(ii) Land Development .. ..	..	Rs. 2.20 crores.
(iii) Improved Seeds .. ..	..	Rs. 1.50 crores.
(iv) Manures and Fertilizers .. ..	..	Rs. 0.75 crores.
(v) General improvement in Agricultural Practices .. ..	..	Rs. 1.00 crores.
<b>TOTAL</b>	..	<b>Rs. 13.00 crores.</b>

Over and above this, provision in the agriculture sector will have to be made for the continuation of the basic agriculture schools and the expansion and improvement of the two agriculture colleges. At the Udaipur college, the post-graduate course will have to be instituted at the earliest and the research wing considerably strengthened. For Agricultural Education, including one additional Agriculture College and Research, it is proposed to provide Rs. 2 crores.

The gross outlay under this head would, therefore, come to Rs. 15 crores. Of this amount of Rs. 15 crores, Rs. 2 crores would be for the improvement and expansion of agriculture colleges and basic agriculture schools, for the establishment of an additional Agriculture College and for strengthening of Research activity. All future increase in productivity will largely come from the quality of extension service provided by the agriculture department and the useful research that is conducted in the laboratories.

The statement appended gives information about the programme in respect of various schemes in this sector. Another statement indicates the likely area under crops, average yields and the production of crops by the end of 1965-66.

Under cotton a target of 5.14 lakh bales in 1965-66 has been adopted as against the likely production of approximately 2.9 lakh bales in 1960-61.

Under sugarcane, the production of cane is likely to be doubled in the Third Plan period. This would mean that production in 1965-66 would be of the order of 18 lakh tons against the production of 9 lakh tons in 1960-61. For utilization of this higher production it would be essential to establish at least three sugar factories in Rajasthan.

Under oilseeds, production is likely to go up by approximately 65,000 tons in the Third Plan period. This would mean that production in 1965-66 would be approximately 3.4 lakh tons as against 2.7 lakh tons of 1960-61.

Statement showing the expected area average yield and production of food and non-food crops by the end of 1960-61 and 1965-66.

*Area in lakh acres.  
Average yield-Lbs. per acre.  
Production lakh tons.*

State : RAJASTHAN.

<i>Crops.</i>	1955-56			1960-61			1965-66						
	<i>Area.</i>	<i>Average yield.</i>	<i>Production.</i>	<i>Area.</i>	<i>Average yield.</i>	<i>Production.</i>	<i>Area.</i>	<i>Average yield.</i>	<i>Production.</i>				
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
<i>Foodgrains.</i>													
1. Wheat .. .. .	24.03	846	9.07	37.00	870	14.30	52.00	900	20.59				
2. Barley .. .. .	13.72	946	5.80	15.00	1000	6.70	20.00	1020	9.11				
3. Gram .. .. .	32.34	490	7.07	32.00	500	7.15	28.00	550	6.20				
4. Jowar .. .. .	28.63	172	2.20	27.00	200	2.40	22.00	260	2.55				
5. Bajra .. .. .	89.48	195	7.77	99.00	200	8.40	95.00	280	11.88				
6. Maize .. .. .	13.35	879	5.24	12.00	900	4.82	15.00	1000	6.70				
7. Paddy .. .. .	1.69	1140(E)	0.86	3.00	1200	1.60	7.00	1300	4.06				
8. Kharif Pulses including Tur .. .. .	41.31	186(E)	3.42	43.00	200	4.02	42.00	220	4.12				
9. Rabi pulses .. .. .	0.22	407(E)	0.44	0.25	420	0.05	3.00	600	0.80				

10. Small Millets	..	..	..	1.93	(E)	0.27	2.00	0.32	2.00	0.40		
TOTAL Foodgrains			..	246.70		41.74	263.25	49.41	286.00	67.41		
11. Sugarcane	..	..	..	0.65	1551(E)	4.53	0.80	2489	9.00	1.20	3360	18.00
12. Cotton	..	..	..	8.04	321	1.84	7.50		2.90	9.50		5.14
13. Oil seed	..	..	..	19.81		2.51	20.21		2.70	25.00		3.40
TOTAL Non Food-Crops			..	26.50			28.51			35.70		
GRAND TOTAL			..	273.20			291.76			309.70		

**Statement showing estimated additional production in 1961-66.**

<i>Name of the Scheme.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	<i>Items.</i>	<i>Area to be benefited (Lakh Acres).</i>	<i>Yard stick for production (Ton per acre).</i>	<i>Additional production (Lakh tons).</i>	<i>Funds required Lakh Rs. (Govt. aid only).</i>
<b>I. Major and Medium Irrigation works :—</b>						
(a) Rajasthan Canal .. ..	Lakh Acres	..	3.15	0.3	.94	
(b) Other Irrigation works .. ..	"	..	11.12	0.20	2.20	
<b>TOTAL (I) ..</b>			<b>14.27</b>		<b>3.14</b>	
<b>II. Minor Irrigation works:—</b>						
(a) Construction of wells .. ..	'000 No.	10.00	0.50	0.20	0.10	150.00
(b) Deepening of wells .. ..	"	20.00	0.20	0.20	0.04	25.00
<b>(c) Construction of dams and channels—</b>						
(i) Development of village tanks .. ..	"	2.00	1.00	0.20	0.20	75.00
(ii) Dams and Channels (Irrig.) (Minor Irrigation Flow works to be executed through Irrigation Department .. ..)	Lakh Acres	0.20	0.78	0.20	0.16	300.00
(d) Tube wells bored .. ..	'000 No.	0.20	0.40	0.20	0.08	40.00
(e) Construction of pucca channels .. ..	Lakh Yards	200.00	0.32	0.20	0.06	100.00
(f) Installation of Pumping sets .. ..	'000 No.	2.00	0.06	0.20	0.012	40.00
(g) Installation of Persian wheels .. ..	"	4.00	0.04	0.20	0.008	25.00
(h) Under C.D. Programme .. ..	Lakh Acres	..	2.75	0.20	0.55	(Under C. D. sector).
<b>TOTAL (II) ..</b>			<b>6.05</b>		<b>1.21</b>	<b>755.00</b>

II. *Land Development* :—

(a) Soil Conservation .. .. .	Lakh Acres	6.55	0.11	0.72	120.00
(b) Levelling of land and Field bunding .. .. .	"	50.50	0.05	2.53	
(c) Extension in area under cultivation .. .. .	"				
(i) Reclamation of cultivable waste land .. .. .	"	20.00	0.11	2.20	
(ii) Double cropping .. .. .	"	15.00	0.11	1.65	100.00
TOTAL (III) ..		92.05		7.10	220.00

IV. *Distribution of Improved seeds* .. Lakh Mds. 10.00 128.60 0.02 2.50 150.80

V. *Manures and Fertilizers* :—

(a) Nitrogenous Fert. .. .. .	'000 Tons	30.00	10.00	2.5 tons	0.75)	
(b) Phosphatic Fert. .. .. .	"	15.00	3.75	1.5 tons	0.22)	
(c) Compost .. .. .	Lakh tons	13.30	3.99	0.03 tons	0.40)	
(d) Green Manuring .. .. .	Lakh Acres	..	2.00	0.11 tons	0.22)	75.00
TOTAL (V) ..		19.74		1.59		75.00

VI. *General Improvement in Agricultural Practices (Including Plant Protection)* Lakh Acres .. 50.00 0.05 2.50 100.00

GRAND TOTAL .. 310.71 18.04 1300.80

## CHAPTER 8

### *ANIMAL HUSBANDRY*

According to the 1956 Census, Rajasthan had approximately 10 per cent of the country's livestock population. The bulk of this population, as much as 1.69 crores, consisted of sheep, goats, camels etc. This was closely followed by cattle which constituted as much as approximately 1.2 crores. The area available per head of cattle is perhaps the largest in India and rightly explains the superior cattle of Rajasthan. Even otherwise, the west of Rajasthan is situated in the most important cattle-rearing belt in India extending from Kathiawar to Kashmir. Rajasthan's sheep produce as much as 45% of India's wool. The first two Plans were primarily agricultural. Agriculture, comprehensively, is still going to remain Rajasthan's premier industry. Yet, for purposes of diversification of Rajasthan's economy, time has now come to give considerably more attention to outlays in the Animal Husbandry sector. This is evidenced by the fact that contribution to State income from Agriculture and Animal Husbandry more or less stands in the ratio of 2:1. Despite this sizeable contribution, outlays in the Animal Husbandry sector so far have been practically insignificant. In fact, the separate Directorate of Animal Husbandry is not more than three years old in Rajasthan. The priorities in this sector are clear and are as follows:—

- (1) Development of Animal Husbandry to supply the necessary draft power without which agriculture would perish anywhere in India;
- (2) to expand and improve the production of wool which can be, by adequate grading, a reasonable source of earning foreign exchange;
- (3) the development of dairying industry and marketing of graded ghee in the more populated neighbouring tract. Even in inaccessible tracts, the increased milk production should be directly tapped through Panchayats and Panchayats Samitis for the mid-day meal to be supplied to school children; and
- (4) Pasture improvement—provision of grazing facilities etc.

Also, by virtue of large tracts being available, Rajasthan is the most suitable State for the location of all India Research Stations and Farms. If the outlays on these are included in the State Plan, it would create an imbalance in the Plan itself. These outlays should be made by the Central Government and the State Government should assist by way of contribution of land etc.

Another important item, so far not adequately appreciated, is the marketing of fish. Rajasthan has the potential of becoming an important inland fish producing State. It is estimated that an initial investment of approximately Rs. 20 lakhs (exclusive of ancillary investment for purposes of marketing) will ensure from the year 1963 annual supply of approximately 4,000 tons of valuable fish.

Similarly, agmarking of ghee, and its marketing on a co-operative basis through a corporation can subsequently help in solving, to some extent, the problem of nomadic breeders in our desert.

The appended statements suggest outlays under Animal Husbandry sector including dairying and fisheries. The outlays proposed in the State sector are of the order of approximately Rs. 9 crores.

TENTATIVE EXPENDITURE FOR THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

S.No.	Name of Scheme.	Remarks.	Outlay proposed. (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
<b>I. Animal Husbandry Sector.</b>			
1.	(a) Key Village Scheme	(i) 4 A.I. Centres with 10 key villages each. (ii) 2 Semen Collection Centres. (iii) 2 Urban A.I. Centres (iv) 15 Extension Centres. (v) Supervisory staff. (vi) Intensification of the breeding-control work in 6 blocks.	51.71
	(b) Feed and Fodder Development in Key Village Blocks.	Pasture development, distribution of seeds, demonstration, equipment, subsidising feeding of balanced rations, subsidising distribution of chaff-cutters, setting up of seed multiplication blocks	14.73
2.	Expansion of State Farms.	Two farms to be expanded.	9.60
3.	Bull Rearing Farm.	One bull rearing farm to be established.	5.65
4.	Piggery Development.	One piggery unit or 10 piggery blocks to be established.	4.50
5.	Camel Breeding Farm.	Continuation of the work of camel farm. 10 key villages and opening 10 key villages centres.	8.67
6.	Goshalas Development.	60 goshalas to be selected.	20.85



7. Horse Breeding Farm.	One horse breeding farm to be opened and 10 stud breeding units.	
8. Rinderpest Eradication.	Continuation of the scheme and establishing of Immune belts, quarantine station and follow up programme	30.00
9. Fodder Bank.	Establishment of the fodder bank of the capacity of 1.20 lakh Mds. of grass	4.20
10. Establishment of the Research Institutions.	One Research Station to be established	13.09
11. Veterinary College Scheme.	Construction of the Hostel building, Anatomy Block, Auditorium-cum-examination hall, Experimental Animal House, Addition and alteration to the existing building, construction of the canteen, construction of quarters for staff, expansion of the poultry and dairy farm, starting of post-graduate courses etc.	40.00
12. Gosadan.	Opening of the two new Gosadans with continuation of 4 Gosadans—2 Charnalayas to be opened.	7.12
13. Rehabilitation of Nomadic Breeders.	Settlement of 200 families.	22.00
14. Cattle Shows.	Organisation of 9 breed shows and five State Cattle shows	5.90
15. Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.	Organisation of State Animal Board etc.	3.25
16. Mass Castration.	10 teams to be appointed to undertake the castration	19.07
17. Goat Development.	One Goat Farm to be opened	1.96
18. Regional Biological Centre.	One centre to be opened.	11.85

S.No.	Name of Scheme.	Remarks.	Outlay proposed. (Rs. in lakhs).
1	2	3	4
19.	Poultry Development.	(1) Expansion of State Farms (2) Conversion of Poultry Extension Centres into District Farms. (3) Opening of 10 Poultry Development Blocks (4) Establishment of one Extension Centre (5) Establishment of collecting and marketing Centres (2) (6) Feed Manufacture Unit (7) Training of Poultry Breeders (two) (8) Loans to Poultry Breeders (9) Extension of breeding and rearing facilities (10) Exchange of Cockerals (11) Supervisory staff (12) Provision of Incubators (13) Subsidy for Poultry Houses (14) Poultry Show cages (15) Rearing of day-old chicks	34.77
20.	Sheep and Wool Development.	(1) Central Sheep Research Institute (2) Sheep and Wool Training Centre (3) Expansion of Sheep Research Station, Bikaner (4) Expansion of the existing Sheep and Wool Extension Centres (5) Establishment of 100 large scale shearing and grading Centres (6) Establishment of 24 Sheep & Wool Extension Centres (7) 3 Sheep Breeding Farms (8) One Wool Testing House	25.00 1.60 1.50 39.00 160.00 24.00 8.70 3.00

	(9) Loans to Sheep Farmers	25.00	
			287.80
21.	Construction of Veterinary Hospital Buildings. Building for 5 Class I Hospitals, 10 Hospitals and 10 Dispensaries	16.00	
22.	Advanced training in Feeding. 15 officers to be trained	0.80	
23.	Mobile Veterinary Dispensary. 7 Mobile Dispensaries to be opened	3.86	
24.	Conversion of Dispensaries into Hospitals. 100 dispensaries to be up-graded	11.66	
25.	Supervisory Staff schemes. Strengthening the organizational machinery	15.79	
26.	Strengthening the existing statistical sector. Staff to be appointed	2.67	
27.	Opening of Veterinary Dispensary. Opening of 75 New Dispensaries	13.96	
28.	Opening of Cattle Breeding Farm. 3 New Cattle Breeding Farms to be opened	31.36	
29.	Improvement of Cattle Fairs. Construction of the buildings and organization of marketing unit	36.38	
30.	Purchase of and subsidy to calves. Purchase of 1,500 male calves and payment of subsidy	12.76	
31.	Bull Premium. 2,500 calves to be given premium	12.48	
<b>II. Dairying Sector.</b>			
	(1) Starting of one Milk Union.		
	(2) Starting of one milk powder factory.		
	(3) Starting 2 Rural Creameries and 5 Ghee Grading Stations.		
	(4) Increased Milk Production.		75.00
	(5) Loan for purchase of Milch animals.		
	(6) Expansion of existing Milk schemes.		
	(7) Establishment of one milk Board.		
	(8) Dairy Development staff.		
	(9) Training Centre.		
	(10) In-Plant Training.		
<b>III. Fisheries Sector.</b>			
	(1) 10 Fish Farms to be opened		
	(2) 1.25 Crores of fish-seed to be distributed		
	(3) Subsidy to 200 individual fisherman.		

S.No.	Name of Scheme.	Remarks.	Outlay proposed. (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4

(4) Construction of 20 fish farms	20.11
(5) Fish Markets	
(6) 2 Ice Plants	
(7) Aid to 5 fish Co-operative Societies	

897.25

**Government of India Schemes (Central Plan).**

1. Formation of Breed Societies	To register breed tracts viz. Hariana, Murrah and Gir breeds and formation of breed societies	6.33
2. Buffalo Breeding Farm.	One Buffalo Breeding Farm to be opened	75.00
3. Mixed farming units in River Valley Projects.	10 Mixed farming units to be opened in each River Valley Project	17.22
4. Improvement of Hide Flaying and Curing.	Opening of 1 big and 6 small centres	12.05
		<u>110.60</u>

## CHAPTER 9

### *'AGRICULTURAL CREDIT—CO-OPERATION*

In the year 58-59 the State Government gave the credit guarantee of Rs. 4 crores of short-term credit to the Reserve Bank. It was estimated that this amount did not represent even 4% of the Rural Credit requirements of the State. The Co-operative policy has been laid down for the entire country. What is now required, is its determined execution and efficient approach. By the beginning of the Third Plan period, the requisite supervisory staff will have been employed resulting in substantial committed expenditure in this Sector. Therefore, in the Third Plan period outlays will principally be made on training programmes and on contribution of State Government on account of grants and capital investment. It can be roughly estimated that in the year 1965-66, the State Government will have to give a minimum guarantee of approximately 30 crores on account of short-term credit alone.

For the training programme and contribution to share capital and ordinary grants an outlay of Rs. 5 crores is proposed. This is on the assumption that the expanded staff will be accommodated against committed expenditure and that outlays on account of supervisory staff will be very small in the Third Plan period. Co-operative marketing is likely to flourish under State patronage by organising marketing of foodgrains through Co-operative Societies.

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## CHAPTER 10

### FORESTS

Forests are an important source of fuel and also of raw materials such as timber and bamboos which are useful for domestic, industrial and agricultural purposes. The forests also provide materials for grazing of cattle. In the south-eastern tract of Arawalis in Rajasthan, the forests help in the conservation of soil fertility and play an important part in the maintenance of the water regime of the land. The organic matter they yield, improves the tilth and increases the waterholding capacity of the soil, thereby reducing the run-off. The presence of vegetation acts as a physical check to the velocity of the run-off and thereby reduces its soil carrying capacity. These protect the hilly areas and valleys against excessive soil erosion. In the sandy tracts it has been noticed that small patches of forests protect the lands against dessication and erosion caused by winds. In the Gang Canal tract which has been under irrigation for about 30 years now, it has been seen that growth of trees and vegetation exerts a beneficial influence on the growth of agricultural crops and on the climate of the region.

It is estimated that approximately 20 per cent of the total land area in India is under forests. But as against this, the figure for Rajasthan for the year 1956-57 was only 4.2 per cent. The Great Indian Desert north-west of Arawalis is primarily responsible for this low percentage.

For the Third Plan period the following targets are proposed:—

#### (1) *Farm Forestry.*

The total tentative Plan allocation has been suggested at Rs. 50 crores for the whole country on the basis of Rs. 25/- per acre subsidy for technical help, nursery stocks, supply of seeds and transplants—and in exceptional cases fencing material.

The target suggested has been placed at 800 acres per C.D. Block per annum. This would roughly work out to 8 acres per village Panchayat per year on the assumption that there would be 100 such villages in each Block. In the Third Plan period, Rajasthan would have 232 Blocks. This would mean afforestation of  $800 \times 232$  acres per annum. At this rate for the five year period,

1961-66, afforestation would take place on 9.28 lakh acres. This, at the rate of Rs. 25/- per acre would require Rs. 2.32 crores for the Third Plan period. This entire work is supposed to be transferred to Panchayats and Panchayat Samities and the budget is to be included in the budgets of the Community Development Blocks. There appear to be certain difficulties in achieving this target.

In view of the limitations on the availability of land for raising nurseries, collection and distribution of seed to suitable lands for planting, lack of adequately trained technical staff etc., it would not be possible to spend Rs. 2.32 crores on Farm Forestry. Taking into account the difficulties referred to above, it is suggested that an amount of Rs. 30 lakhs may be retained for this purpose. Even for this small programme, it would be essential to go in for training programme now for the production of Extension Officers. In case if Rs. 2 lakhs are spent on this account in the year 1961-62, the outlay can be raised by Rs. 2 lakhs every year resulting in an expenditure of Rs. 10 lakhs in 1965-66 and Rs. 30 lakhs for the entire Plan period.

## (2) Economic Plantation.

The total allocation suggested for the whole country is Rs. 20.75 crores. The departmental proposal is to have, in the first instance, 12,000 acres of teak plantation mainly to fill the gaps in the depleted teak areas in Banswara, Dungarpur, Chittorgarh, Jhalawar, Udaipur and Kota districts. This would require approximately Rs. 12 lakhs. In addition to this gap filling of 12,000 acres, it is proposed to take up additional plantation of 65,000 acres, as listed below:—

Afforestation of bare lands	..	..	..	..	20,000 acres.
Salar and bamboo	..	..	..	..	10,000 "
Matchwood (Ailanthus)	..	..	..	..	5,000 "
Irrigated mulberry and sisu	..	..	..	..	10,000 "
Babul, sisu etc.	..	..	..	..	10,000 "
Ravine lands	..	..	..	..	10,000 "
					TOTAL .. 65,000 acres.

These 65,000 acres of miscellaneous plantations of species of commercial importance are likely to be established at a total estimated cost of Rs. 1.2 lakhs. Over and above this amount, funds would have to be provided for the maintenance and protection of old plantation, for maintenance and expansion of nurseries and for the replacement of out-moded equipment. It is expected that 77,000 acres of plantations of economic importance, including plantations

in irrigated tracts, would be established against an allocation of Rs. 124 lakhs.

(3) *Extension Forestry.*

This item would include plantations along roadside avenues, Canal Banks and Railway lines. The allocation for the entire country has been placed at Rs. 4 crores. For Rajasthan it is proposed to take up 2,000 miles of roadside avenues and Canal Bank Plantations. At the rate of Rs. 900/- per mile, Rs. 18 lakhs would be required for this programme.

(4) *Consolidation.*

This item includes survey by Government of India, demarcation and forest settlement. The allocation for the entire country has been suggested at Rs. 6.4 crores.

In Rajasthan only Rs. 4 lakhs would be required for demarcation and settlements. For survey by Government of India, a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs would be required.

(5) *Forest Resources Survey.*

For this survey Rs. 2 lakhs are proposed for Rajasthan as against an allocation of Rs. 1 crore suggested for the whole of the country.

(6) *Working Plan Organisation.*

The total allocation for the country is Rs. 3 crores.

Five Working Plans will be prepared during the Third Plan period. The estimated allocation is Rs. 400/- per sq. mile for new plans, Rs. 300/- per sq. mile for revision and Rs. 200/- per sq. mile for Working Schemes. The State Plan is for three new plans at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs. This includes the cost of enumeration, maps, printing of the plan etc.

(7) *Rehabilitation of Degraded Forests.*

The total allocation for the country is Rs. 10 crores. The allocation for the States is at the average rate of Rs. 50/- per acre. The State Plan is for Rs. 15 lakhs, Rs. 3 lakhs for cultural operations (@Rs. 10/- per acre—30,000 acres) and Rs. 12 lakhs for restocking by gap and other plantings—10,000 acres.



*(8) Grazing and pasture improvements.*

The total allocation for the country is Rs. 1 crore.

The State Plan is for the introduction of rotational grazing over 20,000 acres at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.6 lakhs (Rs. 280/- per acre) or say, Rs. 6 lakhs.

*(9) Wild Life Preservation.*

Re-named as Nature Conservation including improvement of the existing zoos and establishment of new zoos, the total allocation for the country under this programme is Rs. 3 crores.

The State Plan is for Rs. 10 lakhs, including Rs. 8 lakhs for the maintenance and improvement of the existing game sanctuaries and Rs. 2 lakhs for the improvement of the existing zoos.

*(10) Development of Minor Forest Produce.*

The total allocation for the country is Rs. 1 crore.

The State Plan is for Rs. 1 Lakh.

*(11) Timber operations and Forest Utilisation.*

The total allocation for the country is Rs. 1 crore.

The State Plan is for Rs. 1 lakh.

*(12) Training of Staff.*

The total allocation for the country is Rs. 2.5 crores.

The State Plan is for Rs. 12.38 or say, Rs. 12.50 lakhs.

*(13) Communication—Roads.*

The total allocation for the country is Rs. 7 crores based on one mile of road per sq. mile of forest.

The State Plan is Rs. 4 lakhs for the construction of 200 miles of new roads and maintenance of old roads.

*(14) Buildings.*

The total allocation for the country is Rs. 5 crores.

The State Plan is Rs. 9 lakhs—Rs. 8.75 lakhs for new constructions and Rs. 0.25 lakh for maintenance.

*(15) Labour and other amenities.*

The allocation for the country is Rs. 1 crore. This includes provision for opening schools, dispensaries, improvement of water supply, etc.

The State Plan is for Rs. 1.46 or say Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

*(16) Forest Protection.*

The allocation for the country is Rs. 3 crores. This includes laying out and maintenance of fire lines, special armed patrols for prevention of illicit fellings, poaching etc., compounding of rights, provision of subsidy for the construction of mud walled huts, use of treated timber etc., which measures are aimed for the ultimate protection of forests. The State Plan is for Rs. 20 lakhs.

*(17) Publicity and broadcast.*

The allocation for the country is Rs. 1 crore.

The State Plan is for Rs. 3 lakhs. This includes the purchase of publicity van, films, lantern slides, lectures, publication of brochures and pamphlets, exhibition, demonstration, Vana-Mahotsava etc.

The table appended summarises the proposals for the Forestry sector and envisage a total outlay of Rs. 2.83 crores. Outlay under soil conservation has been taken in the chapter with Agriculture.

## SUMMARY PROPOSALS FOR THE FORESTRY SECTOR

Items 1	Allocation in lakhs		Remarks 4
	Country 2	Rajasthan 3	
1. Farm Forestry	5000	30	
2. (a) Economic Plantation	2075	124	Afforestation of bare lands Salar and bamboos Matchwood (Ailanthus etc.) Irrigated mulberry and sissu Babul and Sissu etc. Ravine lands Teak
			20,000 acres. 10,000 " 5,000 " 10,000 " 10,000 " 10,000 " 12,000 "
			77,000 acres

1	2	3	4
			@ Rs. 125/- per acre = 96.25 lakhs
			Maintenance 5 lakhs.
			Nurseries 16 lakhs.
			Equipment 6.75 lakhs.
(b) Extension Forestry	400	18	
3. Consolidation ..	640	24	Demarcation and Settlement 4
			Survey 20
4. Forest Resources Survey	100	2	
5. Working Plan Organisation .. ..	300	2	3 New Plans, maps etc.
6. Rehabilitation of degraded forests .. ..	1000	15	Cultural operations 30,000 acres 3 Restocking 10,000 acres 12
7. Grazing and pasture improvement .. ..	100	6	
8. Nature conservation ..	300	10	Sanctuaries 8 Zoos 2
9. Development of minor forest produce ..	100	1	
0. Timber operations and forest utilisation ..	100	1	
1. Training of staff ..	250	12.50	
12. Forest Research institutes .. ..	200	Nil	
13. Communication—Roads	700	4	200 miles new roads. Maintenance of old roads.
14. Buildings .. ..	500	9	
15. Labour and other amenities .. ..	100	1.50	
16. Forest protection ..	300	20	
7. Forest publicity ..	100	3	
	<u>12,265</u>	<u>283</u>	

## CHAPTER 11

### CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS

In the Second Plan period work was concentrated in the Bhakra and Chambal Blocks and as a pilot measure also in certain Community Project areas. The present estimate is that by the end of the Second Plan period approximately 10 lakh acres will have been consolidated at a total cost of Rs. 47.5 lakhs. In the Third Plan period, it is proposed to extend the consolidation work to cover an additional 35 lakh acres. The priorities would more or less be the same as adopted in the Second Plan period. The intention is that consolidation should, at first, be completed in the continuous irrigation command under Gang Canal, Bhakra and Rajasthan Canal projects. Similarly, the irrigation command under Chambal is proposed to be consolidated. Thus, it would happen that the work of consolidation of holdings would be directly linked up with better utilisation of water and better concentration of private capital to make the best use of irrigation supplies.

It is estimated that it would be possible to complete consolidation of 35 lakh acres for a gross outlay of Rs. 120 lakhs. The table below gives the staff position (including shortage) on 31-3-58 and the additional staff that would be required over and above the Second Plan provision for the Third Five Year Plan programme.

<i>Posts</i>	<i>Second Five Year Plan (Including shortage on 31-3-58)</i>	<i>Third Five Year Plan</i>
Settlement Officer (Cons.) .. ..	1	1
Consolidation Officers .. ..	3	5
Assistant Consolidation Officers .. ..	12	16
Inspectors .. ..	84	76
Surveyors .. ..	385	350

## CHAPTER 12

### DEMOCRATIC DECENTRALIZATION

#### *Towards a Democratic Approach.*

Rajasthan is the first State which has implemented the scheme of Democratic Decentralization throughout the State. The Prime Minister of India inaugurated this scheme on 2nd of October, 1959. Under this scheme 232 Panchayat Samities and 26 Zila Parishads have started functioning with effect from 2nd of October, 1959. Representation of special interest like those women, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Agriculturists has been provided in the Panchayat Samities and Zila Parishads. The programme of development will be drawn up by the representatives of the people in these statutory bodies within the frame of the State Plan. Departmental schemes relating to the functions transferred to the Panchayat Samities will now be executed by the Panchayat Samities. The important schemes transferred to the Panchayat Samities are *inter-alia* seed multiplication and plant protection under agriculture, minor veterinary dispensary, sheep and wool development schemes under Animal Husbandry, primary education and scholarships under education, subsidies to co-operatives, irrigation works costing up to Rs. 25,000/-, rural housing scheme and all the schemes under the Community Development programme. The Panchayat Samiti fund will consist of—

- (1) Income from taxes levied by it;
- (2) Grants and matching grants for liabilities transferred to it;
- (3) Annual *ad hoc* grants by the State;
- (4) Loans advanced by the State or raised by the Samiti.

The Panchayat Samities have also been given a share of land revenue at the rate of Re. 0.25 nP. per head. Funds provided for the transferred schemes in the departmental budgets have also been transferred to the Panchayat Samities. Apart from this, a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been distributed amongst 101 Shadow Blocks (areas not so far covered under the National Extension Service and Community Development Programmes) for undertaking production and social amenities programme. The total amount transferred

to the Panchayat Samities for the period of six months in the current year is Rs. 4.35 crores. It is expected that next year the amount would be of an order of Rs. 10 to 11 crores.

During the Third Plan period it will be necessary to continue *ad hoc* grants to the Shadow Blocks and Pre-Extension Blocks. A sum of Rs. 73 lakhs will be required during the Third Plan period on the assumption that Rs. 50,000/- a year will be provided to such Blocks for undertaking production programmes. The statement reproduced below gives the details of this expenditure:—

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE ON PRE-EXTENSION  
AND SHADOW BLOCKS DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR  
PLAN @ Rs. 50,000/- A YEAR**

<i>(Rupees in lakhs)</i>					
<i>Pre-Extension</i>	No.	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	<i>Total.</i>
October, 1960	10	2.50	..	..	2.50
April, 1961	12	6.00	..	..	6.00
October, 1961	12	3.00	3.00	..	6.00
April, 1962	25	..	12.50	..	12.50
October, 1962	25	..	6.25	6.25	12.50
					<hr/> 39.50
<b>Shadow.</b>					
April, 1961	61				15.25
October, 1961	49				12.25
April, 1962	24				6.00
					<hr/> 73.00

We have all along been saying that there should be Planning from below in order to give real economic content to Democracy. The implementation of the scheme of Democratic Decentralization is a revolutionary step in the direction of achieving this objective. However, we have to evolve procedures for actual formulation of the Plans at the lowest level within the frame-work of national policy and State Plan. Local Plan will also have to be dovetailed with the Panchayat Samiti Plans, the District Plan and the State Plan. The Government have set up a Working Group to make recommendations specifically on this aspect. Broadly speaking, the schemes will fall into the following categories:—

- (1) Centrally sponsored schemes which will be executed through State participation without any local contribution;

(2) Centrally sponsored schemes in which the State Government, has to contribute its share but in which the State Government, would also like to have participation of villagers by way of contribution in cash or kind;

(3) State schemes in which no local contribution will be insisted upon;

(4) State schemes in which matching contribution from the Local Bodies would be required;

(5) Schemes which have been transferred under the Zila Parishads and Panchayat Samities Act to these Local Bodies and in which the State will not participate financially; and

(6) Such of the above mentioned transferred schemes which would be implemented with State contribution plus the resources of the Local Bodies;

(7) New schemes which will be initiated and taken up for implementation by the Panchayat Samities out of their own resources without any State participation.

It may also be considered advisable to keep a fairly large sum at the disposal of each Panchayat Samiti to be spent on new schemes which may be approved by the Government. Such schemes will be of two types—

(a) The schemes which are already included in the State Plan but the financial allocations to particular Panchayat Samities are not considered sufficient for achieving the physical target which the Samities may have set before themselves. In such cases the Panchayat Samities would like to have additional resources to achieve the additional targets. The State Government may have a different pattern of financial assistance for implementation of these schemes. In other words, if according to the pattern of financial assistance a scheme was entitled to a certain quantum of State assistance an extension of the same scheme beyond the limits set by financial allocation to that Panchayat Samiti will be permitted only if comparatively higher contribution was forthcoming from the Panchayat Samiti.

(b) There will be some schemes which do not feature amongst the State schemes. These are thought out by the Panchayat Samities and are considered worth-while for being adopted. Such schemes will have to be got approved by the State Government, who will evolve a pattern of financial

assistance for such schemes keeping in view the position of resources.

The free amount which is envisaged will be utilised for implementing the schemes of the types mentioned above. The outlay involved in placing these free funds at the disposal of Panchayat Samities will be accommodated in the overall Annual Plan ceiling in respect of the sectors under which the schemes have been undertaken by the Panchayat Samities.

Similarly, it will also be advisable to organise competitions between the Panchayat Samities as a regular annual feature. On the basis of an objective evaluation of results achieved in various sectors prizes will be awarded to those Panchayat Samities, which are considered to be outstanding. The amount of prizes will also be spent by the Panchayat Samiti on development schemes approved by the Government and this amount also will be adjusted in the overall Annual Plan ceiling of the sector under which such development activities fall.

Realistic formulation and successful implementation of Local Plans pre-supposes that the Plans will be drawn up for a reasonable area. It may perhaps be advisable to treat the Panchayat as the lowest unit for which the Plans will be drawn up. Many schemes, which are inter-village schemes, will find suitable place in a Panchayat Plan. The Panchayat Plan, of course, will be drawn up on the basis of the needs of the villages falling within the Panchayat. The idea is that the lowest unit where the Plans will be consolidated may be the Panchayat. The importance of the Panchayats is basic in any scheme of Planning from below. A realistic approach, therefore, would be to strengthen the Panchayat in such a manner that it may effectively discharge the function of formulation and implementation of the Plan. This is important because the Panchayat Samiti would have its Plans executed through the agency of the Panchayats.

Details are being worked out to evolve specific schemes for strengthening the Panchayat in an effective manner. A lump sum provision of Rs. 60 lakhs per year may be kept for implementation of such schemes. For the Third Five Year Plan period, a lump sum provision of Rs. 3 crores is proposed for strengthening the Panchayats.



## CHAPTER 13

### NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The work under the Community Development Programme is to be continued on the pattern which has been adopted on the basis of the recommendations of the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee Report. The entire State is to be carved into 232 blocks; out of these 139 blocks will be covered by the Community Development Programme before the end of Second Plan.

Phased coverage during the Third Plan Period would be as follows:—

April, 1961 .. .. .	10
October, 1961 .. .. .	10
April, 1962 .. .. .	12
October, 1962 .. .. .	12
April, 1963 .. .. .	17
October, 1963 .. .. .	17
No. of blocks to be marginally adjusted during the Third Plan period .. .. .	15
	93

The amount required for the 232 blocks during the Third Plan is shown in the following statements. The total amount required would be Rs. 1446.50 lakhs. A round figure of Rs. 14.00 crores is being adopted for the Third Five Year Plan period for this sector. The amount shown in Statement III is included in Statement II.

#### STATEMENT 1

**Estimated expenditure on Community Development, and 1st Stage Blocks during Third Five Year Plan period.**

Block to be taken up in Third Five Year Plan.	No. of Blocks	Period falling during 3rd Plan (years)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs.)
1	2	3	4
<b>1st Stage.</b>			
1956-57 (October, 1956)	14	1/2	6.72
1957-58 (April, 1957)	11	1	13.20
(October, 1957)	12	1/2	23.76

1	2	3	4
1958-59 (April, 1958)	8	2	23.04
1959-60 (April, 1959)	9	3	45.36
(October, 1959)	3	3½	37.80
1960-61 (April, 1960)	8	4	61.44
(October, 1960)	8	4½	77.76
<b>Third Five Year Plan.</b>			
1961-62 (April, 1961)	10	5	120.00
(October, 1961)	10	4½	37.20
1962-63 (April, 1962)	16	4	122.88
(October, 1962)	16	3½	100.00
1963-64 (April, 1963)	21	3	105.84
(October, 1963)	21	2½	78.00
	167		919.74
			-5.74
			914.00

## STATEMENT II

Statement showing the estimated expenditure on Stage II Blocks @ Rs. One Lakh per year on a *pro rata* basis in the Third Plan period.

	No. of Blocks	Period falling during Third Plan (Years)	Estimated expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1952-53 and 1953-54 C.D.	13	5	65.00
1955-56 C.D.	7	5	35.00
1956-57 C.D. (April, 1956)	13	5	65.00
(October, 1956)	4	5	20.00
1957-58 C.D. (April, 1957)	1	5	5.00
(October, 1957)	12	5	60.00
Multipurpose	1	5	5.00
1955-56 (Ist Stage)	3	5	15.00
1956-57 (Ist Stage) (April, 1956)	11	5	55.00
(October, 1956)	14	4½	63.00
1957-58 (Ist Stage) (April, 1957)	11	4	44.00
(October, 1957)	12	3½	42.00
1958-59 (April, 1958)	8	3	24.00
1959-60 (April, 1959)	9	2	18.00
(October, 1959)	3	1½	4.50
1960-61 (April, 1960)	8	1	8.00
(October, 1960)	8	½	4.00
	137		532.50

## STATEMENT III

Statement showing the estimated cost of expenditure on the Blocks for the period falling under the Third Plan after completing Stage II period.

*Community Development.*

1952-53 and 1953-54 C.D.	13	4	52.00
1955-56 C.D.	7	3	21.00
<b>1956-57 C. D.</b>			
April	13	2	26.00
October	4	1½	6.00
<b>1957-58</b>			
April	1	1	1.00
October	12	½	6.00
Multipurpose	1		.50
<b>Stage I</b>			
1955-56	3	1	3.00
			<hr/>
			115.50
			<hr/>

## CHAPTER 14

### *URBAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT*

A realisation is growing that little attention has been paid to the urban areas where complex problems, both economic and social, are emerging. Big urban cities may have received attention by way of location of factories, provincial or metropolitan institutions and other important amenities. But by and large the smaller urban towns have been deprived of the attention that they deserved during all these years when planning and programmes were mainly concerned with the development of the rural economy. Rural development still remains and shall continue to remain for decades to come the primary objective of economic planning. However, a consciousness is emerging that the urban areas, particularly the smaller urban towns, should not be neglected and serious attention should be paid towards solving those problems at least which are common to almost all growing urban towns. This problem of urban economic development presents more serious difficulties than the ones to be faced in implementation of a programme of rural development. By its very nature the composition of urban population is heterogeneous and the economic organisation is more complex. Therefore, though it may be less difficult to bring about purely economic development of urban areas, it is really difficult to achieve urban Community development in the same way in which it is sought to achieve the objective of rural Community development. However, a beginning has to be made to develop Community feeling in the urban population and a desire for participation in the economic and social betterment of the urban areas. A town has to be made beautiful and the inhabitants or urban areas have to be provided necessary amenities of life like electricity, clean and adequate water, good roads, proper drainage system, preventive and curative medical facilities, right type of education and recreational facilities. Normally, these are considered to be the legitimate duty of the Local Bodies like Municipalities and Urban Improvement Boards etc. It would however, be of little help to assume that these functions shall be discharged properly by the Municipalities and not to pay any attention to finding out the real maladies. The Municipal Bodies have lacked the financial resources to fulfil their obligations. The lack of suitable personnel which, of course, is not un-connected with the fact of poor financial resources of the Municipalities, and the lack of active participation of the

residents in various localities of an urban area in economic and social programmes are also responsible for the poor state of affairs. Perhaps proper organisation to evoke active participation of the people is also absent. Generally, we find that there are retired Government servants, and other non-officials who are leading a retired life, many enthusiastic social workers who are prepared to contribute something of their experience to the society, who are unable to do so because there is no proper form through which their services can be usefully employed. In this context, the task of working out a programme of urban Community development assumes an attitude of utmost importance.

It is proposed to make a beginning in this respect in Rajasthan. The agency for working this programme will, of course, be the respective institution, namely, the Municipal Board which may have its functional committees and also organise regional ward-wise committees to draw up, and in some cases also, to execute programmes of economic and social importance for the localities concerned. The programme of Urban Community Development will be drawn up for a period of five years from the date a Municipality is taken up under this scheme. A certain sum of money per head of population will determine the maximum total assistance which the Municipality may receive during this period of five years from the Government in the form of grants and loans. The Government are considering the amount per head of population which should be taken into account. It is also proposed that about 25% of the total maximum assistance may be in the form of grants and subsidies, and the remaining in the form of loans. In order to link up the assistance with the efforts made by the Municipality itself by way of raising additional taxes and collecting donations and contributions etc., a formula will be evolved under which a certain percentage of the taxes levied and contributions raised by the Municipality during the last financial year will be given as grants and a higher percentage of the additional taxes levied and contributions raised during the current year will also be given as grants. Thus, if the quantum of contributions in cash or kind or the money value of time given by social workers in the approved projects increases, the given grants and loans will also increase proportionately. It is proposed that this programme may be introduced during the last year of the Second Plan and phased in such a manner that by covering a progressively increasing number of urban population the entire urban population is covered by the end of the Third Plan period. Before taking up a Municipality under this programme, the selection of which will be made about one year in advance, the Town Planning Organisation will be asked to survey the areas and suggest possibilities of planning the town according to proper standards and in view of the possibilities offered by the town.

The suggestions of the Town Planning Organisation will be found very useful by the Local Bodies concerned. It may be necessary to make it a necessary condition for the admissibility of Government assistance that the Local Body will employ a minimum prescribed staff for the implementation of essential programmes. The pattern of staff will differ according to the various categories of facilities. It will be necessary to re-create paid community workers who will work in the areas earmarked for them. As far as possible, at least, one Community Centre will be established in the area earmarked for a community worker. This Community Centre may be a common meeting place for the residents of that locality and will also provide recreational facilities, small reading room, library, etc. Some facilities will have to be provided for the meetings of women of the locality where they could discuss common problems and also receive training in arts and crafts for which special facilities may have to be provided. Grants and loans to the Municipal Board will be provided in respect of schemes for the development of roads, improvement of drainage, clearance of slums, undertaking of water supply schemes, starting of social welfare and community Centres, poultry improvement schemes, dairies, Goshalas, school health service, Family Planning Centres, Labour Welfare Centres and organisation of Co-operative Societies etc. Particular attention will be paid to the organisation of Industrial Co-operatives in urban areas. It may also be considered advisable to have a proper organisation in the Municipality through which loans to small scale industries could be distributed and technical guidance for the establishment of such small industrial units may be offered. The above mentioned subjects are only illustrative. The schemes under the programme will have to be approved by the Government. The pattern of financial assistance and a model of schemes in various sectors of development are being worked out and will soon be made available to the Local Bodies. In the Third Five Year Plan, provision already exists under various sectors of development for certain sums which have to be spent in the urban areas for specified purposes. It is being examined as to how many of such schemes could with advantage be transferred to the Local Bodies for execution so that the physical targets in respect of these schemes may be exceeded because the resources available would be much more in view of the matching contribution to be expected from the Municipalities. In addition to the funds, which may be diverted from the provisions already made in the various sectors in the Third Five Year Plan, it is also proposed to earmark a sum of Rs. 1 crore to be disbursed in accordance with the pattern of assistance to the Municipalities during the Third Five Year Plan period.

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Till the end of the Third Plan period, therefore, irrigation will be of the order of 4.6 lakh acres as against the full potential of 5.5 lakh acres.

The spill-over of irrigation into the Third Plan from works already completed would, thus, be as follows:—

(1) Bhakra	..	..	..	..	1.70 lakh acres.
(2) Chambal	..	..	..	..	4.00 " "
(3) Plan Works (Continuing)	..	..	..	..	0.76 " "
(4) Scarcity area works	..	..	..	..	1.07 " "
(5) Minor irrigation	..	..	..	..	1.66 " "
<b>TOTAL</b>					9.19 lakh acres.

The following projects (New Plan Works) which will be incomplete at the end of the Second Plan, but which will be completed in the Third Plan period, will give irrigation in the Third Plan period.

<i>(Acres in thousands)</i>					
(1) Jakham	..	..	..	..	0.04
(2) Berach at Ballabhnagar	..	..	..	..	0.06
(3) Berach at Badgaon	..	..	..	..	0.10
(4) Alnia	..	..	..	..	0.05
(5) Khari Feeder	..	..	..	..	0.06
(6) West Banas	..	..	..	..	0.08
(7) Sawan Bhadon	..	..	..	..	0.05
(8) Bharatpur Feeder	..	..	..	..	0.09
(9) Narayan Sagar	..	..	..	..	0.06
(10) Banas	..	..	..	..	0.50
(11) Mahi	..	..	..	..	0.40
(12) Wagan	..	..	..	..	0.05
(13) Khari Storage	..	..	..	..	0.05
(14) Bandi	..	..	..	..	0.06
(15) Sukli	..	..	..	..	0.06
(16) Gurgaon Canal	..	..	..	..	0.10
(17) Lasaria	..	..	..	..	0.05
(18) Govindgarh-Pisangan	..	..	..	..	0.07
<b>TOTAL</b>					1.93

Thus, the spillover irrigation, (i.e., irrigation from works already completed and irrigation from New Second Plan Works, which will be completed in the Third Plan period) will be as follows:—

	9.19 lakh acres.
plus	1.93 lakh acres.
<b>TOTAL</b>	11.12 lakh acres.



It might now be useful to determine the cost of completing the works in hand, as this would constitute un-avoidable expenditure in the Third Plan period. This cost would work out as follows:—

						(Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	Chambal	..	..	..	..	348.62
(2)	Jakham	..	..	..	..	101.64
(3)	Berach at Ballabhnagar	..	..	..	..	38.76
(4)	Berach at Badgaon	..	..	..	..	47.63
(5)	Alnia	..	..	..	..	10.54
(6)	Khari Feeder	..	..	..	..	58.50
(7)	West Banas	..	..	..	..	26.03
(8)	Sawan Badhon	..	..	..	..	39.52
(9)	Narayan Sagar	..	..	..	..	16.46
(10)	Bhakra	..	..	..	..	6.07
(11)	Meja	..	..	..	..	0.37
(12)	Guda	..	..	..	..	0.78
(13)	Kalisil	..	..	..	..	3.72
(14)	Juggar	..	..	..	..	1.63
(15)	Surwal	..	..	..	..	1.34
(16)	Morel	..	..	..	..	0.94
(17)	Godala	..	..	..	..	0.53
(18)	Sarwania	..	..	..	..	0.49
(19)	Sareri	..	..	..	..	0.38
(20)	Arwar	..	..	..	..	0.11
(21)	Namano	..	..	..	..	0.40
(22)	Mashi	..	..	..	..	2.13
(23)	Kalisindh	..	..	..	..	0.70
(24)	Bhimsagar	..	..	..	..	6.54
(25)	Bundi-ka-Gothra	..	..	..	..	2.01
(26)	Banas	..	..	..	..	479.00
(27)	Mahi	..	..	..	..	259.91
(28)	Wagan	..	..	..	..	54.91
(29)	Khari Storage	..	..	..	..	83.00
(30)	Bandi	..	..	..	..	25.00
(31)	Sukli	..	..	..	..	57.11
(32)	Gurgaon Canal	..	..	..	..	113.56
(33)	Lasaria	..	..	..	..	19.00
(34)	Govindgarh Pisangan	..	..	..	..	18.62
(35)	Rana Pratap Sagar	..	..	..	..	582.10
TOTAL						2409.05

The spill-over on account of Flood Control Works would be Rs. 23.83 lakhs. Thus, the total spill-over cost in the Third Plan period will be Rs. 2409.05 lakhs.

Plus Rs. 23.83 lakhs.

Total Rs. 2432.88 lakhs.

In addition to this committed expenditure on account of the spill-over cost of works in hand, an outlay of Rs. 788.00 lakhs will be required during the Third Plan period for taking up and completing 13 new works. The details of these works are given in Appendix 'C'. These works are expected to give irrigation only in the Fourth Plan period.

The size and magnitude of the Rajasthan Canal Project influences the State Plan in a very significant manner. According to the latest estimates, an outlay of Rs. 49.579 crores will be required during the Third Plan period to carry on the work on this Canal according to schedule. The early and successful completion of this project is a matter of national concern and Rajasthan is keen to develop irrigation from this Canal which will enable this State to export foodgrains in an increasing quantity to the deficit states in the country. It will be un-wise not to take the maximum benefits out of the huge investments on this project as early as possible. Colonization, and full and speedy development of irrigation of the commanded area of this Project, are essential for taking optimum benefits from the outlays to be made on this Project. This is dependent on perennial supply of water being made available to the Canal. Hence, the imperative necessity of immediately taking up in hand the construction of a dam on the River Beas in the Punjab to ensure perennial supply of water to the Rajasthan Canal. The share of Rajasthan in the cost of this dam may be about Rs. 52.32 crores. The year-wise details of these outlays are given below:—

<i>Rs. in crores</i>							
<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Particulars.</i>	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	<i>Total.</i>
1.	Rajasthan Canal Project (Rajasthan portion)	6.827	7.521	7.521	7.498	7.712	37.079
2.	Rajasthan Canal Project (Punjab portion) ..	5.00	5.00	2.5	..	..	12.5
3.	Pang Dam in Punjab State .. ..	2.14	7.6	12.08	13.43	17.07	52.32

It is evident that it is not possible to provide an outlay of Rs. 101.899 crores (on Rajasthan Canal and Beas Dam) within the State Plan ceilings. This outlay must, therefore, be provided by the Central Government over and above the ceiling of the State Third Five Year Plan.

Irrigation from the Rajasthan Canal Project would develop as follows:—

	Year.			Area in acres (in round figures).	
(i) 1961-62	..	..	..	..	39,200
(ii) 1962-63	..	..	..	..	78,500
(iii) 1963-64	..	..	..	..	1,36,400
(iv) 1964-65	..	..	..	..	2,02,800
(v) 1965-66	..	..	..	..	3,15,200

Thus the Third Five Year Plan in the Irrigation sector (exclusive of outlays on the Rajasthan Canal and on the Dam on River Beas) would involve an outlay of

	Rs. 2432.88 lakhs
plus	Rs. 788.00 lakhs.
TOTAL ..	Rs. 3220.88 lakhs.

The irrigation benefits during the Third Plan period will be as follows:—

(1) Major and Medium works (other than Rajasthan Canal, but including the spill-over irrigation from Minor Irrigation works expected by Irrigation Department during the Second Plan period)	..	..	..	..	11.12 lakh acres.
(2) Rajasthan Canal	..	..	..	..	3.15 lakh acres.
				TOTAL ..	14.27 lakh acres.

The expenditure on account of Minor Irrigation Works executed by the Irrigation Department is to be debited against the Agriculture Sector. It is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 3 crores on this account, giving an irrigation of about 78,000 acres in the Third Plan period. Thus the total Irrigation from the above mentioned works would be 14.27 lakh acres + 0.78 lakh acres = 15.05 lakh acres in total.

Of the total outlay of about Rs. 32 crores, approximately Rs. 50 lakhs should be reserved for not only Survey and Investigation of the actual catchment areas within Rajasthan, but also for participating in Surveys relating to the waters of Ravi and Beas in the Punjab.

APPENDIX 'A'.

Statement showing spill-over from 2nd Plan to 3rd Plan.

(Expenditure excludes interest charges).

Bs. in Lakhs.

S. No.	Name of Scheme.	Estima- ted cost.	Expen- diture to end of 1st Plan	Actuals.		Revised.		Budget 1960-61	5 years total	Spill over	2nd plan provi- sion
				1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>A. Centrally Sponsored Schemes.</i>											
1. Bhakra :—											
	(i) Work in Rajasthan ..	447.00	353.16	54.91	22.83	(—)0.55	4.00	6.58	87.77	6.07	133.00
	(ii) Share of common works ..	..	..	..	..	336.92	111.02	112.14	560.08	..	430.00
	Total ..	447.00	353.16	54.91	22.83	336.37	115.02	118.72	647.85	6.07	563.00
	2. Chambal ..	1648.08	172.97	172.17	239.48	345.22	263.92	105.70	1126.49	348.62	800.00
<i>B. Plan works continued.</i>											
	1. Jawai .. ..	246.09	228.18	11.77	1.82	2.16	1.15	1.10	18.00	..	10.00
	2. Meja .. ..	65.00	37.14	10.61	7.65	4.29	3.34	1.60	27.49	0.37	12.00
	3. Parbati .. ..	90.00	52.50	12.12	5.76	6.47	8.30	7.86	40.51	..	31.60
	4. Gudha .. ..	63.11	39.94	2.53	6.56	7.19	3.05	3.06	22.39	0.78	3.65
	5. Kalisil .. ..	24.00	12.61	1.29	3.07	0.15	1.08	2.08	7.67	3.72	4.50
	6. Juggar .. ..	14.74	10.52	0.46	0.29	0.08	1.08	0.68	2.59	1.63	1.50
	7. Girinanda .. ..	8.97	2.68	2.40	2.54	0.92	0.35	0.05	6.26	..	4.60
	8. Bhula .. ..	3.86	3.75	0.11	(—)0.26	..	..	..	(—)0.15	..	0.68
	9. Bankli .. ..	9.80	8.34	0.79	0.39	0.12	..	..	1.30	..	0.50

10. Hemawas .. ..	4.29	3.94	0.24	0.01	0.16	0.23	..	0.64	..	2.65
11. Naharsagar .. ..	2.56	1.38	0.25	0.27	0.63	..	..	1.15	..	0.63
12. Ummed Sagar .. ..	1.63	0.80	0.69	0.14	0.04	..	..	0.87	..	1.09
13. Nindar .. ..	5.25	4.14	0.51	..	..	..	..	0.51	..	0.30
14. Surwal .. ..	10.00	4.40	0.14	0.89	1.23	1.00	1.00	4.26	1.34	0.70
15. Morel .. ..	44.00	35.16	4.26	0.57	1.08	0.99	1.00	7.90	0.94	5.00
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>593.30</b>	<b>445.48</b>	<b>48.17</b>	<b>29.70</b>	<b>24.52</b>	<b>20.57</b>	<b>18.43</b>	<b>141.39</b>	<b>8.78</b>	<b>79.00</b>

*C--Plan Works (New).*

1. Ranapratapsagar .. ..	702.27	40.83	1.41	1.89	(—)0.01	10.76	65.29	79.34	582.10	50.00
2. Banas .. ..	480.00	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	1.00	479.00	200.00
3. Jakham .. ..	117.00	..	..	0.14	1.92	4.12	9.18	15.36	101.64	70.00
4. Mahi .. ..	308.11	..	..	..	..	7.78	40.42	48.20	259.91	98.00
5. Berach at Vallabhnagar .. ..	49.47	..	..	..	..	1.73	8.98	10.71	38.76	32.00
6. Berach at Badgaon .. ..	56.77	..	..	..	0.04	0.58	8.52	9.14	47.63	45.00
7. Wagan .. ..	56.95	..	..	..	..	0.04	2.00	2.04	54.91	46.50
8. Alnia .. ..	35.45	..	..	0.01	0.13	12.56	12.21	24.91	10.54	12.50
9. Sabi .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.00
10. Khari Storage (Angore (Khemari) .. ..	85.00	..	..	..	..	..	2.00	2.00	83.00	30.00
11. Khari Feeder .. ..	60.00	..	..	..	..	0.50	1.00	1.50	58.50	20.00
12. Bandi .. ..	26.00	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	1.00	25.00	26.00
13. West Banas .. ..	48.75	..	..	..	0.42	9.30	13.00	22.72	26.03	28.00
14. Sukli .. ..	58.11	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	1.00	57.11	18.00
15. Sawan Bhadon .. ..	40.57	..	..	..	0.02	0.03	1.00	1.05	39.52	11.00
16. Bharatpur Feeder .. ..	15.11	..	..	0.02	..	8.00	8.00	16.02	..	20.00
17. Gurgaon Canal .. ..	114.56	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	1.00	113.56	95.00
18. Survey Investigation .. ..	29.00	..	0.36	3.41	4.81	10.80	10.82	30.20	..	11.00
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>2283.12</b>	<b>40.83</b>	<b>1.77</b>	<b>5.47</b>	<b>7.33</b>	<b>66.20</b>	<b>186.42</b>	<b>267.19</b>	<b>1977.21</b>	<b>838.00</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<i>Ajmer (Old).</i>												
1. Narain Sagar	..	..	38.13	..	..	..	0.14	6.53	15.00	21.67	16.46	34.73
2. Lasaria	..	..	21.00	..	..	..	..	..	2.00	2.00	19.00	21.00
3. Govindgarh Pisangan	..	..	20.00	..	..	..	..	..	1.38	1.38	18.62	20.00
4. Survey & Investigation	..	..	2.25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.25
TOTAL		..	81.38	..	..	..	0.14	6.53	18.38	25.05	54.08	86.98

*D—Scarcity Area Works.*

1. Lodisarkanaka	..	..	14.29	2.68	4.64	1.99	2.22	3.03	0.53	12.41	..	8.00
2. Kantri	..	..	1.36	1.28	0.08	..	..	..	..	0.08	..	0.35
3. Bagolia	..	..	13.14	10.79	2.27	0.08	..	..	..	2.35	..	1.30
4. Godala	..	..	4.39	0.01	0.84	1.13	0.13	0.25	0.50	2.85	1.53	3.07
5. Gambhiri	..	..	50.00	24.33	10.02	3.72	5.19	2.25	4.61	25.79	..	19.65
6. Sarwania	..	..	10.23	2.31	1.24	2.40	0.29	0.50	3.00	7.43	0.49	2.70
7. Sareri	..	..	37.00	14.82	7.26	8.34	2.70	2.00	1.50	21.80	0.38	18.83
8. Arwar	..	..	38.75	15.46	7.88	4.81	4.27	4.22	2.00	23.18	0.11	18.00
9. Khari	..	..	32.00	10.77	6.71	10.64	2.79	1.25	1.18	22.57	..	20.33
10. Namona	..	..	44.31	11.06	8.11	13.53	7.14	3.05	1.02	32.85	0.40	20.00
11. Deoria	..	..	4.70	1.60	0.74	1.42	0.56	0.06	..	2.78	..	1.66
12. Atwara	..	..	5.01	..	1.42	2.07	1.44	0.07	..	5.00	..	2.00
13. Kalabhata	..	..	2.41	2.31	0.08	0.02	..	..	..	0.10	..	0.26
14. Ora	..	..	15.92	8.99	4.62	2.18	0.43	0.25	..	7.48	..	5.88
15. Galwa	..	..	35.00	6.19	2.51	1.27	4.01	7.50	14.86	30.15	..	10.00
16. Mashi	..	..	32.00	5.17	2.97	4.89	5.81	5.84	5.19	24.70	2.13	10.00
17. Parwan	..	..	18.00	4.85	2.60	2.56	1.47	2.04	5.08	13.75	..	6.41
18. Kalisindh	..	..	34.17	6.79	3.26	2.77	4.13	8.16	8.36	26.68	0.70	7.14
19. Bhimsagar	..	..	24.00	7.06	1.57	1.09	0.68	2.00	5.06	10.40	6.54	11.13

20. Bundi-ka-Gothra ..	..	15.00	5.13	0.92	0.88	0.98	3.03	2.05	7.86	2.01	2.97	
21. Paibalapura ..	..	8.14	7.66	(—)0.04	0.02	0.11	1.00	0.85	1.94	..	0.87	
TOTAL		..	439.82	149.26	69.70	65.81	44.35	46.50	55.79	282.15	14.29	170.00
<i>E—Flood Control Works</i>		..	44.00	..	..	..	0.39	4.63	15.05	20.17	23.83	44.00

TOTAL SPILL-OVER :—				(Rs. in Lakhs).	
A. Centrally Sponsored Works—					
(i) Bhakra	..	..	..	6.07	
(ii) Chambal	..	..	..	348.62	
B. Plan Works (Continued)	..	..	..	8.78	
C. Plan Works (New)	..	..	..	2031.29	
D. Scarcity Area Works	..	..	..	14.29	
E. Flood Control Works	..	..	..	23.83	
TOTAL				..	Rs. 2432.88

APPENDIX 'B'  
Spill-over of expenditure and Irrigation

*Financial Benefiits.*  
*Rs. Lakhs '000 acres*

S. No.	Name of works	Estima- ted cost (likely revised)	Propo- sed Exp- enditure 1956-61	Estima- ted Irri- gation on com- pletion.	Irriga- tion to end of 1960-61	Spill- over cost 1961-66	Irrigation	
							Spill- over to III Plan	Spill- over to subse- quent Plans
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Continuing Schemes.</i>								
1.	Bhakra ..	447.00	87.77	570.00	400.00	6.07	170.00	..
2.	Chambal ..	1648.08	1126.49	550.00	60.00	348.62	400.00	90.00
<i>Plan Works.</i>								
1.	Jawai ..	246.09	18.00	46.00	40.00	..	6.00	..
2.	Meja ..	65.00	27.49	30.00	20.00	0.37	10.00	..
3.	Parbati ..	90.00	40.51	35.00	15.00	..	20.00	..
4.	Gudha ..	63.11	22.39	33.00	15.00	0.78	18.00	..
5.	Kalisil ..	24.00	7.67	9.30	5.00	3.72	4.30	..
6.	Juggar ..	14.74	2.59	9.00	6.00	1.63	3.00	..
7.	Girinanda ..	8.97	6.26	1.85	1.85	..	..	..
8.	Bhula ..	3.86	(—)0.15	1.62	1.62	..	..	..
9.	Bankli ..	9.80	1.30	9.20	9.20	..	..	..
10.	Hemawas ..	4.29	0.64	5.45	5.00	..	0.45	..
11.	Nahar Sagar	2.56	1.15	1.18	1.18	..	..	..
12.	Ummed Sagar	1.63	0.87	1.66	1.66	..	..	..
13.	Nindar ..	5.25	0.51	2.50	1.00	..	1.50	..
14.	Surwal ..	10.00	4.26	4.00	2.00	1.34	2.00	..
15.	Morel ..	44.00	7.90	24.00	12.80	0.94	11.20	..
16.	Other works completed in I Plan ..	104.11	..	18.00	18.00	..	..	..
TOTAL ..		697.41	141.39	231.76	155.31	8.78	76.45	..



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Scarcity Area Works.</i>								
1. Lodisarka Naka	..	14.29	12.41	4.00	3.00	..	1.00	..
2. Kantri	..	1.36	0.08	0.90	0.90	..	..	..
3. Bagolia	..	13.14	2.34	6.56	3.50	..	3.06	..
4. Godals	..	4.39	2.85	1.90	0.50	1.53	1.40	..
5. Gambheri	..	50.00	25.79	13.50	8.00	..	5.50	..
6. Sarwania	..	10.23	7.43	4.26	1.00	0.49	3.26	..
7. Sareri	..	37.00	21.80	18.00	8.00	0.38	10.00	..
8. Arwar	..	38.75	23.18	16.00	8.00	0.11	8.00	..
9. Khari	..	32.00	22.57	11.60	8.00	..	3.00	..
10. Namano	..	44.31	32.85	12.00	8.00	0.40	4.00	..
11. Other Works (Deoria, At- wara, and Kala Bhata)	..	12.12	7.88	6.96	0.50	..	6.46	..
12. Ora	..	15.92	7.48	8.00	4.00	..	4.00	..
13. Galwa	..	35.00	30.15	16.00	5.00	..	11.00	..
14. Mashi	..	32.00	24.70	10.50	6.00	2.13	4.50	..
15. Parwan	..	18.00	13.75	12.50	5.00	..	7.50	..
16. Kalisindh	..	34.17	26.68	26.50	6.00	0.70	20.50	..
17. Bhim Sagar		24.00	10.40	12.50	3.00	6.54	9.50	..
18. Bundi ka Gothra	..	15.00	7.86	8.80	5.00	2.01	3.80	..
19. Paibalapura		8.14	1.94	4.00	3.50	..	0.50	..
TOTAL	..	439.82	282.15	193.88	86.90	14.29	106.93	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>NEW SCHEMES.</b>								
<i>Plan Works.</i>								
1. Rana Pratap-Sagar ..	702.27	79.34	150.00	..	582.10	..	150.00	
2. Banas ..	480.00	1.00	225.00	..	479.00	50.00	175.00	
3. Jakham ..	117.00	15.36	53.00	..	101.64	4.00	49.00	
4. Mahi ..	308.11	48.20	70.00	..	259.91	40.00	30.00	
5. Berach at Bal-labgarh ..	49.47	10.71	10.53	..	38.76	6.00	4.53	
6. Berach at Badgaon ..	56.77	9.14	18.29	..	47.63	10.00	8.29	
7. Wagan ..	56.95	2.04	20.90	..	54.91	5.00	15.90	
8. Alnia ..	35.45	24.91	11.78	..	10.54	5.00	6.78	
9. Khari Storage	85.00	2.00	9.64	..	83.00	5.00	4.64	
10. Khari Feeder	60.00	1.50	9.00	..	58.50	6.00	3.00	
11. Bandi ..	26.00	1.00	8.00	..	25.00	6.00	2.00	
12. West Banas	48.75	22.72	13.36	..	26.03	8.00	5.36	
13. Sukli ..	58.11	1.00	8.00	..	57.11	6.00	2.00	
14. Sawan Bhadon	40.57	1.05	10.00	..	39.52	5.00	5.00	
15. Bharatpur Feeder ..	15.11	16.02	18.00	9.00	..	9.00	..	
16. Gurgaon Canal	114.56	1.00	28.00	..	113.56	10.00	18.00	
17. Narayan Sagar ..	38.13	21.67	9.00	..	16.46	6.00	3.00	
18. Surveys and Investigations ..	29.00	30.20	..	..	..	..	..	
19. Lasaria ..	21.00	2.00	5.00	..	19.00	5.00	..	
20. Govindgarh Pisangan ..	20.00	1.38	7.00	..	18.62	7.00	..	
TOTAL ..	2362.25	292.24	684.50	9.00	2031.29	193.00	482.00	
<i>Flood Control Works</i> ..	44.00	20.17	..	..	23.83	..	..	

## ABSTRACT

S. No.	Name of works	Estima- ted cost (likely revised)	Propo- sed Exp- enditure 1953-61	Estima- ted irri- gation on com- pletion.	Irriga- tion to end of 1960-61	Spill- over cost 1961-66	Financial Benefits. Rs. Lakhs '000 acres	
							Spill- over to III Plan	Spill- over to subse- quent Plans
1	2	3	4	4	5	7	8	9
1.	Bhakra ..	447.00	87.77	570.00	400.00	6.07	170.00	..
2.	Chambal ..	1648.08	1126.98	550.00	60.00	348.62	400.00	90.00
3.	Plan Works	697.41	141.39	231.76	155.31	8.78	76.45	..
4.	Scarcity Area Works ..	439.82	282.15	193.88	86.90	14.29	106.98	..
5.	Plan Works (New) ..	2362.25	292.24	684.50	9.00	2031.29	193.00	482.50
6.	Flood Control Works ..	44.00	20.17	..	..	23.83	..	..
TOTAL ..		5638.56	1950.70	2230.14	711.21	2432.88	946.43	572.50
Minor Irrigation works (com- pleted or continued) ..		..	..	312.00	196.00	..	116.00	..
New ..		..	300.00	60.00	..	..	50.00	10.00
GRAND TOTAL ..		5638.56	2250.70	2602.14	907.21	2432.88	1112.43	582.50

## APPENDIX 'C'

## New Schemes for Third Five Year Plan.

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Scheme</i>	<i>Tehsil</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Cost (Rs. lakhs.)</i>	<i>Annual irrigation on completion.</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Luni Inundation (Now Sukri Inundation)	Sanchole	Jalore	200	60,000
2.	Manohar Thana	Manohar Thana	Jhalawar	125	50,000
3.	Orai	Begun	Chittor	80	16,000
4.	Manpura	Aklera	Jhalawar	20	4,000
5.	Jharkhand	Atru	Kotah	35	7,000
6.	Riva	Pachpahar	Jhalawar	25	5,000
7.	Khod	Desuri	Pali	25	5,000
8.	Wagli	Bhadesar	Chittor	60	12,000
9.	Bisalpur	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	18	3,500
10.	Maiyalias	Saheda	Udaipur	25	5,000
11.	Luni Storage	Barmer	Barmer	50	10,000
12.	Bandi Nehra	Pali	Pali	50	10,000
13.	Sabi	Behror	Alwar	75	15,000
14.	Angore	Sirohi	Sirohi	(Taken in place of Khari Storage Scheme of Second Plan).	
			TOTAL	788.00	2,02,500

## CHAPTER 16

### POWER

The shortage of power has been one of the major obstacles in the way of industrialisation and consequent diversification of Rajasthan's economy. In order to raise the standard of living of the people, it is necessary to provide for employment opportunities in urban areas through industrialisation and also to diversify the economy by establishing decentralised industries in smaller towns and rural areas. In Rajasthan, there exists a peculiar difficulty of very deep wells. Whatever quantity of power is made available to rural areas for lifting the water from deep wells for purposes of drinking and irrigation will be utilised. The problem, in fact, is not one of generating demand but of generating power to meet the existing persistent demand. It would be un-realistic to be unduly cautious in the matter of generating power for fear of absence of demand. Experience has shown that without any time lag the demand has outstripped the supply of additional power. This is the characteristic of a developing economy. This is particularly true in respect of an erstwhile industrially backward State which is planning to take progressive strides in the field of industrialization.

Our known hydro power resources are from Chambal, Bhakra and Beas. We may be able to get some power from Mahi River Project for the districts of Dungarpur and Banswara.

The objective in the Third Plan period is to tap the known hydro power resources available to Rajasthan. This means completion of Chambal stage II and Kota dam (Chambal stage III) in respect of Chambal river and the installations of power houses on the right bank and our share therefrom in respect of the Bhakra project. The hydro net-work from Bhakra would feed the Bikaner division and parts of Nagaur, Jhunjhunu and Sikar districts. The Chambal net-work would feed the Kota division, the entire Ajmer division except districts Jhunjhunu and Sikar and in Udaipur division, the districts of Bhilwara, Chittor and Udaipur. It is also proposed to link Jodhpur via Pali with the Chambal net-work. Power generated from Mahi project may be available for Dungarpur and Banswara districts.

1. *Load Forecast.*—A Load Survey of Rajasthan was carried out in 1956 by the Central Water and Power Commission in consultation with the former Electrical and Mechanical Department,

Rajasthan. The Ajmer area was also surveyed in October, 1955. Detailed load survey has been carried out in Rajasthan during the period January, 1959 to July, 1959. The Load Survey Report (1959) is being compiled by the Central Water & Power Commission as a result of the field data collected by them. Till such load survey report from C.W.P.C. is received, the demands as indicated in Load Survey Report of 1956 can be used as the basis, subject to such modifications in the demands as are known to the Rajasthan State Electricity Board in the shape of a definite commitment or prospective industries. According to the 1956 Load Survey Report, the aggregate demand at the end of the Third Five Year Plan is shown as 1,81,000 K.W. However, adding to this demand the enhanced demands of prospective major industries, which are likely to be established towards the end of the Second Five Year Plan or in the Third Five Year Plan, it is estimated that the aggregate demand at the end of the Third Five Year Plan will be about 2,55,000 KW. This load forecast does not include the power requirements for lift irrigation in Rajasthan Canal area and for the copper smelter expected to be located near about Khetri in Jhunjhunu district. This demand does not take account of the demand that will arise from various ancillary and other industries that are bound to come up with the growth of economy but which cannot be predicted at present with any measure of exactitude.

2. *Resources (Generation).*—At the end of the First Five Year Plan, the installed capacity of various Power Stations was 34,900 KW. The additional generating capacity to be installed during the Second Five Year Plan under the Development of Thermal Power Stations Scheme is 21,904 KW. In addition to this, about 62,437 KW will be available to Rajasthan as its share in the Multi-Purpose Projects (Bhakra 16,437 KW and Chambal 46,000 KW, assuming that the fourth unit at Gandhi Sagar will be in operation). Besides, installed capacity aggregating to 6,241 would be available from steam and diesel plants installed under the Urban and Rural Electrification Scheme to increase employment facilities. Thus, the additional installed capacity as estimated to be available at the end of the Second Five Year Plan from the Thermal Schemes will be 28,145 KW. To this must be added Rajasthan's calculated share of 16,437 KW from Bhakra Nangal and 46,000 KW from Chambal project. The additional installed capacity which will be available to Rajasthan from the Multi-Purpose Projects and Thermal Schemes at the end of the Second Five Year Plan is expected to be 90,582 KW.

Many of the power plants will become obsolete or un-economical to operate towards the end of the Second Five Year Plan. It is

felt that power plants having a capacity of about 28,860 KW will become obsolete or un-economical for operation at the end of the Second Five Year Plan. Thus, the useful capacity at the end of the Second Five Year Plan, excluding the new installations during the Second Five Year Plan, will be 6,040 KW (34,900—28,860 KW). As pointed out above, the additional installed capacity from Thermal Schemes during Second Plan period will be 28,145 KW. Thus, the *total* installed capacity from Thermal installations at the end of Second Five Year Plan will be 34,185 KW (28,145+6,040 KW). However, out of this installed capacity, the firm capacity available will be 23,662 KW only. In addition to this power, firm power to the extent of 37,500 KW is expected from Gandhi Sagar Power Station under Chambal Scheme. Assuming the firm capacity of 365 MW of the Left Bank combined with Nangal Power Stations I and II, the share of Rajasthan after excluding common pool loads, works out to 16,437 KW (firm) from Bhakra works. Adding the hydro power with the diesel and steam power, the firm capacity to be expected available at the end of the Second Five Year Plan will be 77,599 KW, or say 77,600 KW (23,662 KW+37,500 KW from Chambal+16,437 KW from Bhakra=77,599 KW).

With the resources as available at the end of the Second Five Year Plan and keeping in view the anticipated demand at the end of the Third Five Year Plan, it will be necessary to have additional capacity so as to enable us to meet a demand of 1,77,400 KW (2.55,000—77,600 KW).

3. *Planning for additional power resources to meet additional demands anticipated by the end of the Third Five Year Plan.*—It is proposed to meet the additional requirement during the Third Five Year Plan period as follows:—

(1) A 3,000 KW set at Jodhpur will be carried over to the Third Five Year Plan.

(2) From the right bank power plants under the Bhakra schemes we will get 25 MW from the common pool load for the fertilizer factory of Rajasthan. In addition to this, we will get 28 MW as our share from this scheme during the Third Plan period.

(3) Four sets, each of 32 MW, are likely to be commissioned during the Third Plan period at Rana Pratap Sagar under the Chambal scheme. If we do not keep one of these sets as a stand-by but keep the smaller set at Gandhi Sagar as a stand-by, our share from the power generated at Rana

Pratap Sagar would be 64 MW—50% of 128 MW to be generated at Rana Pratap Sagar.

(4) It is proposed to install a number of steam diesel plants at the following places in Rajasthan:—

*A. Steam Plants:—*

1. Udaipur .. .. .	2 × 10 MW
2. Jodhpur .. .. .	2 × 10 MW
3. Jhunjhunu .. .. .	2 × 5 MW
4. Bikaner .. .. .	3 × 10 MW
5. Ajmer or Bhilwara .. .. .	1 × 10 MW
6. Ganganagar .. .. .	1 × 10 MW
7. Jaipur .. .. .	1 × 10 MW
8. Expansion of installed capacities to cater to rural loads for increasing employment opportunities .. .. .	5 MW
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>115 MW</b>

*B. Bulk Supply from Mahi .. .. .*

**5 MW**

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**TOTAL FOR A+B above 120 MW**

Thus the total quantum of power which will be added during the Third Five Year Plan will be 240 MW (28 MW+25 MW from Bhakra+64 MW from Chambal+120 MW+3 MW from Thermal Plants=240 MW).

4. *Transmission System.*—In order to cater to the demands of the various load centres, the following major transmission lines are proposed to be laid:—

*A. 220 KV lines :*

*Approximate mileage.*

1. Rana Pratap Sagar Power Station-Bhilwara .. .. . Miles. 85

*B. 132 KV lines :*

1. Bhilwara to Udaipur .. .. . 90  
 2. Bhilwara to Ajmer .. .. . 80  
 3. Bhilwara to Jodhpur (via Pali) .. .. . 130  
 4. Gandhisagar to Kota (3rd circuit) .. .. . 43  
 5. Kota to Sawai Madhopur (3rd circuit) .. .. . 74  
 6. Sawai Madhopur to Jaipur (2nd circuit) .. .. . 87  
 7. Ajmer to Makrana .. .. . 42  
 8. Bikaner-Nagaur-Didwana .. .. . 112

*C. 66 KV lines :*

1. Jaipur-Rajgarh-Bharatpur .. .. . 130  
 2. Bikaner-Palana .. .. . 12

NOTE :—A 33 KV Line will be taken from Rajgarh to Alwar.



The proposal to construct a 220 KV line from Rana Pratap Sagar to Bhilwara and 132 KV line from Bhilwara to Ajmer will be a substitute for the 117 mile long transmission line from Kota to Ajmer proposed under Chambal scheme Stage I. In the light of this proposal, the 66 KV line as provided in Chambal scheme State II from Neemuch, Nimbaheda to Bhilwara via Chittor will be replaced by a 33 KV line from Bhilwara to Chittor, resulting in some saving. The 220 KV line from Rana Pratap Sagar to Bhilwara will make it possible to extend Chambal power to Jodhpur through a 132 KV line and is fully justified in view of the enhanced requirements of zinc smelter at Udaipur, the assumed enhanced industrial demands at Bhilwara and feeding Ajmer load from Bhilwara. In addition to the above mentioned major lines a number of 33 KV and 11 KV lines and local distribution net-work will have to be laid. Apart from this, it will be necessary to take steps for rural electrification and electrification of border areas by the power expected from adjoining States for which a lump sum provision will have to be made. Besides, provision will also have to be made for acquisition of the Ajmer Power House and other privately-owned Power Houses. Similarly, provision will also be made for establishment of a Workshop for fabrication and galvanising of tower, expansion of existing Workshop at Jaipur, establishment of research and testing laboratory and survey and investigation. The spill-over expenditure of about 870.800 lakhs will also have to be provided in the Third Plan period.

Even after this, the problem of providing power for copper smelter, for lift irrigation, particularly in the Rajasthan Canal area, and for catering to the requirements of other industries which cannot be anticipated at present, remains before us.

The development of Thermal, Steam and Hydel Power alone is not going to meet the full requirements of the State for power supply for bringing about industrial development. In order to bring about regional balance in industrialization of the country, it is necessary to concentrate on development of erstwhile industrially backward areas. The relative scarcity of power-supply in Rajasthan necessitates establishment of a Nuclear Power Plant in this area.

Full efforts are also to be made during the Third Plan period to utilise the local resources of lignite in the State in place of coal which has to be brought from the distant Bihar. For this purpose, in the first instance, a large Thermal Station of 30,000 KW at Palana is envisaged. If this comes through, this would be preferable to the establishment of  $3 \times 10$  MW Steam Plants proposed at Bikaner. In the Fourth Plan period, the extension of the Thermal Station at Palana could provide for the link between Chambal and Bhakra grids.

In respect of rural electrification, the main issue which should receive serious attention is the need to lower the cost of the distribution system. The need for rural electrification cannot be over-emphasised in view of the necessity to provide a check to migration to urban areas and to provide additional employment opportunities in the rural areas.

Appendix 'A' gives a summary statement showing the outline of the Third Five Year Plan. As will be evident from that statement, the total expenditure on various schemes under this sector during the Third Five Year Plan calculates to Rs. 5,523.854 lakhs. Appendix 'B' gives the outline of the power likely to be available from the Bhakra works. Appendix 'C' indicates the details of the power likely to be available from the Chambal project.

It is proposed to keep a provision of Rs. 5,500 lakhs under this sector for the Third Five Year Plan.

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## APPENDIX 'A'

## Summary Statement showing the outlines of the Third Five Year Plan

1. *Quantum of Power*:—

(a) Installed capacity available at the beginning of Second Five Year Plan .. .. .	34900 KW
(b) Capacity of Steam or Diesel Generating sets which will be obsolete and un-economical to operate by the end of Second Five Year Plan .. .. .	28860 KW
(c) Additional installed capacity expected during Second Five Year Plan period (Thermal+Hydel) .. .. .	90582 KW
(d) Net firm power expected to be available by the end of the Second Five Year Plan :—	
(i) Diesel and Steam	21662 KW
(ii) Hydro	53937 KW
	75599 KW
	(say 75600 KW)
(e) Demand by the end of Third Five Year Plan .. .. .	255000 KW
(As per Central Water & Power Commission Load Survey Report 1956, the demand is 1,81,000 KW., but it is likely to grow to about 255 MW as per indications at this stage).	
(f) Net additional power to be provided in Third Five Year Plan	177400 KW
(Subject to revision on further studies).	

*Spill-over benefits and expenditure*:—

(From Second Five Year Plan to Third Five Year Plan).

(a) *Additional Power* :—

(i) From Jodhpur Power House	3000 KW	
(ii) From Bharatpur Steam Station	2000 KW	5000 KW
	5000 KW	

Total for 2 (a)

(b) *Transmission and Distribution Lines* :—

132 KV .. .. .	117 miles.
66 KV .. .. .	30 "
33 KV .. .. .	231 "
11 KV .. .. .	Length to be assessed towards end of the year 1960.

(c) *Expenditure spill-over*:—

(Subject to increase due to revision in estimated costs) Rs. 870.800 lakhs

Total Item 2 (c)

Rs. 870.800 lakhs

*Estimated cost in  
Lakhs of Rs.*

3. *New Schemes* :—

A. *Bhakra Project*—

(i) Share in common pool works of right bank power plant at Bhakra Dam for supply of 28000 KW i.e. 15.22% of the "Divisible Pool Power" to Rajasthan without any additional storage from Beas Sutlej link etc. ..	Rs. 222.50
(ii) Approximate cost of 132 KV line for supply of 25000 KW of Bhakra Nangal Power to Rajasthan Fertiliser Factory .. .. .	Rs. 350.00
(iii) Approximate cost of "Transmission" under Bulk Supply as a Share of Rajasthan .. .. .	Rs. 225.00
(iv) Transmission and Distribution System for utilisation of 28000 KW expected as Rajasthan's share from Bhakra Right Bank Power Plant @ Rs. 1,000/- per KW ..	Rs. 280.00
<b>TOTAL 3 (A)</b>	Rs. 1077.50

B. *Chambal Project*:—

(i) Rajasthan's share in the construction of Power Station for supply of 64000 KW (Installed capacity) to Rajasthan from Rana Pratap Sagar Project (Excluding Rs.229.00 lakhs provided under spill-over expenditure). Also subject to revision on the basis of actual expenditure incurred on the 4th Unit at Gandhi Sagar. (Rajasthan's share in the construction of Head works at Rana Pratap Sagar is provided under Irrigation sector) .. .. .	Rs. 82.66
(ii) Second Stage transmission as revised in 1959 ..	Rs. 210.73
Excluding the provision of Rs. 46.87 lakhs for the 66 KV Neemuch-Chittor-Bhilwara Transmission line and allied Sub-Stations due to proposals (iii) below ..	(-)Rs. 46.87
Net provision required in case proposal (iii) below is accepted .. .. .	Rs. 163.86
(iii) Extension to II Stage Transmission System:—	
(a) Rana Pratap Sagar to Bhilwara S.C. with towers suitable for double circuit 220 KV—85 miles.. ..	Rs. 176.80
(b) Kotah-Sawai Madhopur 3rd circuit (74 miles—132 KV)	Rs. 57.110
(c) Ajmer-Makrana (42 miles—132 KV) .. .. .	Rs. 38.27

	(Rs. in lakhs).
(d) Sawai Madhopur-Jaipur 2nd circuit (132 KV single circuit—87 miles) .. .. .	Rs. 66.58
(e) Bhilwara to Udaipur single circuit 132 KV (90 miles)	Rs. 75.60
(f) Bhilwara to Ajmer 132 KV single circuit (80 miles)	Rs. 73.80
(g) Bhilwara to Jodhpur via Pali 132 KV single circuit (130 miles) .. .. .	Rs. 127.52
(h) Bhilwara to Chittor 33 KV single circuit (38 miles)..	Rs. 6.70
Rs. 5.7 lakhs for Transmission line.	
Rs. 1.0 lakh for Sub-Station.	

(iv) Sub-transmission and distribution for utilisation of 56500 KW firm power from Chambal Project (Rs. 1,000/- per KW) .. .. .	Rs. 565.00
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(v) Rajasthan's share in Kota Dam .. .. .	Rs. 100.00
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TOTAL 3 (B) ..	Rs. 1533.90
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Less credit for the 132 KV Kota to Ajmer line included in the first stage .. .. .	(—) Rs. 78.346
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Net total for item 3 (B) if proposal at sub-item (iii) of item 3 (B) is accepted .. .. .	Rs. 1455.554
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### C. Other Diesel and Steam Stations:—

(a) Installation of Thermal Stations at Rs. 1,000/- per KW.

(i) Jodhpur—Steam (2×10 MW) .. .. .	Rs. 200.00
(ii) Bikaner—Steam (3×10 MW) .. .. .	Rs. 300.00
(iii) Udaipur—Steam (2×10 MW) .. .. .	Rs. 200.00
(iv) Jhunjhunu—Steam (2× 5 MW) .. .. .	Rs. 100.00
(v) Ajmer or Bhilwara—Steam (1×10 MW) .. .. .	Rs. 100.00
(vi) Ganganagar—Steam (1×10 MW) .. .. .	Rs. 100.00
(vii) Jaipur—Steam (1×10 MW) .. .. .	Rs. 100.00
(viii) Expansion of installed generating capacities by 5000 KW at various power stations catering to rural loads to increase employment opportunities @ Rs. 2,000/- per KW .. .. .	Rs. 1000.00
(ix) Transmission line 132 KV Bikaner-Nagaur-Deedwana .. .. .	Rs. 110.00
(x) Sub-transmission to utilise the additional power .. .. .	Rs. 500.00

TOTAL 3 (C)	Rs. 1810.00
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(Rs. in lakhs).

D. Transmission and Distribution of 5000-6000 KW from Mahi Power Project.	
Lump sum .. .. .	Rs. 100.00
<b>TOTAL 3 (D) ..</b>	
	<u>Rs. 100.00</u>

E. Rural Electrification and Electrification of Border areas by the Power expected from Porder areas.	
Lump sum .. .. .	Rs. 100.00
<b>TOTAL 3 (E) ..</b>	
	<u>Rs. 100.00</u>

F. *Miscellaneous Schemes* :—

(i) Acquisition of Amalgamated Ajmer Electric Supply Co., (in addition to the amount provided under the Second Five Year Plan).	
Approximate .. .. .	Rs. 60.00
(ii) Acquisition of other privately owned Power Stations.	
	Rs. 20.00
(iii) Establishment of workshops for fabrication and galvanising of towers, expansion of existing workshops at Jaipur and establishment of research and testing laboratories	
Lump sum .. .. .	Rs. 25.00
(iv) Survey and Investigation.	
Lump sum provision .. .. .	Rs. 5.00
<b>TOTAL 3 (F) ..</b>	
	<u>Rs. 110.00</u>

GRAND TOTAL  
(Including Spill-over from Second Five Year Plan) .. Rs. 5523.854

NOTE:—(1) The above estimated costs are subject to revision as a result of detailed investigations.

(2) The mileages shown above are approximate.

## APPENDIX 'B'

## A. Rajasthan's share of Power from Bhakra (left bank) and Nangal Power Houses.

1. Firm Power Potential	.. .. .	245 MW	
		120 MW	
		<hr/>	
		365 MW	
Deducting 10% as Transmission losses	..	(-) <u>36.5 MW</u>	
		<hr/>	
		328.5 MW	
Available effective capacity	.. .. .	330 MW	
Common Pool loads:—			
20,000 KW Delhi.			
160,000 KW Nangal fertiliser.			
2,000 KW Bhakra right bank construction.			
40,000 KW Additional to Delhi.			
		<hr/>	
		2,22,000 KW	
Net Capacity available=			108 MW
∴ Rajasthan's share at 15.22%=			16437 KW (left bank.)
B. Additional Power from Right bank=4×53=	..	212 MW	
Adding 10% overload=212+21=	.. .. .	233 MW	
Common Pool Load:—			
Rajasthan fertiliser Factory =		25 MW	
Transmission lines =		23 MW	
Capacity available =		210 MW	(233-23)
Less Common Pool Load =		(-) <u>25 MW</u>	
		<hr/>	
		185 MW	
		<hr/>	
Rajasthan's share =		28 MW	
		<hr/>	

## APPENDIX 'C'

Installed Capacity at Gandhi Sagar	=	92 MW
Installed Capacity at Rana Pratap Sagar	=	128 MW
		<hr/>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>220 MW</b>
		<hr/>
Less stand-by Capacity at Rana Pratap Sagar	=	32 MW
		<hr/>
Total available Firm Capacity	=	188 MW
Rajasthan's share of 50%	=	94 MW
Firm Power expected to be made available from Gandhi Sagar to Rajasthan during the Second Plan period	=	37.5 MW
Firm Power expected during the Third Five Year Plan from Chambal Project	=	56.5 MW

If we keep one set at Gandhi Sagar as a stand-by, instead of a bigger set at Rana Pratap Sagar, then 64000 KW will be available to us from Rana Pratap Sagar ( $\frac{128 \text{ MW}}{2} = 64 \text{ MW}$ )



## CHAPTER 17

### INDUSTRIES

In respect of industrialisation, Rajasthan ranks amongst the less developed areas of India. The industrial occupations are relatively less important both, as a means of employment and as a source of output. In an earlier Chapter, it was emphasised that it was essential to locate some basic industries in the public sector in Rajasthan in order to raise the per capita income in the State. Despite our best efforts in other sectors of development, Rajasthan will find it difficult to catch up with other prosperous States unless industrialisation takes place progressively in our State. The avowed objective of reducing the regional imbalance in the matter of economic development of the country will be achieved only if more attention is paid to those areas of the country which are industrially backward. In the matter of food production, this State will be discharging the national obligation of putting in maximum efforts for creating agricultural surplus. It is expected that our State will get its due share in the matter of location of basic and other industries in the public sector.

Rajasthan has few industries worth the name in large scale sector. The engineering industries consist of only 2 units, namely, the National Engineering Co., Jaipur, manufacturing ball and roller bearings and the Jaipur Metals and Electricals Ltd., Jaipur, manufacturing electrical meters. Besides, there are 2 Cement factories, one at Sawai Madhopur and the other at Lakheri, 11 Textile Mills, 2 Sugar Mills and a few Distilleries and a Glass Factory at Dholpur.

In the Third Five Year Plan period, special attention has to be paid to the development of mineral-based industries. The rich mineral resources of the State, particularly Lead, Zinc, Copper, Iron Ore, Manganese, Wolfram, Fluorspar, Asbestos and Limestone can be exploited for development of industries such as Ferro-tungsten plant, manufacture of pig iron, cement, smelters for copper and zinc, lead and ceramics, fertilizers and such other items.

In the Chapter on Mines, reference will be made to the establishment of basic industrial units for smelting of zinc at Udaipur and copper in the neighbourhood of Khetri and for the establishment of ammonium sulphate factory in Ganganagar district.

Scope for establishment of additional Sugar factories, Cement factories, textile mills, woollen mills exists in the State. This, however, does not include other large scale industries producing consumers' goods of varied types. The salt sources of Rajasthan afford great possibilities for establishment of a number of chemical industries. The Hindusthan Salt Co., (Private) Ltd., have a scheme of recovery of important bye-products of salt e.g., Sodium Sulphate and Sodium Carbonate from salt bitterns. An important bye-product of salt viz., sodium sulphate, will be recovered soon at Didwana. Large tracts of Saline area at Phalodi, Pokran, Kuchaman and Luni tract still remain un-explored. Development of saltpetre industry also has enough scope.

The objectives of national planning include, among other things, diversification of economy in a manner which may lead to more and more employment and the reduction in the disparity of wealth and income. In view of these objectives which have to be further emphasized during the Third Five Year Plan, the role of diversified small scale industries becomes relatively more important. The labour-intensive small scale industries will, besides creating a large employment potential, also generate incomes at those points where concentration of income and wealth does not take place. Thus, the emphasis on small scale industries sets in motion a mechanism which tends to achieve the twin objectives of creating more employment as well as dispersal of additional income thus generated.

One of the techniques of encouraging small scale industries is the establishment of Industrial Estates, 9 of which will have been constructed in this State in the Second Five Year Plan. In the Third Five Year Plan, however, we propose to have a target of 1,000 industrial sheds. In addition to that small work-sheds will have to be provided in rural areas and to industrial co-operatives and the cost of the development of land may have to be subsidised for such projects apart from giving them finance for construction of their own sheds. The idea of assisted industrial estates, where a group of 11 or more entrepreneurs collect some capital of their own for the purpose of constructing industrial estates, will also be given shape. It has been proposed that a sum of Rs. 2 crores be earmarked in the Third Five Year Plan to accommodate the programme of establishment of industrial estates and of providing facilities to artisans' co-operatives and such other agencies undertaking the work.

The problem of small scale industrialisation, so necessary for the diversification of Rajasthan's economy, is the same as in the rest

of the country viz. the out-moded techniques of production, inadequate organization, narrowness of market and lack of financial resources. Organizational efforts of a planned character will have to be made in order to remove these bottlenecks. Under consumer-goods' industries, besides the expansion of textile industries, we must concentrate on leather work and on wool utilisation. 45% of India's wool is produced in Rajasthan and almost the entire quantity is processed outside Rajasthan either in India or abroad. Processing and proper utilisation of wool in Rajasthan should receive careful attention in the Third Plan period. Under the Village and Khadi Industries, the special need is for the intensification of the work in hand so as, to obtain increasing supplies of consumer goods and create a substantial measure of increased employment.

Rajasthan will afford all possible facilities to the private industrialists who desire to help in the industrialization of this State by establishing units in the private sector. The State will do its best to ensure supply of cheap power to these industries. Facilities in other directions such as prompt acquisition of land required by the industrial units, some relief in the matter of payment of sales-tax on raw materials required for the industry and in the payment of octroi duties will also be afforded to the deserving industries. The State assures the private sector of maximum possible co-operation in this matter.

It is proposed to establish an Industrial Development Corporation in the Third Five Year Plan for proper management of and assistance to the industries established in the public sector in Rajasthan. It is intended to earmark a provision of Rs. 5 crores for the establishment of this organisation.

The following industrial possibilities are mentioned by way of illustration:—

*(a) Industries based on Agriculture.*

Textile mills have been mentioned before. Sugar is another important industry. It should be possible to establish at least 3 such factories of 1,000 tons capacity in the Third Plan period. Of these, one may be in the Chambal command, one in the Bhakra command and the third in Udaipur Division.

*(b) Live-Stock Industries.*

Tanning industry can be considerably expanded. Provision for dairy industry has already been made in the Animal Husbandry sector.

*(c) Mineral based Industries.*

These industries of larger size and pattern will be described in the Chapter of "Mines" sector.

Other mineral based industries can be concentrated upon beneficiation of low grade gypsum and low grade manganese.

The salt deposits at Sambhar will be a source of substantial ancillary industry.

Cement factories can be established to raise the cement producing capacity by about half a million tons in the Third Plan. The fertilizer plant has already been mentioned.

*(d) Other Industries.*

In Rajasthan, at present, there is a deficiency in economic and social facilities. There are a few oil mills in the primary sector and a few textile mills in the secondary sector, but Engineering, Chemicals, Leather work and Soap etc., are in an elementary stage. However, with the growth of activity in the Third Plan period, Engineering industries can certainly come up under pipes, agricultural implements, hardware and machine tools etc. It may be mentioned that sulphuric acid from the two smelters will be used for making super phosphates, copper sulphate and ferrous sulphate. The caustic soda plant will also be possible.

Appendix 'A' mentions the field for small scale industries and Appendix 'B' indicates physical targets in respect of some of the products of the small scale industries.

The financial outlays under this sector may be summarised as follows:—

(1) Establishment of an Industrial Development Corporation .. .. .	Rs. 5 crores.
(2) Industrial Estates (accommodating the spill-over of the Estates under construction in the Second Plan and new Estates in the Third Plan catering for about 1,000 sheds .. .. .	Rs. 2 crores.
(3) Loans for small industries .. .. .	Rs. 1½ crores.
(4) Intensification of the programme of Village and Khadi Industries, Handloom and Handicrafts, matching contribution against contribution from Central Boards .. .. .	Rs. 1½ crores.
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>Rs. 10 crores.</b>

This outlay is suggested on the assumption that units of basic industry will be in the public sector to be financed either by the Government of India or perhaps by the Industrial Finance Corporation.

## APPENDIX 'A'.

Industries to be completely reserved for Small Scale Industries.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Brass Padlocks.</li> <li>2. G.I. Padlocks.</li> <li>3. Brass Dampers.</li> <li>4. Boxes made of metal (excluding Army requirements).</li> <li>5. Sign Board painted.</li> <li>6. Buttons metal.</li> <li>7. Postal Scales.</li> <li>8. All Badges, cloth embroidered and metals (Civil requirements).</li> <li>9. Belt Leather (Apparel).</li> <li>10. Cash Bags.</li> <li>11. Dustshield leather.</li> <li>12. Chappals and sandals.</li> <li>13. Leather Boxes (not army type).</li> <li>14. Laces leather.</li> <li>15. Leather bags.</li> <li>16. Boots and shoes of types required by Civil Indentors.</li> <li>17. Glass Ampoules.</li> <li>18. Handles wooden and Bamboo.</li> <li>19. Soap Washing or Laundry soap (against civil indents only).</li> <li>20. Metal Polish.</li> <li>21. Scissors cutting (ordinary scissors).</li> <li>22. Postal lead seals.</li> <li>23. Cotton Hosiery (against civil indents).</li> <li>24. Woollen Hosiery (against civil indents).</li> <li>25. Keys wooden.</li> <li>26. Stone Quarry and Stone Quarry roller.</li> <li>27. Hand tools.</li> <li>28. Domestic Utensils.</li> <li>29. Wood screws.</li> </ol> | <p>The first 27 items have already been reserved for Government purchase through NISIC.</p> |
|--|---|

30. Leather Footwear.
31. Surgical Instruments.
32. Automobile Leaf Springs.
33. Electrical Porcelainware (Low Tension).
34. Beam Scale.
35. Glass Beads.
36. Sports goods.
37. Brass Electric Lamp Holders.
38. Boot Polish.
39. Glass Bangles.
40. Rubber and Plastic Insulated cables.
41. Agricultural implements.
42. Umbrella ribs.
43. Builders Hardware.
44. Bolts, nuts and rivets.
45. Fountain pen Nibs.
46. Paper Pin and gem clips
47. Pencils.
48. Horse and bullock shoe nails, horse and bullock shoes.
49. Wire nail and penal pins.
50. Flexible tubes.
51. Barbed wire.
52. Chaff cutter knives.
53. Press buttons or spring buttons.
54. Collapsible tubes.
55. Cycle dynamo lamp.
56. Cycle pumps.
57. Bifurcated rivets.
58. Paints and Varnishes (common or general purpose types).

## APPENDIX 'B'

Production targets by 1966 for items which can be produced in the small scale sector.

<i>Item or Industry.</i>	<i>Targets by 1966 (in Rs. lakhs).</i>
1. Hand tools and small tools .. .. .	800
2. Sports goods (Covers and bladders for footballs, volley- balls, cricket bats, hockey sticks, tennis rackets) ..	1000
3. Wooden Furniture (Wooden chairs, tables almirah, racks etc. Steel chairs, tables sofas etc.) .. ..	1800
4. Building Hardware (Hinges, tower bolts, door handles woodscrews, door locks, hooks etc.) .. ..	800
5. Domestic Hardware (Cork screws, tin cutters, tongs, buckets, frying pans, graters, bottle openers, Coffee grinders, etc.) .. .. .	400
6. Cutlery (Butter spreads, Knives, forks, meat chopper, nut cracker) .. .. .	750
7. Toys (Mechanical and Wooden) (Mecano set trams, bogies, lock engine, aeroplanes) .. .. .	500
8. Surgical Instruments. .. .. .	450
9. Rubber Parts .. .. .	150
10. Stationery articles and fountain pens (Stapling ma- chines, punching machines, paper pins, gem clips, pen holders etc.) .. .. .	1500
11. Metal fittings for shoes, leather articles and wearing apparel .. .. .	200
12. Hosiery and knitted ware.. .. .	2080
13. Pipe fittings and valves... .. .	600
14. Other electrical goods .. .. .	150
15. Other Industrial products :—	
(a) Automobile accessories and parts .. .. .	400
(b) Bolts, nuts and rivets (including bifurcated rivets)	150
(c) Machine screws and machine bolts .. .. .	40
(d) Wire nails, wire rods, wire springs .. .. .	250
(e) Specialised hospital steel equipment .. .. .	20
(f) Zip Fasteners .. .. .	15
(g) Umbrella ribs .. .. .	15
(h) Flexible tubes .. .. .	85
(i) Conduit pipes .. .. .	100



## CHAPTER 18

### *MINES*

It needs to be made clear that though progress has been made in the survey of mineralised areas and assessment of mineral resources in recent years, it has not yet been possible to make complete exploration in most cases. The present estimates are largely rough guesses.

Rajasthan is an important Mining State in India. In respect of minerals essential for basic industries like coal and iron—the reserves in India are ample. The deficiencies, however, in the matter of non-ferrous metals like copper, lead and zinc, can be met in Rajasthan only.

In Rajasthan, so far, the majority of minerals have been raised for purposes of bulk export without any dressing, processing and fabrication. Apart from major minerals like mica, gypsum, soapstone, lead-zinc, iron and lignite, there are about 15 minor minerals in Rajasthan. The total value of minerals produced in the State is about Rs. 5 crores a year, about 55 per cent of which relates to minor minerals. The important minerals, according to their sale value, are mica, gypsum, soapstone, lead-zinc, silver ore, iron ore and lignite. In fact lead-zinc concentrates account for nearly 27.4 per cent, mica for 25.8 per cent and gypsum for nearly 19.82 per cent of the total value of minerals of Rajasthan. As would be evident, Rajasthan's present importance as a mineral producing State is largely in relation to its resources of non-ferrous minerals, viz., lead-zinc-silver ore and copper ore, strategic mineral tungston ore and industrial mineral such as mica, steatite and gypsum. The following table gives an idea of Rajasthan's mineral resources and their present production:—

S. No.	Name of Mineral.	Production (in tons)	
		1957	1958
1	2	3	4
1.	Asbestos .. ..	694	482
2.	Bentonite .. ..	2031	3224
3.	Barytes .. ..	1109	1805
4.	Calcite .. ..	2352	1187

1	2	3	4
		Lbs. T. Masha	Lbs. T. Masha.
5.	Emerald .. ..	131 13 14½	102 20 2½
6.	Fuller's Earth .. ..	6011	7185
7.	Felspar .. ..	6076	7367
8.	Gypsum .. ..	8,51,127	7,17,652
9.	Glass Sand .. ..	20,399	15,301
10.	Iron Ore .. ..	99,354	1,06,309
11.	Kyanite .. ..	462	..
12.	Lead-zinc and silver ore :—		
	(a) Run of Mine ore .. ..	1,02,437	1,24,854
	(b) Lead concentrate .. ..	4850	5257
	(c) Zinc concentrate .. ..	7460	7274.5
13.	Lignite (coal) .. ..	17,551	12,340
14.	Limestone for Cement making ..	10,59,622	11,06,531
15.	Manganese ore .. ..	13,471	8,053
16.	Mica (cut) .. ..	34,774 (Cwt.)	25,628 (Cwt.)
17.	Quartz .. ..	2855	4088
18.	Selenite .. ..	3609	8495
19.	Soapstone, steatite, Tale ..	36,228	42,255
20.	White clay .. ..	..	1,251

It needs further to be made clear that in most cases the reserves though known to be large enough, are not known in sufficient detail especially in regard to quality, for purposes of development.

It is obvious that the key note of the mineral policy in Rajasthan, as in the rest of the country, should be conservation and economic working.

The priority task for the Directorate of Mines and Geology is to ensure that the extent and industrial value of the resources are determined so that the production programme may be organised on an economic basis and proper provision made for implementing the

schemes for working the minerals. The next priority would go to ensure that the mines are worked in an efficient manner under technical guidance. Many units in Rajasthan are too small in size or too poorly financed for such working. There is large wastage, especially in minerals of marginal grades, as these are either abandoned in the mines or thrown away on the mine-dumps. It also follows that ores, which it is not possible to work economically at present, should be left in the mines so that they may be extracted at a later date without serious loss. The dumps require to be carefully examined and sampled so that their valuable mineral-content may be recovered by methods of beneficiation. It should be a rule that selective mining of high grade minerals alone should not be undertaken and that all grades should be worked and, wherever possible, blended to produce marketable grades.

#### *Mining in the Third Plan:*

The steps in respect of this sector will be mainly in two directions:—

(1) The establishment of basic industries based on minerals—

This has reference to the proposed zinc smelter at Udaipur, Ammonium Sulphate Factory in Sri Ganganagar District, copper smelter near Khetri and a large thermal plant for generation of electricity at Palana from lignite.

(2) Establishment and expansion of a full-fledged organisation for survey and exploration of minerals.

The basic industries mentioned above will in turn encourage establishment of ancillary small scale industries in different regions. For example, the Bikaner Division will have the Ammonium Sulphate factory and the Thermal plant at Palana. Along with the Thermal Plant at Palana can be established the industries for production of Bitumen tars etc. The Zinc Smelter at Udaipur will also mean the establishment of a factory to manufacture super-phosphate in order to utilise the sulphuric acid that will be produced. Small Scale Industries of paint etc., will come up in due course. Similarly, the copper smelter near Khetri will help industrialisation of area near about Alwar. Here again industry utilising sulphuric acid will be established. Thus, the atmosphere of industrialisation will largely be created by establishment of industries based upon the utilization of minerals in Rajasthan.

The financial provision for the Third Plan programme needs to be made principally for the following items:—

(1) Expansion of the Directorate for administration and prospecting—purchase of equipment.

(2) For quarry improvement.

(3) For purchase of equipment for loan on no-profit no-loss basis to those mining co-operatives which do not have the money for the purpose; and

(4) Approach roads to mines and quarries.

The provision for roads is being made in the roads sector. Provision is, thus, required only for items (1), (2) and (3) above. Preliminary estimates show that Rs. 80 lakhs are required for items (1) and (2) and Rs. 20 lakhs for item (3). Ordinarily, therefore, a provision of one crore for the mining sector should be enough. This is on the assumption that the open cast mining of lignite at Palana would be undertaken by the Government of India.

The intention is to progressively develop mining activities on a scale which may gradually create a potential for additional employment of about 1,00,000 persons daily.

An appendix is attached showing the important mineral producing districts of Rajasthan.

## APPENDIX

**Udaipur Division.**

1. Udaipur .. .. Mica, manganese ore, lead-zinc-silver ore, asbestos, soapstone, emerald, marble, phyllites, limestone.
2. Bhilwara .. .. Mica, beryl, asbestos, garnet, soapstone, Kyanite, clays, sandstone, phyllites.
3. Dungarpur .. .. Asbestos, kyanite, flourspar, mica, beryl, soapstone.
4. Banswara .. .. Manganese ore, soapstone, agate.
5. Chittorgarh .. .. Clays, limestone.

**Ajmer Division.**

6. Ajmer .. .. Mica, beryl, emerald, lepidolite, vermiculite, graphite, asbestos, marble, felspar, quartz, magnesite.
7. Jaipur .. .. Mica, beryl, soapstone, iron ore, glass-sand, garnet, calcite, quartzite.
8. Sawai Madhopur .. .. Glass-sand, clays, lead ore, limestone, iron ore, sandstone, soapstone.
9. Alwar .. .. Barytes, copper ore, glass-sand, clays, limestone, dolomite, quartzite.
10. Sikar .. .. Calcite, limestone, iron ore, clay, barytes.
11. Jhunjhunu .. .. Copper ore, limestone.
12. Tonk .. .. Mica, beryl.
13. Bharatpur .. .. Sandstone, barytes.

**Kotah Division.**

14. Kotah .. .. Sandstone, glass-sands, clays, limestone.
15. Bundi .. .. Glass-sand, sandstone, clay, iron ore.
16. Jhalawar .. .. Limestone, agate.

**Jodhpur Division.**

17. Jodhpur .. .. Gypsum, limestone, sandstone, mica, clays, ochre.
18. Nagaur .. .. Marble, wolframite, clays, ochre, gypsum, sandstone, limestone, sodiumsulphate, salt.
19. Barmer .. .. Fuller's earth, bentonite, gypsum, clays.

20. Pali .. .. Clays, marble, graphite, asbestos, barytes, limestone, magnesite.
21. Sirahi .. .. Asbestos, soapstone, limestone, marble, graphite.
22. Jaisalmer .. Shelly limestone, fuller's earth, gypsum.
23. Jalore .. .. Marble.

**Bikaner Division.**

24. Bikaner .. .. Lignite, gypsum, selenite, fireclay, fuller's earth, sandstone, glass-sand, clays, Kankar.
25. Churu .. .. Gypsum, Kankar.
26. Ganganagar .. Kankar, Gypsum.

The important district among these are Udaipur, Bhilwara, Jaipur, Bikaner and Barmer which supply the bulk of mica, entire of lead-zinc-silver ore, gypsum, fuller's earth and bentonite in Rajasthan.

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## CHAPTER 19

### ROADS.

The development of an area is to a very large extent dependent upon the easy and sure accessibility of that area at all times of the year. A system of co-ordinated communications is a pre-requisite condition of economic development. It is absolutely essential to open up an area by providing adequate communications in order to successfully implement various schemes of economic development.

Very satisfactory progress has been made in this direction under the First and Second Five Year Plans but even so at the end of 1960-61, we will still be far from having an adequate net-work of roads. The economy of the two large tracts coming under irrigation from Bhakra, Rajasthan Canal and Chambal projects will be transformed completely. Similarly, availability of cheap power and substantial raw materials provide the necessary climate for industrialisation, provided the communications are adequate, good and sure. The proposals under this Sector have been based on the 20-year-road-development plan (1961-81) prepared by the Chief Engineers of all States for the whole country.

#### *National Highways.*

At the end of the Second Five Year Plan, Rajasthan will have 442 miles (single lane) of National Highways. Based on the recommendations of 20-year-road-Plan, Rajasthan has to add 570 miles of National Highways during the Third Plan period as worked out in para 2.1 below. The financial targets in the Third Plan for National Highways will be Rs. 10 crores as worked out in para 2.2.

- |      |  |   |
|------|--|---|
| 2.1. | (i) Mileage of National Highway at the end of II Plan  | 442 Miles (single lane).                          |
|      | (ii) Mileage as on 31-3-81 as anticipated according to Twenty-year-plan.   | 3000 Miles (double lane).                         |
|      | (iii) Net mileage to be added during 20 years.   | 2558 Miles (double lane)+442 miles (single lane). |
|      | (iv) Cost of construction of one mile of double lane is approximately equal to 1.8 times that of construction of one mile of single lane road. |   |

(v) Equivalent single lane mileage for 20 years.

$(1.80 \times 2558) + 442 = 5046$  Miles.

(vi) Single lane mileage to be constructed during III Plan (11.3% of item above).

570 Miles.

2.2. For the whole of India, an amount of Rs. 980 crores is to be spent on National Highways during the period 1961-81, so as to give a mileage of 32000 (double lane) in the country. In Rajasthan, the corresponding road mileage works out to about 3000 miles (double lane). The "20-year-plan-share" of Rajasthan thus works out to Rs.  $980 \times 3000 / 32000 = 91.6$  crores. The amount for the Third Plan (about 11% of 20-year-plan) comes to Rs. 10 crores for Rajasthan.

### *State Highways.*

At the end of the Second Plan period, Rajasthan will have 2582 miles of State Highways as follows:—

1. Jaipur-Tonk-Deoli-Jhalawar border.
2. Jaipur-Sikar-Salasar.
3. Ajmer-Deoli.
4. Ajmer-Bhilwara-Chittor-Pratapgarh-Banswara border.
5. Jaipur-Bharatpur-Agra.
6. Udaipur-Chittor-Bundi.
7. Sirohi-Kherwara-Banswara-Ratlam.
8. Jodhpur-Pali-Sirohi border.
9. Jodhpur-Nagaur-Bikaner.
10. Jodhpur-Pokran-Jaisalmer.
11. Jaisalmer-Barmer-Sanchore border.
12. Bikaner-Sardarshahar-Taranagar border.
13. Hanumangarh-Rawatsar-Sardarshahar-Sujangarh.

During the Third Plan period, we have to improve and provide modern type of surface on the above lengths (a part of which has a gravelled or low cost surface) and provide bridges on river crossings. In addition to this, 760 miles of new State Highways (including upgrading of Major District Roads) are to be added as worked out in para 3.1 below in accordance with 20-year-plan recommendations.



3.1.	(i) Total length at the end of Second Plan.	2582 Miles (single lane).
	(ii) Anticipated mileage at the end of 20-year-plan (Half of this figure single lane and half double lane).	6640 Miles.
	(iii) Equivalent single lane mileage at the end of 20-year-plan.	$3320 \times 1.8 + 3320 = 9296$
	(iv) Net single lane mileage to be added during 20 years.	$9296 - 2558 = 6738$
	(v) Net single lane mileage to be added during Third Plan (11.3% of mileage at item iv).	760 Miles.

The 20-year-road-plan recommends that half the length of the State Highways should be of double-lane-width and the rest of single-lane-width depending upon requirements of traffic. In Rajasthan, however, greater stress may be laid on increasing the mileage and upgrading the road surface. Doubling the lane width may be taken up in the Fourth Plan.

During the Second Plan period, only part lengths of some of the State Highways given in the list above will be completed and 170 miles will be a spill-over work in hand at the beginning of the Third Plan period.

*Major and Minor District Roads.—*

(i) As per calculations, it is found that the length of Major District Roads in 1981 should be.	9720 Miles.
(ii) It is expected that the length of Major District Roads by March, 1961 will be.	2800 Miles.
(iii) Length to be constructed in 1961-81.	6920 Miles.
(iv) The length to be constructed during the Third Plan period will be (11.3% of mileage at item iii).	781 Miles.
(v) The length of Minor District Roads by 1981 should be.	11970 Miles.
(vi) It is expected that mileage of minor roads in 1961 will be.	5500 Miles.
(vii) The length to be constructed in 1961-81 will be.	6470 Miles.
(viii) The length to be constructed in 1961-66 will be.	731 Miles.
Total new construction of Major and Minor District Roads.	1512 Miles. (781+731) Miles

Provision of 1512 miles of District roads shall be made in the Third Plan.

Attempts have been made to improve the surface of the existing roads but the pressing demand of opening up hitherto inaccessible areas has taken precedence over this objective. It is expected that about half the total mileage of roads in Rajasthan will be black-topped at the end of the Third Plan.

*Bridges and cross-drainage works.*

There is not the slightest doubt that all State Highways should have high level bridges throughout their lengths. With regard to major district roads, it can be possible, in the first instance, to have submersible bridges.

*Bye-passes and over-bridges.*

A comparatively lower priority is proposed to be given to the construction of bye-passes and over-bridges as against the construction of State Highways and Major and Minor District roads.

*Financial Provisions.*

The National Highways will be provided for entirely in the Central sector. The outlay in the roads sector in the State Plans would be roughly as follows:—

	Rs.
(1) Roads in the Rajasthan Canal and Bhakra Command areas .. .. .	6.00 crores.
(2) Roads for the Chambal area .. .. .	1.00 „
(3) Roads for the Mining sector .. .. .	1.00 „
(4) State Highways and Major and Minor District roads	18.50 „
(5) Approach roads and links—Grants to Panchayat Samitis .. .. .	2.50 „
(6) Cross drainage works .. .. .	1.00 „

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Rs. 30.00 crores.

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The grants to the Panchayat Samitis may be regulated as under:

Rupees 15,000/- a year may be given to each Panchayat Samiti. This would mean Rs. 75,000/- for the Third Plan period for each of the 232 Panchayat Samitis. This would mean an outlay of Rs. 1.74 crores. The balance of Rs. 76 lakhs under this head should be given on special considerations of existing roads per 1000 persons and 100 sq. miles of area. The grants to Panchayat Samitis are not for the construction of village roads but for the construction of surfaced roads which may serve as links to Railway Stations or Major District roads or State Highways. The specification should lay down that these roads should be able to take 'B' class loading.

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## CHAPTER 20

### NATIONALISED TRANSPORT

Nationalisation of passenger transport is proposed to be taken up as a departmental undertaking in order to achieve greater efficiency and economy in operation and management which a large number of small operators functioning separately will not be able to do. The State undertaking with adequate financial resources can provide the workshop and other facilities which are essential for rendering efficient service and realising economies resulting from large scale operation. The benefit of such economies can be passed on to the State Exchequer as well as to the consumer. The operation of Rajasthan State Roadways would also bring about development of automobile workshops and technicians training centres all over the State. The nationalisation will also bring in certain amenities and welfare measures like provision of regular bus services, special buses for fares etc., relief buses for breakdowns, bus stations with waiting halls etc., and benefits of leave with pay, holidays, weekly offs etc., to the employees, which hardly exist in the private sector. In Rajasthan, nationalisation of transport assumes greater significance because of the State's limited ability to go in for direct taxation. Nationalised transport is proposed as an important source for providing increase in revenue to the State revenue which can be used to finance the Plan. The scheme at a glance is as follows:—

At present there are about 15,000 Road miles consisting of metalled and gravel roads in the State, out of which about 7,000 miles consist of metalled roads. Taking into consideration the financial resources which will be available for the development of nationalised road transport services and the demand for road transport services in the State, it is proposed to cover 3,000 road miles during the Third Five Year Plan. For achieving this target, we would require 750 vehicles plus 100 vehicles for providing replacement to the buses which are likely to be put on notified routes by the end of the Second Five Year Plan. For this purpose, we will require capital outlay of the order of Rs. 5.23 crores.

The distribution of the various items of capital expenditure under the Plan is given below:—

1. *Capital Expenditure.*

- (a) Purchase of Diesel chassis and construction of Bus Bodies thereon @Rs. 46,000/- each .. ..

3,91,00,000

(b) Acquisition of Land, construction of Bus Stations, Workshops, shops and restaurants .. .. .	80,00,000
(c) Purchase of Machinery .. .. .	50,00,000
(d) Purchase of furniture and provision for fixture	2,00,000

The total revenue expenditure at 100 nP. per mile for 100 miles per Bus per day for the Plan period comes to Rs. 9,30,75,000. The revenue receipts at 112 nP. per mile for 100 miles per Bus per day for the total Plan period would be Rs. 10,42,40,000. The afore-said total revenue expenditure will be offset by the earnings to be accrued from Roadways Bus Operation.

The yearwise break-up of the Third Five Year Plan of Nationalised Transport is given in the statement attached herewith.

Thus, the Third Five Year Plan of the development of Roadways at a cost of Rs. 5.23 crores will be yielding an additional net revenue of Rs. 1,11,65,000/-. This would give a decent return on the capital outlay.

It is proposed to keep a lump sum provision of Rs. 5 crores under this sector.

**Statement showing yearwise break-up of the Third Five Year Plan of Nationalised Transport (1961-62 to 1965-66).**

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	Total
<b>1. Capital Expenditure.</b>						
(a) Purchase of Diesel Chassis and construction of Bus Bodies thereon @ 46,000 each .. ..	92,00,000	69,00,000	92,00,000	69,00,000	69,00,000	3,91,00,000
(b) Acquisition of land, construction of Bus Station, workshops, shops and restaurants ..	25,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	10,00,000	5,00,000	80,00,000
(c) Purchase of Machinery (Tools and Plant) ..	25,00,000	20,00,000	5,00,000	..	..	50,00,000
(d) Purchase of furniture and provision for fixture .. ..	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	20,000	2,00,000
<b>2. Revenue Expenditure.</b>						
@ 100 nP. per mile for 100 miles per Bus per day ..	73,00,000	1,27,75,000	2,00,75,000	2,55,50,000	2,73,75,000	9,30,75,000
<b>3. Revenue receipts at 12 nP.</b>						
Per mile for 100 miles per Bus per day .. ..	81,76,000	1,43,08,000	2,48,93,000	3,14,34,000	3,85,44,000	10,42,40,000
<b>4. Net Revenue at 12 nP.</b>						
per mile .. ..	8,76,000	15,33,000	24,09,000	30,66,000	32,85,000	1,11,65,000
<b>5. Number of Buses required</b>	200	150	200	150	150	850
					(Inclusive of 100 for replacement).	
<b>6. Additional Roadmiles to be covered .. ..</b>	800	600	800	600	200	3,000

## CHAPTER 21

### EDUCATION

The programme for education presents very clear priorities as follows:—

(1) Obviously, the highest priority has to be assigned to fulfil the Constitutional responsibility cast upon the State viz. to provide free and universal compulsory education to the age-group 6-11;

(2) To expand the technical education programme in a manner that the personnel required to execute the development programmes is available; and

(3) The allied programmes.

The outlay required for compulsory primary education programme has been explained in detail in the tables appended. This information is based upon the analysis of the comprehensive Educational Survey Report prepared by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics on the basis of the survey conducted in 1957. The survey data has been adjusted to meet the population projection for the period 1961-66 as now available from the Planning Commission. Broadly, the magnitude of the task is as follows:—

43,425 additional teachers would be required in more than 17,000 locations over the Five Year Plan period. Phasing provides uniform increase of 8,675 teachers in every year of the Plan period. Gross outlay on schools, together with non-recurring charges and charges on account of buildings, additional facilities, enforcement staff etc., amounts to Rs. 24.84 crores. All this has been clearly brought out in the tables appended. To this amount of Rs. 24.84 crores would be added the amount of approximately Rs. 1 crore on account of free supply of books to such of the children whose parents cannot afford the same. This will bring the outlay on primary education to Rs. 26 crores in the Five Year Plan period. However, it will be unrealistic in our situation to hope that against the background of inaccessibility of vast tracts, we would be able to bring all children to school notwithstanding the conservatism of the population. The most optimistic assessment would provide for about 90% boys in the age-group 6-11 to be at school, but about only 50 to 60% girls in this age-group may be expected to be at school. There would be

probable savings also both under recruitment and staffing and under other charges. Therefore, a provision of Rs. 20 crores is proposed for primary education in the Third Plan period.

Under Technical Education, the issue posed is whether Government should go in for a large number of Polytechnics or whether those Polytechnics that are established in the Second Plan should be expanded for higher intake. The paucity of technical personnel itself resolves the question. The only course open is to very substantially expand the teaching institutions that will have come into existence by the end of the Second Plan period and also to open new polytechnics.

The M. B. M. Engineering College at Jodhpur will integrate all the courses at Jodhpur and we will raise more than double the intake there. Similarly, the 5 Polytechnics that will be established in the Second Plan period will make more than double their intake. A sixth polytechnic is also expected to come up before 1961. We propose to open 4 additional polytechnics in the Third Plan period so that, broadly speaking, we may have one polytechnic per 15 lakhs of population. This programme will, however, have to be suitably phased so as to restrict the expenditure.

The cost of expansion at Jodhpur and Pilani will be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 3.5 crores. Approximately Rs. 2 crores would be required for 4 new Polytechnics, 5 new Junior Technical Schools and for the expansion and strengthening of the Directorate of Technical Education along with the Technical Multipurpose Schools. The expansion of other Polytechnics would be achieved at a cost of approximately Rs. 30 lakhs. Approximately Rs. 1 crore would be required to expand the Craftsman Training facilities, which is a Second Plan feature under the Ministry of Labour. Roughly, therefore, the technical education would require approximately Rs. 7 crores in the Third Plan period.

The primary education expansion will have accompanying repercussions on the expansion of the secondary education also. The outlay on up-grading of schools to higher secondary standard, building programmes and other allied subjects are all proposed to be accommodated against an outlay of Rs. 12 crores. The magnitude of the task would be seen from the fact that the entire coverage of the age-group 11-14 would require approximately 2,500 additional middle schools. It may not be possible to cover the entire population but even so very substantial efforts will have to be made under secondary education up to the middle standard.

University education, together with the hostel etc., is proposed to be adjusted against gross outlay of Rs. 5 crores. The miscellaneous activities of the Education Department will all be adjusted against a lump sum provision of Rs. 3.5 crores.

Thus the total provision required under the Education Section would be as follows:—

(a) Compulsory Education—Primary Stage	..	..	Rs. 20 crores.
(b) Technical Education	..	..	Rs. 7 crores.
(c) Secondary Education and Allied groups	..	..	Rs. 12 crores.
(d) University Education	..	..	Rs. 5 crores.
(e) Miscellaneous Educational Activities	..	..	Rs. 3.5 crores.
		TOTAL	.. <u>Rs. 47.5 crores.</u>



## Tentative Expenditure for Third Five Year Plan

1. Total No. of children of age-group 6-11 to be brought to schools during Third Five Year Plan period .. ..	17.37	lakhs.	
2. Number of children to be brought to schools during each year in the Third Five Year Plan .. ..	3.47	lakhs	Appendix (A)
3. Number of additional teachers required at the average rate of 1 teacher for 40 children during Third Five Year Plan .. .. .	43425		
4. Direct expenditure :—			
(i) Non-recurring.			
(a) Contribution from Government funds for buildings	72.00	lakhs (B)	
(b) Furniture, teaching appliances, library equipment, games, crafts etc. for 43425 units @ Rs. 400 per unit .. .. .	173.00	lakhs.	
(ii) Recurring.			
(a) Emoluments of teachers .. .. .	1327.78	lakhs (C)	
(b) Allowances for head teachers @ Rs. 15/- p.m. for 5370 in Multi-teacher schools .. .. .	48.33	lakhs.	
(c) Other charges .. .. .	195.26	lakhs (C)	
5. Indirect expenditure :—			
(i) Recurring.			
(a) Administrative : Inspection only .. .. .	67.38	lakhs (D)	
(b) Enforcement staff .. .. .	98.38	lakhs	
(c) Additional training facilities for teachers .. .. .	291.76	lakhs (E)	
(d) Provision against loss of income in existing primary schools @ Rs. 2.00 lakhs per year .. .. .	10.00	lakhs.	
(ii) Non-recurring.			
Construction of quarters for 8000 women teachers in rural areas @ Rs. 2,500 each .. .. .	200.00	lakhs.	
6. Total :—			
Recurring :	(i) Direct	Rs. 1571.37 lakhs	Rs. 2434.59 lakhs.
	(ii) Indirect	Rs. 467.52 lakhs	
	(iii) Sub-total	Rs. 2038.89 lakhs	
Non-recurring :	(i) Direct	Rs. 245.70 lakhs	
	(ii) Indirect	Rs. 200.00 lakhs	
	(iii) Sub-total	Rs. 445.70 lakhs	

## APPENDIX 'A'

## Details of additional teachers required

1. Total number of children in 6-11 age-group in the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan .. .. . 24.54 lakhs.
2. Estimated number of students of this age-group studying in schools in the beginning of the Third Plan .. .. . 10.18 lakhs.
3. Total number of children in 6-11 age-group at the end of Third Five Year Plan .. .. . 27.55 lakhs.
4. Additional number of children to be brought to schools during Third Five Year Plan period .. .. . 17.37 lakhs.
5. Expected annual increase in enrolment .. .. . 3.47 lakhs.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Additional children in the age-group 6-11 to be brought into schools.</i>	<i>No. of teachers required each year (1 teacher for 40 children).</i>
1961-62	3.47 lakhs	8675
1962-63	3.47 lakhs	8675
1963-64	3.47 lakhs	8675
1964-65	3.47 lakhs	8675
1965-66	3.49 lakhs	8725
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17.37 lakhs</b>	<b>43,425</b>

## APPENDIX 'B'

## Details of expenditure on Buildings

1. Buildings for additional schools required in urban areas .. 563
2. Buildings for additional school centres required in rural areas 17924

<i>Population Slab</i>	<i>Total No. of centres proposed.</i>	<i>Total No. of buildings required.</i>
5000 and above	8	20
2000 to 4999	420	840
up to 1999	17064	17064
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17492</b>	<b>17924</b>

3. Total Number of additional buildings required in Third Five Year Plan .. .. . 13487
4. Estimated Number of school buildings available at the beginning of Third Five Year Plan .. .. . 13000
5. Number of additional buildings required during Third Five Year Plan .. .. . .. about 6000 in round figures.
6. Non-recurring grant for 6000 school buildings at an average cost of Rs. 1200/- per school .. .. . Rs. 72,00,000

## APPENDIX 'C'

Emoluments  $50 + 35 = 85 \times 12 = 1020$ 

Recurring expenditure or additional teachers

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Additional teachers required.</i>	<i>Emoluments of teachers @ Rs. 1020/- per teacher</i>	<i>Other charge @ Rs. 150/-</i>
1961-62	8675	8848500	1301250
1962-63	8675 8675 17350	17697000	2602500
1963-64	8675 8675 8675 26025	26545500	3903750
1964-65	8675 8675 8675 8675 34700	35394000	5205000
1965-66	8675 8675 8675 8675 8675 43425 8675	44293500	6513750
<b>TOTAL ..</b>		<b>132778500</b>	<b>19526250</b>

## APPENDIX 'D'

## Details of indirect expenditure

## 1. Inspecting staff

## (a) Sub-deputy Inspectors—

(i) No. of S.D.I.S. required in the III Plan (a) 1 : 63 (Teachers) .. .. .	685
(ii) Strength till the end of II Five Year Plan .. .. .	210
(iii) Additional required .. .. .	475

## (b) Deputy Inspector of Schools (1 for 8 S.D.I.S.)—

(i) No. required .. .. .	86
(ii) No. available .. .. .	35
(iii) Additional No. required .. .. .	51

(c) Attendance officers .. .. . 550

(d) Enforcement officers .. .. . 70

2. (a) Expenditure on I (a) (iii) .. .. . 62.13 lakhs.

Years	No. of required	Expenditure	
		Emoluments @Rs. 1860/-	Other Exp. @ Rs. 2500/-
1961-62	95	176700	237500
1962-63	190	353400	475000
1963-64	285	530100	712500
1964-65	380	706800	950000
1965-66	475	883599	1187500
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2650500</b>	<b>3562500</b>

(b) Expenditure on I (b) (iii). 5.25 lakhs.

Year	Total additional No. of Dy. I. O. S. required.	Expenditure
		@ Rs. 250 + Rs. 40 D.A. × 12 = 3480
1961-62	10	34800
1962-63	20	69600
1963-64	30	104400
1964-65	40	139200
1965-66	51	177480
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>525480</b>

(c) Expenditure on I (c) .. .. . 51.15 lakhs.

(d) Expenditure on I (d) .. .. . 12.23 lakhs.

(e) Office Establishment @ Rs. 10000/- .. .. . 35.00 lakhs.

## APPENDIX 'E'

## Details of expenditure on additional training facilities for teachers.

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	Total
1. No. of Additional teachers required ..	8675	8675	8675	8675	8725	43425
2. Facilities available at the beginning of II Five Year Plan ..	2800	2800	2800	2800	2800	14000
3. Facilities to be provided for ..	5875	5875	5875	5875	5925	29425
4. No. of schools required with an intake of 100 ..	59	59	59	59	59	295
<i>Expenditure on:—</i>						
(a) Recurring Salary and other charges @ Rs. 52400 ..	3091600	3091600	3091600	3091600	3091600	15458000
(b) Non-recurring @ Rs. 16500 ..	973500	973500	973500	973500	973500	4867500
(c) Buildings @ 150000	8850000	..	..	..	..	8850000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12915100</b>	<b>4065100</b>	<b>4065100</b>	<b>4065100</b>	<b>4065100</b>	<b>29175500</b>

## CHAPTER 22

### HEALTH.

On the basis of the average facilities available to the population of Rajasthan, it would appear that in 1959 itself, Rajasthan has already surpassed the all India average of beds and institutions per million of population that were aimed to be achieved in the year 1961. The position per million of population in respect of hospitals and dispensaries and beds in the year 1955-56 was as follows:—

	<i>India</i>	<i>Rajasthan</i>
Hospitals/Dispensaries .. . . .	26	25
Beds .. . . .	320	350

It was estimated that in 1960-61, the all India average per million of population would be as follows :—

	<i>India</i>
Hospitals/Dispensaries .. . . .	29
Beds .. . . .	360

In the year 1959, the figures for Rajasthan were as follows :—

Hospitals/Dispensaries per million of population . .	34
Beds per million of population : .. . . .	406

However, we must keep in mind the background of vast distances and the sparse population. In view of the inaccessibility of vast tracts, it becomes essential for the State to provide medical facilities in such a manner that the villagers may not have to go beyond a specified distance for availing of these facilities. From this point of view, Rajasthan has still to make up a sufficient leeway.

#### *Hospital Services.*

The objective is to establish one Primary Health Centre in every Development Block. By the end of the Second Plan period, it is expected that about 125 Primary Health Centres will be established in the Blocks. Since some of these Blocks will be pre-extension Blocks, it is estimated that about 125 Primary Health Centres will have to be opened in the remaining Blocks during the Third Plan period. In some cases, the existing dispensaries may have to be upgraded to bring to the standard prescribed for a Primary

Health Centre. It is proposed to spend an amount of Rs. 125 lakhs for this purpose.

A study of the network of hospital facilities available to the public would reveal that even after the establishment of Primary Health Centres in all Development Blocks, there would be a gap left between the Primary Health Centre and the district dispensary. It is proposed to fill up this gap by providing what may be called a Secondary Health Centre in between the Primary Health Centre and the district dispensary. The territorial unit may be the sub-divisional headquarters, though these centres will not necessarily be restricted to these headquarters. Their locations would primarily be determined by considerations of population and the distance involved. However, for purposes of calculation, it may be assumed that we desire to open as many Secondary Health Centres as there are sub-divisional headquarters. Out of the 82 sub-divisional headquarters, 26 are co-terminus with district headquarters. Out of the remaining 56, approximately 6 sub-divisional headquarters already have institutions of a reasonably advanced character. Thus, Secondary Health Centres may have to be opened at about 50 places. It is proposed to achieve this with an outlay of Rs. 75 lakhs. Making of hospital facilities of a reasonably advanced character available at these 50 places would actually involve a much higher outlay than the one proposed for this purpose. The lower outlay has been proposed in view of the policy that may, with advantage, be adopted viz.—to co-relate the phasing of the establishment of these Centres with a certain amount of public contribution available from these places. After the establishment of a few Secondary Health Centres with the help of public contribution, efforts should be made to give this achievement as wide a publicity as possible so that the people residing at other sub-divisional headquarters may be encouraged to contribute their share in order to have the same facilities established in their localities.

At the district level, it is proposed to expand the facilities available in Grade I and other district hospitals. The number of such districts would be 24 (excluding the hospitals at Bikaner and Jaipur which would be treated separately). It is proposed to increase on an average 70 beds per hospital. It may be that in some hospitals a lesser number may be provided while in others a much larger number may be necessary. Thus, the total number of beds that will have to be added to the existing strength in the Grade I and other district hospitals would be 1680 or say 1700. It is proposed that by suitable phasing, the outlay may be restricted to Rs. 75 lakhs during the Third Five Year Plan period.



*Medical Education.*

The scarcity of qualified personnel will be a limiting factor to our efforts in providing medical facilities throughout the State. Unless we ensure availability of adequate number of doctors and also other subordinate health personnel, our plans are not likely to be fulfilled in actual practice. Keeping in view the great scarcity of doctors in Rajasthan, it is proposed to start two additional Medical Colleges in the State. It is realised that the products of these institutions would be available to us only in the 4th or 5th plan when the criteria of providing medical facilities will undergo such a vast and radical change that the largest number of doctors which may be available from these institutions will also be found short of requirements. By suitable phasing of opening of the two Medical Colleges, it is proposed to restrict the expenditure on these institutions to Rs. 100 lakhs during the Third Five Year Plan period.

It is proposed to raise the intake at the Medical College, Jaipur to 150 by the end of the Second Plan period. For the new College at Bikaner, a substantial number of beds will have to be added at the Bikaner hospital. For the two teaching hospitals, it is proposed to add a total of 400 beds at a cost of Rs. 45 lakhs. It is proposed to develop post-graduate teaching and research facilities at the Medical College, Jaipur, during the Third Plan period for which a beginning may have to be made in the last year of the Second Plan itself. It is proposed to earmark an outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs for this purpose.

Further, strengthening of the hospitals at Bikaner and Jaipur would need about Rs. 30 lakhs.

The lumpsum provision required for the training facilities for the subordinate health personnel would be approximately Rs. 25 lakhs.

*Other amenities.*

The details of these facilities are as follows:—

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Outlay proposed in lakhs.</i>
1. T.B. Clinics .. .. .	15	40
2. Dental Clinics .. .. .	10	5
3. Isolation beds for T.B. patients .. .. .	500	30
4. Beds in a T.B. Sanatorium .. .. .	200	20
5. B.C.G. programme .. .. .		2
6. Trachoma project .. .. .		3
TOTAL		Rs. 100 lakhs.

*Control of communicable diseases.*

The National Malaria Eradication Programme would be continued at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs. 5 clinics are proposed to be established for the control of venereal diseases for which an outlay of Rs. 3 lakhs is proposed. A further outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for the general control of epidemics. Thus, the total outlay under this head would be Rs. 18 lakhs.

*School health.*

In the first instance it is proposed to establish 10 units under the School Health Services Scheme at a cost of Rs. 7 lakhs.

*Miscellaneous.*

The Family Planning Programme has not made much headway during the Second Plan period. The Government have, however, taken decisions to accelerate the progress under this scheme. It is proposed to spend about Rs. 15 lakhs on this programme during the Third Plan Period. The organisation of Mobile Surgical Camps has been a great success in this State. These Camps have afforded real help to a large number of rural and urban population. This effort has suffered due to absence of a permanent organisation to run this scheme. It is proposed to establish this organization on a permanent footing by providing two fully equipped permanent units for this purpose at a cost of Rs. 15 lakhs in the Third Five Year Plan period.

There has been a persistent demand from various quarters for the establishment of Maternity Health Centres. The need for providing this facility cannot be over emphasized. The non-availability of trained staff poses a problem. The limitation of resources is another restricting factor. However, it is proposed to evolve a scheme laying down certain principles which may guide acceptance of public contribution for the purpose of establishment of Maternity Health Centres. This is already under the consideration of the Government and it is hoped that a definite policy may soon be announced. It is proposed to keep a provision of Rs. 40 lakhs for opening Maternity Health Centres during the Third Plan period. Of course, the main effort will have to come from the public themselves.

It is proposed to keep a lumpsum provision of Rs. 10 lakhs for opening urban dispensaries in areas where considering the population and the distances between the locality and the main hospital, the need for such dispensaries is acutely felt. The opening of such dispensaries will also reduce the rush to the main hospitals.

As has already been pointed out before, though we have exceeded the all India average in respect of provision of beds and hospitals per million of population, there still remain large areas where medical facilities are not available within reasonable distances. It becomes essential to plan for such areas. A lumpsum provision of Rs. 40 lakhs is proposed for opening rural dispensaries in areas where, at present, the gaps are very wide. The Panchayat Samitis may meet a part of the expenditure on the establishment of such dispensaries.

A lumpsum provision of Rs. 25 lakhs is proposed for meeting expenditure on renewals and repairs of buildings. At many places, dispensaries are functioning in rented buildings which are not fit to house a dispensary. This amount can also be used for constructing buildings for such dispensaries.

The implementation of the above schemes would require ministerial staff etc. for which a lumpsum provision of Rs. 6 lakhs is proposed.

Total for Miscellaneous Schemes: Rs. 150 lakhs.

Thus a total outlay of Rs. 781 lakhs is proposed under the sector of Modern Medicine.

#### *Indigenous system of Medicine.*

The following schemes are proposed to be taken up during the Third Five Year Plan period with the details shown against each scheme:—

Name of the Scheme	Expenditure anticipated			
	Recurring	Non-recurring.	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1. To open 500 Ayurvedic/Unani Dispensaries & consolidation of the existing 100 dispensaries ..	54.70	3.30	..	58.00
2. To establish 5 Nature Cure (Arogyakendra) Panchkarma-cum-Yogik Centres .. ..	5.90	0.50	..	6.40
3. To upgrade the 5 existing 'B' Class Dispensaries into 'A' & 100 'C' Class Dispensaries into 'B' and consolidation of 'A' Class Ayurvedic Hospitals .. ..	17.00	1.25	..	18.25

1	2	3	4	5
<b>4. To upgrade Ayurvedic Colleges :—</b>				
(a) Specialised Studies in Shalya shalakyas, and Prasuti Shtri Rogo Komar Bhritya ..	7.25	2.75	..	10.00
(b) Construction of Ayurvedic College Buildings ..	..	..	15.00	15.00
(c) Purchase of rare Manuscripts and publication of Text Books .. .. .	..	2.00	..	2.00
<b>5. To train 1000 Compounders/ Nurses .. .. .</b>	<b>5.55</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>5.70</b>
<b>6. Construction of Ayurvedic Dispensaries &amp; Hospital Buildings ..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>7.35</b>	<b>7.35</b>
<b>7. Staff for implementation ..</b>	<b>5.30</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>5.80</b>
<b>8. Grants-in-Aid .. ..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2.50</b>
<b>9. Standardisation of Ayurvedic Pharmacy .. .. .</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>10.00</b>
<b>10. Research .. .. .</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>5.00</b>
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>103.70</b>	<b>16.95</b>	<b>25.35</b>	<b>146.00</b>

Thus, under the Health Sector, a total outlay of Rs. 927 lakhs (Rs. 781 lakhs for Modern Medicine plus Rs. 146 lakhs for Indigenous Medicine) is proposed.

## CHAPTER 23

### *URBAN WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES*

In Rajasthan, schemes have been sanctioned under two heads:—

- (1) Under National Water Supply and Sanitation Plan,  
and
- (2) Under Rajasthan Plan.

A statement is appended showing the particulars of these different schemes sanctioned under two heads and also the expenditure incurred on them up to 31st of March, 1959.

Schemes for 14 towns have been sanctioned under National Water Supply and Sanitation Plan. The estimated cost of these schemes is Rs. 280.46 lakhs, but due to rise in cost of labour and material, the revised cost may be about Rs. 300.76 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 14.53 lakhs was spent on these schemes during the First Plan period and the amount required to complete these schemes during the Second Plan period is, therefore, Rs. 286.23 lakhs. Against this amount, a sum of Rs. 183.19 lakhs has already been spent on these schemes up to 31st March, 1959 and it is expected that all these 14 schemes will be completed by the end of Second Plan period.

Under Rajasthan Plan, 8 schemes were carried over from the First Plan to the Second Plan period. The original estimated cost of these 8 schemes is Rs. 74.58 lakhs and revised cost may be Rs. 79.93 lakhs. Against these schemes, a sum of Rs. 31.46 lakhs was spent during the First Plan period and to complete them during the Second Plan period, a sum of Rs. 48.47 lakhs is further required. A sum of Rs. 35.95 lakhs has already been spent on these schemes during the Second Plan period and it is expected that these schemes will be completed during the Second Plan period. In fact, some of the schemes have already been completed and are in operation.

Twenty-nine schemes have been further sanctioned by the Rajasthan Government as detailed in enclosed statement. The estimated cost of these schemes is Rs. 238.72 lakhs. Against these schemes, a sum of Rs. 15.06 lakhs has been spent up to the end of 31st March, 1959. It is expected that about Rs. 60 lakhs more may

be spent on these schemes during the remaining two years of this Plan and works worth Rs. 150 lakhs will be carried over to the Third Plan period.

A statement (A) is enclosed showing the names of towns with the population for which the water-supply schemes will be completed during the Second Plan period. Such towns are 25 in number with a population of 10,24,238. Out of these, 16 towns have a population of 10,000 and above, 8 towns a population between 5,000 and 10,000 and one town having a population of less than 5,000. The total population of Rajasthan is 1,59,70,757 according to 1951 census. The total population of towns, having a population of 10,000 and above, is 20,03,114.

A statement (B) is enclosed showing the names of the towns and the population for which the works are in progress during the Second Plan period and which will be carried over to the Third Plan to be completed during the first 2 years of the Third Plan. Such towns are 19 in number with a total population of 4,13,254. Out of these 19 towns, there are 14 towns with a population of 10,000 and above and 5 towns with a population between 5,000 and 10,000. Thus on completion of these works in progress it will be possible to supply potable and protected water to the urban population of 14.37 lakhs. If arrangements are made to take up new water supply schemes during the Third Plan for a population of about 7,00,000 people at an estimated cost of nearly Rs. 250 lakhs, it will be possible to cover all the towns with a population of 10,000 and above during the Third Plan period. Thus, a provision of Rs. 400 lakhs will be required to achieve this target during the Third Plan period. The break-up is as follows:—

(a) For completing works in progress .. .. .	Rs. 150 lakhs.
(b) For taking up new water supply schemes to cover all the towns with a population of 10,000 and above .. .. .	Rs. 250 lakhs.
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>Rs. 400 lakhs.</b>

In order to cover the towns having a population between 8,000 and 10,000 persons, a further sum of Rs. 60 lakhs would be required. However, in view of limited resources it may not be possible to take up the schemes in all the towns of the categories mentioned above during the Third Five Year Plan period. The towns having larger population will be taken up first. If some other towns are keen on having a water supply scheme, certain amount of contribution would be expected from such Local Bodies. It is through this policy and also by suitable phasing the programme that

the expenditure during the Third Five Year Plan period is proposed to be restricted to Rs. 350 lakhs.

#### DRAINAGE SCHEMES (URBAN)

So far it has not been possible to take up any drainage scheme in Rajasthan. At present, only two towns of Jaipur and Jodhpur have under-ground drainage system in parts of the towns. On completion of Water Supply Schemes, it will become essential to take up drainage schemes. A Drainage Project Division has been sanctioned by the Rajasthan Government and the task of preparation of projects for towns having a population of 50,000 and above has been taken in hand. There are 8 such towns according to 1951 census and a sum of about Rs. 670 lakhs will be required to complete the drainage project for these towns. It is proposed to have at least surface drainage schemes for all the District headquarters irrespective of the population. By suitable phasing of the programme, the expenditure during the Third Plan period will be restricted to 2 crores of rupees.

In addition to these outlays, a provision of Rs. 15 lakhs will be made for Tools and Plants and Rs. 20 lakhs for recruitment of necessary staff and training of old staff.

Thus in Urban Water Supply Sector including Drainage, the total requirement of funds will be as follows:—

(1) Urban Water Supply Schemes	..	..	..	Rs. 350 lakhs.
(2) Drainage Scheme	..	..	..	Rs. 200 lakhs.
(3) Tools & Plants and personnel	..	..	..	Rs. 35 lakhs.
			TOTAL	Rs. 585 lakhs.

#### RURAL WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES

Level of development to be achieved by the end of Second Plan.

According to 1951 census, the total rural population of Rajasthan is 130.16 thousand. There are about 31,757 villages with a population of 5,000 or less and 84 villages with a population between 5,000 and 8,000. During the Second Plan period, a sum of Rs. 190 lakhs has been provided for Rural Water Supply works and it is expected that the entire amount will be spent up to the end of the Second Plan period.

The following works have been executed through the Water Board during the years mentioned below:—

## 1955-56

<i>Name of works</i>	<i>Number of works started.</i>	<i>Number of works completed.</i>	<i>Number of works nearly completed.</i>
1. Construction of new wells ..	144	106	8
2. Repairs to old wells .. ..	1776	1692	84
3. Construction of new kunds ..	7	6	1
4. Repairs to old kunds .. ..	28	23	3
5. Conversion of step wells into sanitary wells .. .. .	97	89	8
	2052	1916	104

## 1956-57

1. Construction of new wells ..	325	150	175
2. Repairs to old wells .. ..	2605	1400	1205
3. Construction of new kunds ..	21	8	13
4. Repairs to old kunds .. ..	65	35	30
5. Conversion of step wells into sanitary wells .. . . .	185	111	75
	3201	1704	1498

Now the works are being executed through the Collectors and B.D.Os., and full particulars have not been received as regards the number of works undertaken by them.

The objectives in this Sector are clear. We aim at providing at least one sanitary well in each village. It should be our effort to provide one such well for a unit of 400 persons in each village. This would involve conversion of step wells into sanitary wells and making a sanitary well in villages where no well exists and where there is possibility of finding sweet underground water. There are areas, particularly in the desert Zone, where underground sweet water is not available in many villages and where, at present, water is being brought from a distance of a few miles. In such villages, "tankas" and "kunds" will have to be constructed to store rain-water. It is appreciated that this will not permanently solve the difficulty because it is in these areas that rainfall is extremely scanty and erratic. At places of acute hardship, therefore, the possibility of bringing water through a pipe-line from a neighbouring



source of sufficient water-supply will have to be explored. Simultaneously, with the efforts in this direction, we should think of providing piped water-supply to villages having a population between 2,500 to 8,000 persons where water-table is more than 100' deep. It is, however, obvious that in a scheme of priorities a lower place will be assigned to piped-water supply scheme as compared to the scheme of providing water to those villages where no source of sweet water exists.

The total requirements of funds for Rural Water Supply Schemes of Rajasthan will be as follows:—

(a) For providing piped water supply including erection of Wind Mills, installation of pumping sets etc. to cover villages having population of 2,500 and above or in villages where scarcity conditions prevail .. ..	Rs. 600 lakhs.
(b) Construction of new wells, converting step wells into sanitary wells, repairs to old wells, construction of tanks and tankas to collect rain water etc. so as to provide source of potable water supply within a reasonable distance .. .. .	Rs. 400 lakhs.
TOTAL ..	<u>Rs.1,000 lakhs.</u>

It is proposed to phase this expenditure over a period of ten years. A sum of Rs. 400 lakhs will be provided during the Third Plan period.

In order to implement the schemes under Urban Water Supply Sector and Rural Water Supply Sector and to operate the works after construction, it is proposed to establish a Local Self Engineering Service.

## STATEMENT (A)

List of Towns where water supply schemes will be completed during Second Five Year Plan

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the town</i>	<i>Population</i>
1	Jaipur .. .. .	2,91,000
2	Jodhpur .. .. .	1,80,717
3	Udaipur .. .. .	89,621
4	Kota .. .. .	65,107
5	Kishangarh .. .. .	25,696
6	Karanpur .. .. .	8,385
7	Raisinghnagar .. .. .	5,101
8	Sangaria Mandi .. .. .	3,879
9	Bharatpur .. .. .	37,321
10	Tonk .. .. .	42,833
11	Mandawa .. .. .	8,192
12	Bundi .. .. .	22,697
13	Bhilwara .. .. .	29,668
14	Jhalawar .. .. .	13,186
15	Jhalrapatan .. .. .	6,967
16	Ganganagar .. .. .	36,437
17	Bhadra .. .. .	6,708
18	Balotra .. .. .	9,837
19	Pali .. .. .	24,100
20	Alwar .. .. .	57,868
21	Pratapgarh .. .. .	14,568
22	Dungarpur .. .. .	9,814
23	Nathdwara .. .. .	12,341
24	Banswara .. .. .	15,558
25	Hanumangarh .. .. .	6,837
		10,24,238

(a) Number of towns having population 10,000 and above = 16.

(b) Number of towns having population more than 5,000 and less than 10,000 = 8.

(c) Number of towns having population less than 5,000 = 1.

## STATEMENT (B)

List of towns where water supply Scheme will be completed during Third  
Five Year Plan

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Town</i>	<i>Population</i>
1	Bhinmal .. .. .	9,054
2	Chotisadri .. .. .	6,974
3	Taranagar .. .. .	10,041
4	Nimbahera .. .. .	10,585
5	Nagaur .. .. .	19,588
6	Barmer .. .. .	20,812
7	Pali .. .. .	24,100
8	Jalore .. .. .	9,387
9	Sirohi .. .. .	11,956
10	Mount Abu .. .. .	15,000
11	Abu Road .. .. .	10,601
12	Sikar .. .. .	44,140
13	Jhunjhunu .. .. .	20,637
14	Sawaimadhopur .. .. .	11,417
15	Rajgarh .. .. .	9,485
16	Churu .. .. .	40,047
17	Bikaner .. .. .	1,17,113
18	Jaisalmer .. .. .	8,026
19	Sambhar .. .. .	14,301
		4,13,254

(a) Number of towns having population 10,000 and above—14.

(b) Number of towns having population more than 5,000 and less than 10,000—5

## APPENDIX

## Rajasthan Second Five Year Plan

## Statement of works

S. No.	Name of work for Suppl Scheme.	Original estimated cost.	Probable Revised estimated cost.	Expenditure in Ist. Five Year Plan upto 31-3-56	Further amount required to complete the works.	Expenditure 1956-57.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>PART 'A'. I. Works sanctioned by the Ministry of Health Government of India</b>						
1.	Jaipur ..	94,71,000	1,00,00,000	1,04,338	98,95,662	5,39,160
2.	Jodhpur ..	74,00,000	80,00,000	44,854	79,55,146	8,12,278
3.	Kotah ..	18,18,600	20,15,000	2,12,007	18,02,993	3,26,325
4.	Kishangarh ..	9,01,000	10,00,000	45,808	9,54,194	1,91,322
5.	Karanpur ..	5,78,000	5,78,000	13,979	5,64,021	90,417
6.	Raisinghnagar ..	4,48,000	4,60,000	294	4,59,703	1,21,962
7.	Sangaria Mand ..	4,17,000	4,47,000	42,534	4,04,466	92,997
8.	Bharatpur ..	16,00,000	18,00,000	5,00,676	12,99,324	2,91,289
9.	Tonk ..	14,26,000	14,26,000	1,09,724	13,16,276	4,29,056
10.	Mandawa ..	3,62,000	4,00,000	316	3,99,682	38,208
11.	Bundi ..	7,00,000	7,00,000	96,233	6,03,767	1,19,412
12.	Bhilwara ..	18,19,000	20,00,000	2,34,322	17,65,678	5,39,844
13.	Jhalawar ..	7,15,000	8,50,000	48,201	8,01,799	1,25,058
14.	Jhalrapata ..	3,61,000	4,00,000	170	3,99,830	90,498
TOTAL ..		280,46,600	3,00,76,000	14,53,454	2,86,22,546	38,17,826
<b>PART 'B'. II. Works sanctioned by the Rajasthan Government in its own Plan</b>						
1.	Ganganagar ..	13,00,000	15,50,000	4,19,160	11,30,840	6,12,079
2.	Bahadra ..	1,22,500	1,22,500	97,902	24,598	3,749
3.	Balotra ..	2,41,000	2,60,000	94,452	1,65,548	11,265
4.	Pali ..	2,36,350	2,68,000	1,92,734	75,266	11,097
5.	Alwar ..	14,50,000	15,03,269	12,87,489	2,15,780	2,03,697
6.	Udaipur ..	33,00,000	33,00,000	10,04,901	22,95,099	8,62,433
7.	Partapgar ..	5,11,000	6,50,000	5,670	6,44,330	15,480
8.	Dungarpur ..	2,95,440	3,40,000	44,656	2,95,344	81,367
TOTAL ..		74,58,290	79,93,769	31,46,964	48,46,805	18,01,117
<b>PART 'C'. Schemes sanctioned during II<sup>nd</sup> Plan period.</b>						
1.	Nathdwara ..	4,85,000	5,50,000	..	5,50,000	..
2.	Banswara ..	7,00,000	8,00,000	..	8,00,000	..
3.	Hanumangarh ..	1,71,900	1,71,900	..	1,71,900	..
4.	Bhinmal ..	5,19,200	5,70,000	..	5,70,000	..
5.	Choti Sadr ..	4,00,000	4,00,000	..	4,00,000	..
6.	Taranagar ..	2,77,900	2,77,900	..	2,77,900	..
7.	Nimbahera ..	6,68,000	6,68,000	..	6,68,000	..
8.	Nagaur ..	10,00,000	10,00,000	..	10,00,000	..
9.	Barmer ..	10,50,000	10,50,000	..	10,50,000	..
10.	Jalore ..	8,00,000	8,00,000	..	8,00,000	..
11.	Pali ..	10,86,000	10,86,000	..	10,86,000	..
12.	Sirohi ..	10,00,000	10,00,000	..	10,00,000	..
13.	Mt. Abu ..	3,76,000	3,76,000	..	3,76,000	..
14.	Abu Road ..	7,01,000	7,01,000	..	7,01,000	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15. Sikar .. ..		18,00,000	18,00,000	..	18,00,000	..
16. Jhunjhunu .. ..		9,00,000	9,00,000	..	9,00,000	..
17. Sawaimadhopur .. ..		8,00,000	8,00,000	..	8,00,000	..
18. Sambhar .. ..		7,00,000	7,00,000	..	7,00,000	..
19. Rajgarh .. ..		8,00,000	8,00,000	..	8,00,000	..
20. Churu .. ..		19,00,000	19,00,000	..	19,00,000	..
21. Bikaner .. ..		37,00,000	37,00,000	..	37,00,000	..
22. Thermal Station Jodhpur .. ..		6,00,000	6,00,000	..	6,00,000	..
23. Jaisalmer W. S. .. ..		85,000	85,000	..	85,000	..
24. Pipe Line Navlone Factory Kotah .. ..		77,520	77,520	..	77,520	..
25. Nohar .. ..		5,00,000	5,00,000	..	5,00,000	..
26. Sardarshar .. ..		9,00,000	9,00,000	..	9,00,000	..
27. Rajgarh (Churu) .. ..		5,00,000	5,00,000	..	5,00,000	..
28. Toda Raisingh .. ..		7,50,000	7,50,000	..	7,50,000	..
29. Hindaun Gandanala .. ..		1,25,000	1,25,000	..	1,25,000	..
30. Drainage/Motors .. ..		..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..		8,88,72,520	2,40,88,320	..	2,40,88,320	..
TOTAL B & C. ..		3,13,30,810	3,20,82,089	31,46,964	2,89,35,125	18,01,117

**PART 'D'.—Ajmer District Schemes**

1. Ajmer .. ..		17,00,000	17,00,000	..	17,00,000	..
2. Beawer .. ..		4,50,000	4,50,000	..	4,50,000	..
3. Bijainager .. ..		2,25,000	2,25,000	..	2,25,000	..
4. Kekri .. ..		1,50,000	1,50,000	..	1,50,000	..
5. Deoli .. ..		1,75,000	1,75,000	..	1,75,000	..
6. Pushker .. ..		4,97,000	4,97,000	..	4,97,000	..
7. Drainage at Ajmer .. ..		5,00,000	5,00,000	..	5,00,000	..
8. -do- Beawer .. ..		95,000	95,000	..	95,000	..
9. -do- Pushker .. ..		25,000	25,000	..	25,000	..
TOTAL 'D' ..		38,17,000	38,17,000	..	38,17,000	..
TOTAL B, C & D. ..		3,51,47,810	3,58,99,089	31,46,964	3,27,52,125	18,01,117
TOTAL A, B, C & D. ..		6,31,94,410	6,59,75,089	46,00,418	6,13,74,671	56,18,943

*Rural Water Supply Scheme.*

Wells	}	..	1,95,00,000	1,95,00,000	25,00,000	1,70,00,000	30,90,000
Pipes							
Establishment							

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
..	922	922	922	1,00,000	45,000	3,00,000	
..	..	..	..	1,00,000	27,000	3,00,000	
..	..	..	..	50,000	6,000	75,000	
..	..	..	..	75,000	35,000	2,60,000	
..	..	..	..	75,000	20,000	1,00,000	
..	3,427	3,427	3,427	1,00,000	80,000	2,00,000	
..	3,37,279	3,37,279	3,37,279	8,00,000	16,00,000	9,25,000	
..	2,50,029	2,50,029	2,50,029	3,50,000	3,00,000	19,000	
..	20,406	20,406	20,406	..	50,000	14,600	
..	41,621	41,621	41,621	27,000	27,000	..	
..	..	..	..	..	70,000	1,00,000	
..	..	..	..	..	50,000	1,50,000	
..	..	..	..	..	39,000	1,00,000	
..	..	..	..	..	70,000	1,56,000	
..	..	..	..	..	25,000	1,00,000	
..	..	..	..	25,000	75,000	..	
2,95,594	12,40,613	15,06,207	15,06,207	30,00,000	28,40,000	45,04,000	
14,37,505	18,63,215	51,01,837	82,48,801	34,52,000	43,00,000	47,54,000	
..	..	..	..	1,00,000	20,000	20,000	
..	..	..	..	1,50,000	1,50,000	50,000	
..	..	..	..	50,000	10,000	50,000	
..	..	..	..	50,000	..	50,000	
1,005	65,000	66,005	66,005	1,00,000	1,08,000	1,000	
..	..	..	..	50,000	20,000	50,000	
..	..	..	..	50,000	20,000	..	
..	..	..	..	50,000	70,000	25,000	
..	10,002	10,002	10,002	..	15,000	..	
1,005	75,002	76,007	76,007	5,75,000	4,13,000	2,46,000	
14,38,510	19,33,217	51,77,844	83,24,808	40,27,000	47,13,000	50,00,000	
70,20,196	1,08,43,479	2,34,88,618	2,80,89,036	80,27,000	97,76,000	75,32,000	
7,01,000	27,75,803	65,66,803	90,66,803	50,00,000			
				8,70,000			
				1,30,000			
				60,00,000	60,00,000	80,00,000	

## CHAPTER 24

### HOUSING

#### *Industrial housing.*

For the completion of tenements that will be in hand at the end of the Second Plan period and for new construction, particularly at Jaipur and Kotah, a sum of Rs. 2.5 crores is proposed. The intention is that substantial effort should come forth from private employers and that the Government should go in for construction only if Industrial Co-operative Housing Societies or the private employers are not forthcoming. The allocation proposed is exclusively for Government construction, while assistance as loans and grants to private employers would come from the Centre. It is felt that in view of the experience gained in the Second Plan period, the State would not require more than Rs. 2.5 crores for Government construction.

#### *Low Income Group Housing.*

This scheme has by far evoked the maximum enthusiasm. In Rajasthan particularly, this scheme by itself can very substantially meet the shortages in urban housing. The intention is to intensify and make this scheme broad-based. At present, the scheme is mostly operating at the District Headquarters towns. In the Third Plan period, it should be possible to advance these loans for construction of houses in every town with a population of 8,000 or more. Very substantial demand should be generated but only Rs. 7 crores are proposed under this scheme in view of the limitation of resources. Urban housing schemes have a special bearing in as much as, in the absence of heavy industrialisation, jobs in urban areas will be principally created under the construction programme.

#### *Rural Housing.*

The intention is to step up work under Rural Housing considerably. The solution mainly rests in completely re-modelling existing villages and existing houses. In the Third Plan period, Rajasthan will have 232 Development Blocks co-terminus with an identical number of Panchayat Samities. Re-modelling is to be undertaken in villages which accept the programme. It is proposed to keep an allocation of Rs. 5 crores during the Third Five Year Plan period for Rural housing in areas other than the area coming under the Rajasthan Canal.

Substantial work under this programme will also have to be done in the Rajasthan Canal area where colonisers will be required to settle in well-planned villages. With a total irrigation of about 3.5 lakh acres in the Third Plan period in this area, it is estimated that approximately 12,000 agricultural families will be colonised in the tract. Even if it is assumed that loan credit would be required only for 80% of them, loan will be required for approximately 9,600 houses. Thus, Rs. 2 crores would be required for Rural Housing programme in Rajasthan Canal area. Houses in this area will cost more. Thus the total amount required for Rural Housing would be Rs. 7 crores.

#### *Slum Clearance and Sweepers Housing.*

Under Slum clearance and Sweepers housing scheme it is proposed to spend Rs. 1 crore. It is assumed that matching contribution will be forthcoming from the municipalities concerned.

#### *Middle Income Group Housing.*

This scheme is proposed to be expanded and intensified through loans from the Life Insurance Corporation. In the absence of any detailed housing survey, it is difficult to assess the optimum demand. It would, however, be easy to advance at least Rs. 50 lakhs every year in the period of the Third Plan. Thus, approximately Rs. 2.5 crores would be required under the Middle Income Group Housing scheme. As in the Second Plan, this outlay will be over and above the State Plan ceiling.

#### *Land Acquisition and Development Scheme.*

This scheme has recently been introduced by the Government of India. A decision has not yet been taken as to whether this scheme would be made applicable to all the States. However, it is expected that it would be made applicable throughout the country. This scheme envisages loan financing to the State Governments who may like to acquire and develop land in congested areas, either themselves or through the agency of the local bodies, with the idea of removing congestion in the cities and developing a composite township on the periphery of fast growing towns. The intention of this scheme is to make developed plots available to prospective builders on nominal cost worked out on "no profit no loss basis". The composite township would involve allotment of plots for commercial purposes also. Such plots will be auctioned and the profits therefrom will be utilised to bring down the cost of the plots earmarked for construction for the



Low Income Group persons. It is proposed to utilise a sum of Rs. 1 crore for this purpose through the agency of local bodies or in special cases by the State Government itself

*Rental Housing Scheme:*

This scheme was introduced in the year 1958-59 and Rajasthan took advantage of the scheme and utilised the entire allocation which was placed at its disposal. The scheme envisages loan financing by the Life Insurance Corporation. The houses are to be built for Government servants and let out on rental basis. In Rajasthan, the Government in the General Administration Department has worked out tentative proposals for construction of houses for its employees. This programme will be phased over a number of years and will form a part of a definite housing programme to be undertaken by the Government. The Government would be able to utilise an amount of Rs. 1 crore during the Third Plan period which may be made available through the Life Insurance Corporation. This amount will be over and above the State Plan ceiling for the Third Five Year Plan. The programme of construction by the Government involves a much larger outlay but only an amount of Rs. 1 crore is proposed to be taken on loan from the Life Insurance Corporation.

*Conclusion.*

Thus for the Housing programme, the following outlay are proposed:—

(1) Industrial Housing Scheme .. .. .	Rs. 2.5 crores
(2) Low Income Group Housing Scheme .. .. .	Rs. 7.0 crores
(3) Rural Housing Scheme .. .. .	Rs. 7.0 crores
(4) Slum Clearance and Sweepers Housing Scheme .. .. .	Rs. 1.0 crores
(5) Land Acquisition and Development Scheme .. .. .	Rs. 1.0 crores
(6) Middle Income Group Housing Scheme .. .. .	Rs. 2.5 crores
(7) Rental Housing Scheme .. .. .	Rs. 1.0 crores
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>Rs. 22.0 crores</b>

Out of this total outlay of Rs. 22 crores, a sum of Rs. 4.5 crores—in respect of Land Acquisition and Development Scheme, Middle Income Group Housing Scheme and Rental Housing Scheme, will be over and above the State Plan ceiling. Thus the outlay on this sector in the State Plan will be of an order of Rs. 17.5 crores.

## CHAPTER 25

### SOCIAL WELFARE AND WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

#### *Welfare of Backward Classes.*

The intention under this programme is to intensify the programme already in hand. Considerable work will have been done under the Tribal Welfare programme in the Districts of Dungarpur and Banswara by the end of the Second Plan period. It is further hoped that the construction of the Udaipur-Himatnagar railway link, the electrification of the tract through power which may be available from Mahi project, intensification in the mining works in Dungarpur and Banswara districts and the virtual abolition of shifting cultivation by elaborate irrigation projects, even if they do not yield adequate financial return, will further advance the welfare of the Tribal population living in this area. The programme for the Ex-Criminal Tribes and for Harijans will also be intensified. It is proposed to spend about Rs. 236 lakhs on the programme for Scheduled Tribes. The tentative break-up of this outlay will be as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Name of scheme</i>	<i>Outlay proposed</i>
1 Education Development .. .. .	62.50
2 Economic uplift .. .. .	100.50
3 Communication .. .. .	15.00
4 Medical and Health .. .. .	12.50
5 Drinking water wells .. .. .	10.00
6 Housing .. .. .	20.00
7 Miscellaneous .. .. .	15.50
<b>TOTAL</b> ..	<b>236.00</b>

It is proposed to spend an amount of Rs. 118 lakhs on programmes for Scheduled Castes. The break-up of this outlay is as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Name of the scheme</i>						<i>Outlay proposed</i>
1	Education	..	..	..	..	50.50
2	Economic uplift	..	..	..	..	10.00
3	Medical and Health	..	..	..	..	1.25
4	Drinking water wells	..	..	..	..	25.00
5	Housing	..	..	..	..	20.00
6	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	11.25
TOTAL						118.00

It is proposed to spend Rs. 21 lakhs on programme for De-notified Tribes. The break-up is as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Name of the scheme</i>						<i>Outlay proposed</i>
1	Education	..	..	..	..	10.50
2	Economic uplift	..	..	..	..	2.00
3	Medical and Health	..	..	..	..	1.75
4	Housing	..	..	..	..	5.50
5	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	1.25
TOTAL						21.00

It is proposed to spend Rs. 25 lakhs as follows on programme for other Backward Classes:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Name of the scheme</i>						<i>Outlay proposed</i>
1	Education	..	..	..	..	13.00
2	Economic uplift	..	..	..	..	6.00
3	Housing	..	..	..	..	5.00
4	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	1.00
TOTAL						25.00

### *Social Welfare.*

Under this programme it is intended to intensify the programme in hand as well as to initiate new programme in certain directions during the Third Five Year Plan. In the Second Plan, there were only two schemes under which this programme was undertaken—namely—(1) Extension projects and (2) Social and Moral Hygiene.

During the Third Plan period, it is proposed to initiate the schemes of Child Welfare, Women Welfare, Youth Welfare and special schemes for the Handicapped, the aged and the infirm. It is also expected that there will be much greater participation in the schemes falling under the programme of Rajasthan State Social Welfare Advisory Board.

It is proposed to spend an amount of Rs. 2 crores on these schemes during the Third Plan period. Under the Child Welfare scheme, Home for orphans and destitute children will also be started. Child Guidance Clinics, Ba Bhawans and Balwadies will also be established. It is proposed to incur an expenditure of about Rs. 20 lakhs on these schemes. This is on the assumption that these schemes will be Centrally sponsored and 50% of the expenditure will be borne by the Government of India.

Under Women's Welfare programme, it is proposed to start a pilot project and also a few Service Homes. A scheme of distribution of Sewing Machines to widows is also proposed to be taken up. An expenditure of Rs. 15 lakhs is expected under this programme on the same assumption—namely—that 50% of the expenditure will be borne by the Government of India.

Under the Social Defence programme, establishment of Certified Schools, starting probation services, after-care homes, district shelters, remand home, homes and workshops for rehabilitation of beggars, fondling homes and foster care centres will be taken up. The State share on these schemes will amount to about Rs. 20 lakhs.

Under the Youth Welfare programme, items like vocational guidance centres, Service Homes, Gymnasiums, play grounds, etc., will be taken up involving an outlay of Rs. 12 lakhs (State's share only).

An outlay of about Rs. 13 lakhs will be necessary for programmes of training, publicity, Administration and Co-ordination.

Under the programme for the Handicapped, the aged and the infirm, it is proposed to establish schools for the Blind as well as vocational training centres for the Blind. Schools for the deaf and

the dumb and training centres for these persons are also envisaged. Homes for the mentally handicapped and retarded persons as well as for the aged and the infirm are proposed to be established. An outlay of Rs. 26 lakhs is envisaged for this programme.

Under the programme initiated by the Rajasthan State Social Welfare Advisory Board, participation is envisaged under Child Welfare schemes of Holiday Homes and the scheme of grant-in-aid to voluntary institutions. Women Welfare schemes would include establishment of workingwomen's hostels, initiating schemes of condensed courses and training-cum-production centres in the Welfare Extension projects. It is proposed to open a large number of welfare Extension projects. Provision would also be necessary for grants-in-aid to Women's Welfare Institutions. A provision of Rs. 94 lakhs is envisaged for participation in the above mentioned schemes.

Thus the total outlay under the Social Welfare sector would be Rs. 2 crores.

In all, a total provision of Rs. 6 crores (Rs. 4 crores for Welfare of Backward Classes and Rs. 2 crores for Social Welfare schemes) would be necessary.

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## CHAPTER 26

### MISCELLANEOUS

Apart from detailed investments proposed in sectors dealt with earlier, outlays would be required in the following sectors:—

- (1) Labour Welfare.
- (2) Public Relations.
- (3) Statistics.
- (4) Development of Mandies.
- (5) Tourism.

(i) *Labour Welfare*.—As against the outlay of approximately Rs. 40 lakhs in the Second Plan period, it is proposed to provide Rs. 1.2 crores in the Third Plan period. It is estimated that this would cover welfare activities of the increased labour strength in the State. Craftsman training has been provided for fully under technical education and will not, in future, be shown against the provision for the Labour Sector.

(ii) *Public Relations*.—For publicity, it is proposed to provide Rs. 1 crore for the intensification of the existing programme.

(iii) *Statistics*.—For Statistics, it is proposed to provide Rs. 50 lakhs for the whole State. This provision is proposed to cover the expenditure on the Directorate of Economics and Statistics and also the spill-over of expenditure on the Directorate of Economic and Industrial Survey. In the Third Plan period, Rajasthan Government should participate in the National Sample Survey rounds. This would cost approximately Rs. 3 lakhs a year. The proposed outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs will cover all this.

(iv) *Mandies*.—For the Development of Mandies, it is proposed to spend Rs. 1.5 crores as against Rs. 50 lakhs in the Second Plan period. Mandies would come up in the Bhakra, Chambal and Rajasthan Canal commands.

(v) *Tourism*.—For Tourism it is proposed to spend Rs. 30 lakhs for the development of inland and foreign tourism. Thus, the total outlay for the miscellaneous sector would be of the order of Rs. 4.5 crores.

## CHAPTER 27

### BREAKDOWN OF PLAN OUTLAYS

The net result of the outlays proposed is brought out below:—

<i>Head of Development</i>	<i>Outlay proposed (Rs's. in crores)</i>
1	2
<b>I. Agriculture and Community Development :—</b>	
Agriculture .. .. .	10.880
Minor Irrigation .. .. .	3.000
Soil Conservation .. .. .	1.200
Animal Husbandry .. .. .	8.005
Dairying and Milk Supply .. .. .	0.775
Fisheries .. .. .	0.200
Co-operation .. .. .	5.000
Forests .. .. .	2.883
Consolidation of Holdings .. .. .	1.200
 Democratic Decentralisation:—	
(a) Panchayat .. .. .	3.00
(b) Shadow Blocks .. .. .	<u>0.73</u>
.. .. .	3.733
Urban Community Development .. .. .	1.000
Community Development .. .. .	14.000
<b>TOTAL (I) ..</b>	<b>51.766</b>
 <i>Irrigation and Power :—</i>	
Irrigation .. .. .	32.000
Power .. .. .	55.000
<b>TOTAL (II) ..</b>	<b>87.000</b>
 <i>Industries and Mining :—</i>	
Industries .. .. .	10.000
Mines .. .. .	1.000
<b>TOTAL (III) ..</b>	<b>11.000</b>

1	2
<i>V. Transport and Communications :—</i>	
Roads .. .. .	30.00
Nationalised Transport .. .. .	5.00
Tourism .. .. .	0.30
<b>TOTAL (IV) ..</b>	<b>35.30</b>
<i>V. Social Services:—</i>	
Education .. .. .	47.50
Medical .. .. .	7.81
Indigenous System of Medicine .. .. .	1.46
Urban Water Supply .. .. .	5.85
Rural Water Supply .. .. .	4.00
Low Income Group Housing .. .. .	7.00
Industrial Housing .. .. .	2.50
Rural Housing .. .. .	7.00
Slum Clearance .. .. .	1.00
Welfare of Backward Classes .. .. .	4.00
Social Welfare .. .. .	2.00
Labour and Labour Welfare .. .. .	1.20
<b>TOTAL (V) ..</b>	<b>91.32</b>
<i>VI. Miscellaneous:—</i>	
Statistics .. .. .	0.50
Publicity .. .. .	1.00
Mandies .. .. .	1.50
<b>TOTAL (VI) ..</b>	<b>3.00</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL (I TO VI) ..</b>	<b>279.38</b>

Against these outlays, the Central assistance estimated to be received from the Government of India is shown in the table below:—

<i>Head of Development</i>	<i>Outlay proposed (Rs. in crores)</i>	<i>Estimated Central Assistance (Rs. in crores)</i>
1	2	3
Agriculture, Minor Irrigation and Soil Conservation ..	15.00	11.50
Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Milk Supply and Fisheries .. .. .	9.00	4.00
Co-operation .. .. .	5.00	2.00
Forests .. .. .	2.83	0.94



1	2	3
Consolidation of Holdings .. .. .	1.20	0.30
Panchayat .. .. .	3.00	1.50
Shadow Blocks .. .. .	0.73	..
Urban Community Development .. .. .	1.00	..
Community Development .. .. .	14.00	10.20
Irrigation .. .. .	32.00	28.00
Power .. .. .	55.00	46.00
Industries .. .. .	10.00	2.50
Mines .. .. .	1.00	..
Roads .. .. .	30.00	..
Nationalised Transport .. .. .	5.00	..
Tourism .. .. .	0.30	..
Education .. .. .	47.50	33.00
Health .. .. .	19.12	11.00
Housing .. .. .	17.50	17.50
Welfare of Backward Classes .. .. .	4.00	2.00
Social Welfare .. .. .	2.00	..
Labour and Labour Welfare .. .. .	1.20	..
Miscellaneous .. .. .	3.00	0.75
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>279.38</b>	<b>171.19</b>

The net position, therefore, is that against the proposed outlay of Rs. 279.38 crores, the State Government hopes to contribute Rs. 93 crores. The Central Assistance works out to Rs. 171.19 crores. Thus, at present, visible resources, if Central Assistance materialises as assumed, amount to Rs. 264.19 crores revealing a likely deficit of Rs. 15.19 crores. It needs to be mentioned that no credit has been taken for receipts on account of the Miscellaneous Development Fund from which hitherto some irrigation, power and roads projects were financed.

On the other hand, if the Central Assistance is made available in the ratio of 1:2, as has been the practice in the Second Plan period, there will be no gap between the visible resources and the proposed outlay.

The outlay proposed above is exclusive of the amount required for construction of Rajasthan Canal Project.

