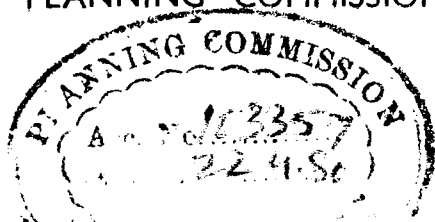


ANNUAL PLAN 1979-80

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PLANNING COMMISSION



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Annual Plan 1979-80

THE Five Year Plan 1978-83 has got off to a good start. The performance of the economy in 1978-79 was on the whole satisfactory. Price stability was maintained and the Gross Domestic Product, which had grown at 7.25 per cent in 1977-78, rose by 4.46 per cent in 1978-79. The lower growth rate in 1978-79 reflected the fact that value added in agriculture, having increased 10.77 per cent in the previous year, had necessarily to show a smaller growth (3.1 per cent) in 1978-79. The growth of manufacturing industry improved from 3.65 per cent to 7.3 per cent and power generation from 3.7 per cent to 8.5 per cent. Foodgrains output reached a record level of 130.50 million tonnes, despite the losses due to widespread floods (which also affected coal production and railway movements). Gross domestic savings during the year are estimated to have increased by 6.5 per cent, which would imply a ratio of 23.2 per cent of Savings to the Gross National Product. The increase in aggregate household savings of around 8.2 per cent was particularly encouraging. Although information about the performance of the public sector of the Plan in 1978-79 is still incomplete, it is estimated that there was a shortfall of less than Rs. 400 crores in the planned aggregate outlay of Rs. 11,650 crores. The current account deficit in the balance of payments increased from Rs. 2 crores in 1977-78 to Rs. 737 crores in 1978-79 partly as a result of a greatly liberalised import policy. The foreign exchange reserves in 1978-79 stood at Rs. 5051 crores which included a build up of Rs. 551 crores which was about a third of the build up in the previous year. Employment is estimated to have grown by 3.4 per cent in 1978-79 in the organised sector. This rate of growth is substantially higher than in recent years. In the economy as a whole, too, employment is likely to have grown by 3.15 per cent, which exceeds the rate of growth of the labour force of about 2 per cent.

2. With the endorsement by the National Development Council in March 1978 of the objectives, priorities and development strategy outlined in the Draft Five Year Plan, both Central and State Plans have been progressively restructured towards achievement of the national goals of employment creation and poverty alleviation. The new development strategy is operating, so far as investment priorities are concerned, through the allocation of additional resources to irrigation and command area development, agriculture (including animal husbandry, forestry and subsidiary income-generating activities), accelerated rural development and an integrated programme for the supply of the basic needs of the poor (with special emphasis on drinking

water supplies, health care, and elementary and adult education). Major new national programmes were launched in 1978-79 aimed at the training of community health workers to provide elementary health care for all, and reducing the extent of adult illiteracy by half, both to be achieved within the plan period. Expansion of power generation and transmission programmes have been given high priority which will provide adequate energy potential to meet the demand in full while some marginal shortages in peaking requirements might continue in some pockets at the end of the current Plan period.

3. The public sector outlays which enjoy the highest priority in the new Plan are included in the Plans of States and Union Territories. To enable the outlays in the States' five year plans to be determined finally, it was necessary that the allocation of resources between the Centre and the States should be fully determined for the period 1978-83. This has now been done, partly by the Seventh Finance Commission, which reported in October 1978, and partly by the National Development Council. After detailed consideration of all the issues involved, the National Development Council determined the allocation of plan resources between the Centre and the States as a whole, and the distribution of Central Plan assistance between the States, in February, 1979. The States' Five Year Plans have been finalised. The Annual Plans of the States for 1979-80 have been drawn up in consonance with the resource allocations determined by the National Development Council.

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4. Till the Fifth Plan, the annual planning exercise was confined to the determination of development outlays in the public sector—both Central and State—and the fixation of certain physical targets related to these outlays. Since 1978-79 the Commission has tried to widen the scope of the Annual Plan to take a view of the development of the national economy as a whole, so that it becomes an annual segment of the five year plan. This effort has been further expanded in preparing the Annual Plan for 1979-80, which includes projections of savings and investment in both the private and the public sectors, estimated growth rates by sub-sectors, and output targets for the year for almost all commodities and services for which specific five-year targets were indicated in the Draft Five Year Plan.

5. The macro-economic projections of the expected performance of the Indian economy in 1979-80 and the quantities of physical output are linked together by a short-term forecasting model

which is being developed by the Commission. The model gives "forecasts" based on the latest information available, and assumes that there is no policy change. These should be distinguished from "targets" which, being normative, may assume increased efficiency and changed policies. For implementing agencies, more especially public enterprises, higher levels of achievements would be set as targets. Thus, while the forecast of industrial production is that there will be overall growth of 6.75% (6.55% in gross value added) in 1979-80, if the targets of production which are being set for different industries can be achieved, the sectoral growth rate would be 8%. (Again, the State-wise targets of foodgrains production, and the production of commercial crops in the aggregate exceed the national forecasts by appreciable margins.)

Growth

6. The projections of growth of agricultural output in the Annual Plan are based on the assumption that 1979-80 will be a normal year, with average rainfall both in terms of total precipitation and distribution. The expected levels of output of selected agricultural products are indicated below:

Sl. No.	Crop Sector	Unit of production	1977-78 actuals	1978-79 anticipated	1979-80 forecast
1	Foodgrains	Mill. tonnes	125.60	130.50	133
2	Oilseeds-5-Major	Lakh tonnes	89.33	94.33	99
3	Sugar-cane	Mill. tonnes	181.63	180.00	179
4	Cotton-Lint	lakh bales (=170Kgs. each)	71.03	76.00	79
5	Jute/Mesta	lakh bales (=180Kgs. each)	71.17	81.00	79

7. In 1978-79 the generation of power was around 109 billion Kwh. which was about 8.5 per cent higher in gross value added than in the previous year. During the year generating capacity was augmented by 3022 MW. In 1979-80 it is expected that 3500 MW more will be installed, bringing the available capacity to around 32500 MW. The expected generation of 117 billion Kwh. during 1979-80 would represent a growth of 5.7 per cent in gross value added for the year, bringing the compound rate of growth during the first two years of the Plan to about 7 per cent. The growth rate in gross value added in Railways is estimated to be around 6.48 per cent in 1979-80, as against (—)0.97 per cent registered in 1978-79. This gives us a correspond growth rate of 2.7 per cent during the first two years of the Plan. In 1978-79 the originating freight traffic is anticipated to be around 223 million tonnes. The drop vis-a-vis the 1977-78 level of 237.3 million tonnes is due to less production of coal and steel, less export of iron ore and heavy dislocation and damage due to floods. The freight traffic in 1979-80 is expected to be around 248 million tonnes. However, this is contingent upon production levels

of important commodities like steel, coal, iron ore, cement, foodgrains, POL products and fertilisers being met.

8. Mining and quarrying is expected to grow by 9.75 per cent in 1979-80, as against only 2.2 per cent in 1978-79. In projecting this growth rate, it is assumed that normal conditions will prevail unlike in 1978-79 when labour problems, floods and shortage of critical inputs resulted in poor growth. The production of coal, which was 102 million tonnes in 1978-79, should reach at least 112 million tonnes this year, though a higher output may be possible if good industrial relations prevail. The supply of crude oil, however, introduces an element of uncertainty in the case of energy supplies. The crude requirements for refineries in 1979-80 would be 29.2 million tonnes of which just over 13 million tonnes should be available from domestic sources. It has been assumed that the crude supplies from Iran will be resumed or substituted by oil from other sources without the need to cut back on refining.

9. On these assumptions a growth of about 6.3 per cent may be projected in the value added by the manufacturing sector in 1979-80. This would include 14 per cent growth in the production of cement, 10.2 per cent in pig iron, 9.7 per cent in saleable steel and 13 per cent in aluminium. In the machinery sector 14.5 per cent growth is anticipated in textile machinery, 12.5 per cent in machine tools, 6.5 per cent in tractors and 6.3 per cent in cement machinery.

10. The following table gives the distribution of GDP and its growth by sectors:

(Rs. crores at 1976-77 prices)

Sl. No.	Sector	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
		CSO Quick Estimates	Forecast	Preliminary Forecast
1	Agriculture & Allied Services	31372 (10.70)	32332 (3.06)	32907 (1.78)
2	Mining & Quarrying	1124 (1.90)	1149 (2.22)	1261 (9.75)
3	Manufacturing	12256 (3.65)	13147 (7.27)	13971 (6.27)
4	Electricity	1075 (3.66)	1166 (8.47)	1232 (5.66)
5	Construction	4445 (8.31)	4747 (6.79)	5013 (5.60)
6	Railways	1138 (3.83)	1127 (—0.97)	1200 (6.48)
7	Other Transport	2603 (5.17)	2747 (5.53)	2903 (5.68)
8	Other Services	22434 (5.32)	23438 (4.48)	24594 (4.93)
GDP at factor cost		76447 (7.25)	79853 (4.46) ¹	83081 (4.04)

Figures in brackets indicate growth rate in per cent over previous year.

¹The previous estimate of 3.5 per cent which was incorporated in the Economic Survey has now been revised in the light of fresh data.

111. If the growth of GDP in 1979-80 is 4.11 per cent as projected above in the short-run model of the economy, the average growth rate for the first two years of the 1978-83 Plan would work out to be about 4.25 per cent. This should be viewed against the very high growth of 7.25 per cent achieved in the immediately preceding year (1977-78). The growth path would be consistent with the target growth rate of 4.7 per cent per annum for the Sixth Plan period. It was indicated in the Draft Plan document that the average annual growth rate was likely to be the resultant of a lower than average growth in the first half of the period and a higher rate of 5 to 5.5 per cent in the later half.

112. However, the growth rate in 1979-80 could be above 5 per cent if favourable weather conditions lead to foodgrains output of the order of 2 million tonnes above the forecast, and all sectors of industry meet the production targets set by the Annual Plan.

Savings and Investment

113. The table below indicates estimated domestic savings and investment by sectors:

(Rs. crores at current prices)

Sl. No.	Item	1977-78	1978-79 Forecast	1979-80 Preliminary Forecast
I. Gross Savings		19995	22029	23935
1. Domestic Savings		19993	21292	22700
1.1 Public Sector		3861 (4.4)	3903 (4.2)	4000 (3.9)
1.2 Private Corporate Sector		1276 (1.5)	1318 (1.4)	1500 (1.5)
1.3 Household Sector		14856 (17.1)	16071 (17.2)	17200 (16.9)
2. Foreign Savings		(+)2	(+)737	(+)1235
2.1 Net import of goods		(+)1023	(+)1728	(+)2285
2.2 Net import of services		(-)1021	(-)991	(-)1050
II. Investment		19995	22029	23935
(=Investible Fund)				
1. Public Sector		8336	9538	10387
((Gross fixed capital formation)				
2. Private Sector		11373	12545	13761
2.1 Private Corporate		1769	1991	2229
2.2 Households		9505	10454	11432
2.3 Net purchase of physical assets		99	100	100
3. Others		(+)286	(-)54	(-)213

Note.—Figures within brackets denote percentage of GNP.

14. Decline in public sector savings as a proportion of GNP is mainly attributable to increased public consumption through:

- (a) increased subsidies on food, fertiliser and exports;
- (b) increases in dearness allowance, pensions etc.;

(c) lower resource mobilisation effort by the States than the levels agreed for their Annual Plans;

(d) increases in the burden of debt servicing and defence outlays.

If public sector investment targets are to be realised, the growth of public consumption expenditure will have to be restrained.

15. The following table indicates a rising trend in household savings in the form of financial assets:

Year	Net financial assets (Rs. crores)	% to GNP at market prices
1973-74	2801	4.8
1974-75	2601	3.7
1975-76	3678	5.0
1976-77	5920	7.5
1977-78	5351	6.2
1978-79 Est.	6505	7.0
1979-80 Est.	7067	6.9

16. Investment still continues to maintain a respectable ratio to GNP in 1979-80 (23.4 per cent) on account of higher imports resulting from recently introduced liberalisation measures. Public sector gross fixed investment is expected to increase from Rs. 9538 crores in 1978-79 to Rs. 10387 crores in 1979-80, while private corporate investment is anticipated to increase from Rs. 1991 crores to Rs. 2229 crores over the same period.

Balance of Payments

17. In 1978-79 the level of exports is estimated to have been Rs. 5544 crores, representing an increase of only 2.6 per cent over the previous year's level. Exports of jute, textile, tea and cashew declined; those of coffee, tobacco and spices increased only marginally; iron ore export levels were also just maintained; there were substantial increases in export of sugar and silver; engineering exports recorded a growth of over 10 per cent. In 1979-80 the growth of world exports is expected to be about 14 per cent *i.e.* the same as in 1978-79. India's exports, however, are forecast to grow at only half this rate because of both market considerations and supply constraints. Exports of textiles, garments and shoes would continue to be affected by restrictionist policies of the developed countries. Rising domestic demand for steel, cement etc. would reduce or eliminate available surpluses for export. On the other hand increases ranging from 9 to 21 per cent are projected for marine products, processed food, leather and leather products, gems and jewellery, other handicrafts and engineering goods, the last being at about 20 per cent.

18. As a result of the liberalised import policy, the import bill rose by 13 per cent in 1978-79. This was despite the negligible presence of foodgrains imports and only a 9% increase in the value of POL imports. Fertiliser imports rose by 54 per cent and capital goods by 16 per cent. The forecast for 1979-80 is that imports should rise

by a further 12.35* per cent. The aggregate level of imports would be Rs. 8170 crores as against exports of Rs. 5885 crores. The building up of this import surplus is the result of policy measures to remove all production bottlenecks and to improve consumption levels in key areas such as oils and fats. The policy is also aimed at increasing the aggregate level of investment by utilising a part of the large build up of country's foreign exchange reserves.

19. On invisibles account, while receipts from tourism, transport and insurance are expected to grow, the level of inward remittances, it is thought, would not rise further. On capital account, external assistance net repayment of principal is projected to rise from Rs. 835 crores in 1978-79 to about Rs. 1140 crores in 1979-80. Taking current and capital accounts together it is estimated that there would be a modest increase of the order of Rs. 100-150 crores in the country's foreign exchange reserves in 1979-80 if world crude prices stabilise at reasonable levels.

Price Trends

20. The relative stability in prices attained in 1977-78 was maintained during the year 1978-79 till February 1979. During 1978-79, the continued increase in the level of agricultural production, especially foodgrains, cotton and oilseeds helped to maintain general price stability. Other factors leading to this outcome were the existence of a large buffer stock of foodgrains backed by an expanded public distribution system, substantial imports of edible oils, cement and steel, and a degree of regulation of exports of commodities like groundnut, onions and potatoes. Rising levels of output of a number of manufactured products also contributed to price stability.

21. There has been a rather sharp upward movement in the index of wholesale prices since March 1979, due partly to seasonal factors and partly to adjustments in prices of manufactures to higher costs including the incidence of higher taxation. Some measures have been initiated to check the growth of inflationary pressures in the economy. But there is need for continued vigilance especially in the light of the likely impact of higher world prices of crude oil and oil products.

22. During 1978-79 the minimum support/procurement prices of agricultural products were raised as follows:

	(Rs. per quintal)	
	1977-78	1978-79
Paddy	77	85
Kharif coarse cereals	74	85
Wheat	110	112.50

*This takes into account the hike in crude price announced by OPEC in March 1979.

	1977-78	1978-79
Groundnuts	160	175
Soyabean	145	175
Sunflower	165	175
Moong	—	165
Arhar	—	155
Sugarcane	8.50	10
Raw jute	141	150
Gram	95	125

23. Subsequently the support price of wheat has been raised further to Rs. 115 per quintal, of gram to Rs. 140 per quintal, and rapeseed and mustard to Rs. 245 per quintal for the 1979-80 marketing season.

24. Among manufactured products, the administered prices of steel and cement were raised during 1978-79 by 15 per cent and 10.8 per cent respectively. In part, this was due to the higher prices of steel and cement imports; but in the main the increases were needed to generate resources for the necessary expansion in capacity. Upward adjustments are due in the prices of coal and petroleum products.

25. The indirect taxes levied in 1978-79 budget were absorbed without any significant increase in the general price level. However, similar levies in the current year's budget necessitated by the requirement to mobilise adequate resources for the public sector investment plans, have led to some increase in the wholesale prices level as well as the consumer price index.

26. The rate of monetary expansion—14.7 per cent in 1977-78 and 18.1 per cent in 1978-79—needs to be slowed down. Imports of scarce commodities would have to be accelerated. If necessary the offtake from the public distribution system may be increased through suitable measures. If power and transport bottlenecks can be removed in time, industrial relations improved and the rainfall is normal this year, the inflationary pressures already generated can be contained and the higher level of investment envisaged in the Annual Plan could be achieved without having to face the threat of continuing increase in the general price level. It is clear, however, that both the short-term objective of price stability and the long-term investment plan will be seriously jeopardised if sectional claims on current consumption, such as the demands for higher emoluments by workers in the organised sector and higher prices for surplus farm produce are pushed to levels which the economy cannot afford.

277. The main production targets in the industrial sector are given in the following table:

Sl. No.	Item	Unit of production	1977—78 Actual	1978—79		1979—80 Forecast
				Anticipated	Targets	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Coal	Mill. Tonnes	100.8	102	113.5	112
2	Lignite	Mill. Tonnes	3.58	3.4	4.2	4.2
3	Crude Petroleum	Mill. Tonnes	10.76	11.70	12.8	13.15
4	Iron Ore	Mill. Tonnes	40.9	37	39	41
5	Manganese Ore	Mill. Tonnes	1.69	1.5	*	1.65
6	Sugar	Mill. Tonnes	5.2	6.6	5.5	6.2
7	Vanaspati	Thou. Tonnes	572.2	679.2	600	700
8	Tea	Mill. Kgs.	560	570	*	580
9	Cotton Yarn (including blended)	Mill. Kgs.	1149	1230	1140	1300
10	Cloth (Mill Sector)	Mill. Metres	4148	4240	4200	4300
11	Jute Manufactures	Thou. Tonnes	1178	1047	1200	1200
12	Art Silk Fabrics	Mill. Metres	1374	1200	1400	1300
13	Leather Cloth	Mill. Metres.	15.3	19	*	20
14	Leather Footwear	Mill. Pairs	13.7	12.0	15	13.5
15	Paper & Paper Board	Thou. Tonnes	965	1000	1030	1055—1100
16	Tanned Hides	Thou. Pcs.	2092	2200	*	2300
17	Automobile Tyres	Mill. Nos.	6.27	7.00	6.8	7.50
18	Cycle Tyres	Mill. Nos.	28.4	31.8	30.0	32
19	Nitrogenous Fertilisers	Thou. Tonnes	2013	2163	2250	2600
20	Phosphatic Fertilisers	Thou. Tonnes	670	775	750	850
21	Caustic Soda	Thou. Tonnes	524	561	610	620—638
22	Soda Ash	Thou. Tonnes	573	581	620	625
23	PVC Resins	Thou. Tonnes	59	63	60	56
24	Synthetic Rubber	Thou. Tonnes	28.3	28.1	35	35.1
25	Nylon Filament Yarn	Thou. Tonnes	16.4	18.6	20	20
26	Polyster Fibre	Thou. Tonnes	23.2	25.3	26	25—30
27	B.H.C. (Tech.)	Thou. Tonnes	28.7	35	31	35
28	Penicillin	MMU	312.3	307.1	327	382
29	Vitamin A	MMU	50.2	61.6	51	67
30	Streptomycin	Tonnes	199.9	220.9	230	252
31	Chloramphenicol	Tonnes	79.5	84	*	100
32	Soap	Thou. Tonnes	306.0	350	300	355
33	Petroleum Refinery Products	Mill. Tonnes	23.22	24.15	25.9	27
34	Refractories	Thou. Tonnes	800	825	840	860
35	Cement	Mill. Tonnes	91.4	19.42	21	22
36	Pig Iron	Mill. Tonnes	9.37	9.33	*	10.5
37	Mild Steel	Mill. Tonnes	7.66	7.79	7.68	8.56
38	Steel Castings	Thou. Tonnes	68.5	76.0	70	80
39	Transmission Towers	Thou. Tonnes	101.8	101	*	105
40	Structurals	Thou. Tonnes	137.3	145	*	155
41	Steel Pipes—Tubes	Thou. Tonnes	520	545	*	570
42	Cast Iron Spun Pipes	Thou. Tonnes	143.3	180	*	200
43	Electrical Steel Sheets	Thou. Tonnes	35	47	*	50
44	Aluminium (Virgin Metal)	Thou. Tonnes	178.5	213	200	240
45	Bolts, Nuts, Rivets	Thou. Tonnes	26.8	30	*	32
46	Wire Ropes	Thou. Tonnes	26.3	30	*	31
47	Razor Blades	Mill. Nos.	1037	1300	*	1430
48	Forged Hand Tools	Rs. Crores	21.04	27	*	30
49	Welding Electrodes	Mill R. Mtrs.	524	550	*	600
50	Boilers	Rs. Crores	204.0	214	220	220
51	Diesel Engine (Stationary)	Thou. Nos.	133.1	138	*	143
52	Textile Machinery	Rs. Crores	143.6	191	150	210

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
53	Sugar Machinery	Rs. Crores	41	36	55	57
54	Cement Machinery	Rs. Crores	23.1	39.0	24.5	40
55	Chem. & Pharm. Machinery	Rs. Crores	69.54	68.5	75	75
56	Power Driven Pumps	Thou. Nos.	351.5	370.0	*	389.0
57	Air & Gas Compressors	Nos.	8480	10100	*	10800
58	Hall & Roller Bearings	Mill. Nos.	26.5	29	32	33
59	Machine Tools	Rs. Crores	103	132	120	138
60	Tractors	Thou. Nos.	40.9	54.0	42	57
61	Typewriters	Thou. Nos.	67	85	70.5	92
62	Refrigerators	Thou. Nos.	151	180	*	190
63	Power Transformers	Mill. KVA	16.3	19.75	19	22
64	Electrical Motors	Mill H.P.	4.04	4.20	4.3	4.60
65	Electrical Fans	Thou. Nos.	3400	3070	3800	3500
66	Electric Lamps	Mill. Nos.	168.5	180.3	195	200
67	Winding Wires	Thou. Tonnes	21.8	27	*	29
68	VIR & PVC Cables	Mill. Cms.	505	539	550	600
69	Wire Rods for ACSR	Thou. Tonnes	20.2	24	*	26
70	Paper Insulated Power Cables	Thou. Metres	2983	3200	*	3450
71	Storage Batteries	Thou. Nos.	1624	1631	1600	1750
72	Dry Cells	Mill. Nos.	647.4	879	675	900
73	Radio Receivers	Mill. Nos.	1.88	1.9	*	1.8
74	Motor Starters	Thou. Nos.	869	940	*	990
75	Locomotives	Nos.	201	205	210	214
76	Railway Coaches	Nos.	1049	1075	1000	1165
77	Railway Wagons	Thou. Nos.	12.3	11.6	13.0	13
78	Commercial Vehicles	Thou. Nos.	41	58.0	60	60
79	Cars	Thou. Nos.	34	33.5	40	35
80	Jeeps	Thou. Nos.	9.14	12.0	10	12.5
81	Scooters & Mopeds	Thou. Nos.	265	298	310	325
82	Bicycles	Thou. Nos.	3183	3718	3500	3800
83	House Service Metres	Thou. Nos.	2011	2500	*	2700
84	Clocks	Thou. Nos.	212.5	276	*	285
85	Zip Fastners	Thou. Metres.	1239	1080	*	1000
86	Electricity	Mill. KWH	98	109	112	117
87	Railway (Originating Freight Traffic).	Mill. Tonnes	237.3	223	248	248

NOTE.—Where the 1979-80 forecast has been indicated as a range, the lower limit of range has been used in making the GDP forecast and the higher limit is the target for the industry.

*Annual Plan 1978-79 has not set the target for these industries. 1977-78 and 1978-79 data are based on information available upto May 15, 1979. Later estimates are reflected in individual chapters.

Sugar production relates to financial year.

28. Thus the overall picture is that over the 4 year period 1976-77 to 1979-80 the economy should have a record of average growth of just above 5 per cent per annum, combined with a manageable external deficit, reasonable price stability and a sustained rise in public investment. But certain difficulties can be foreseen, which will have to be overcome if the targets of employment and welfare set out in the Draft Sixth Plan are to be attained. The problems that have to be tackled are:—

- (i) Growing inflationary potential within the economy.
- (ii) Increasing non-plan non-developmental expenditure which could reduce the availability of public savings to be applied to investment.

(iii) A structural weakness in the balance of payments whereby the surplus on invisibles has to be relied upon to reduce the deficit on visible trade, with a falling rate of growth of merchandise exports.

(iv) Fall in the profitability of the public sector on account of poor performance in the power and transport sectors.

(v) Emerging shortages of fuel and construction materials.

With available reserves of food and foreign exchange these difficulties can be faced and the growth momentum maintained; given improved performance in the key sectors of power and transport and effective short-term management of the economy as a whole.

CHAPTER 2

Public Sector Plan Outlay and Resource Base for the Plan

Public Sector Plan Outlay

THE Plan for 1979-80 envisages an outlay of Rs. 12,601 crores as against the Plan outlay of Rs. 11,650 crores for 1978-79. This represents 8.16 per cent increase over the last year. Increases in outlay during 1979-80 will mainly be in Agriculture & Allied Services, Irrigation & Flood Control, Power, Transport & Communications, Large Industries & Minerals and Water Supply & Sanitation. The plan outlays approved for Centre, States and Union Territories for 1979-80 are given in the following table.

(Rs. crores)

Head of Development	Central & Centrally Sponsored Schemes	States	Union Territories	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Agriculture & Allied Services including A.R.C.	967.21	818.62	29.39	1815.22
Irrigation & Flood Control	30.02	1210.95	19.08	1260.05
Power	381.77	1978.30@	35.92	2395.99
Village & Small Industries	193.47	88.76	7.25	289.48
Large Industries & Minerals	2405.81	139.14	2.15	2547.10
Transport and Communications	1653.92	446.27	35.42	2135.61
Education	90.50	166.34	16.93	273.77
Science & Technology	109.57	1.10	—	110.67
Health	156.97	97.21	14.00	268.18
Family Welfare	116.19	—	—	116.19
Nutrition	6.75	20.11	1.13	27.99

	2	3	4	5
Water Supply & Sanitation	82.17	319.30	28.05	429.52
Housing & Urban Development	112.75	164.59	24.46	301.80
Welfare of Backward Classes	30.66	57.29	1.70	89.65
Social Welfare	18.32	7.43	1.41	27.16
Labour & Labour Welfare	5.15	14.85	1.69	21.69
Other Programmes	50.58	208.52	8.46	267.56
Hill & Tribal Areas	—	124.55	0.45	125.00
North Eastern Council	—	47.00	—	47.00
Total	6411.81*	5910.33	227.49	12549.63
		@@		@@

@Excludes lumpsum allocation to REC amounting to Rs. 51.06 crores to be distributed to States.

@@Includes increases in outlay by Rs. 80 crores for West Bengal agreed to subsequent to Annual Plan Discussions. Sectorwise details of the increased outlays are not available.

*Details of the outlays on Centrally Sponsored Schemes (1) transferred to the State sector and (2) which are to continue on 50 : 50 sharing basis between the Centre and the States are being worked out.

2. Sectorwise details for States and Union Territories are given in Annexure 2.I to 2.IV.

3. Annexure 2.V indicates the provisions made in the States' Annual Plans for constituent elements of the Minimum Needs Programme.

4. Annexure 2.VI indicates the estimated public sector outlay on rural development during 1979-80.

Resource Base of the Plan

Review for 1978-79

5. The position in regard to Plan outlay in the public sector and its financing in 1978-79 is brought out in the following Table:—

Table I
Financing of the Plan in the Public Sector in 1978-79

(Rs. crores)

	Annual Plan Estimates			Latest Estimates ¹		
	Centre	States	Total ²	Centre	States	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Plan Outlay	5879	5771	11650	5582	6009	11591
B. Financing of the Plan						
I. Domestic budgetary resources at 1977-78 rates of taxes, fares, freights and tariffs :						
1. Balance from current revenues	1359	1511	2870	1400	1401	2801
2. Gross surplus of Public enterprises	1384	401	1785	1298	311	1609

¹ Revised Estimates for the Centre and the latest estimates indicated by the States.

² As originally approved. With the subsequent additions, the approved outlay increased to Rs. 11986 crores.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. Market borrowing of Government, public enterprises and local bodies.		1650	473	2123	1653	474	2127
4. Small savings		160	300	460	135	465	600
5. State Provident Funds		248	208	456	251	258	509
6. Term loans from financial institutions		—	178	178	—	186	186
7. Miscellaneous capital receipts		868	(—)363	505	981	(—)329	652
Total—I		5669	2708	8377	5718	2766	8484
II. Additional resource mobilisation :							
(a) Centre		336	92	428	336	92	428
(b) States		—	452 ³	452 ³	—	138 ³	138 ³
Total—II		336	544	880	336	230	566
Total domestic budgetary resources (I + II)		6005	3252	9257	6054	2996	9050
III. External assistance (net)		1322	—	1322	793	—	793
IV. Deficit Financing		1071	—	1071	1590	158	1748
V. Aggregate resources		8398	3252	11650	8437	3154	11591
VI. Assistance for State Plans		(—)2519	2519	—	(—)2855	2855	—
VII. Resources for the Plan		5879	5771	11650	5582	6009	11591

³ The Annual Plan target is inclusive of economy in non-Plan expenditure and greater buoyancy of receipts. The actual performance of Rs. 138 crores relates to net yield from changes in taxes, tariffs, fares etc. and as such, is not strictly comparable with the Plan target of Rs. 452 crores.

6. The Plan outlay originally envisaged for 1978-79 was Rs. 11,650 crores. Subsequently, an additional outlay of Rs. 324 crores was approved for development works taken up due to natural calamities and of Rs. 12 crores for certain minor irrigation works. With these additions, the total approved Plan outlay increased to Rs. 11,986 crores. As against this, the likely expenditure on the basis of Revised Estimates for the Centre and the latest estimates furnished by the State Governments is placed at Rs. 11,591 crores, representing a shortfall of Rs. 395 crores.

7. The contribution of domestic budgetary resources towards the financing of Plan outlay in 1978-79 is estimated at Rs. 9,050 crores. This is lower than the original estimate by Rs. 207 crores. The balance from current revenues at 1977-78 rates of taxation shows a shortfall of Rs. 69 crores. Although revenues both at the Centre and in the States turned out to be more buoyant, this was expected to be more than counterbalanced by increases in the non-Plan expenditure, particularly on items like food and export subsidies, revision of emoluments of employees and relief from natural calamities. The internal resources of public enterprises show a shortfall of Rs. 176 crores. The contribution of Railways is lower by Rs. 40 crores and that of Posts and Telegraphs by Rs. 29 crores, due mainly to lower earnings. The resources of other Central enterprises show a decrease of Rs. 17 crores. The contribution of State enterprises shows a decrease of Rs. 90 crores, due mainly to lower generation of power and increase in working expenses of the State Electricity Boards as well as State Road Transport Corporations. The States' efforts for raising additional resources also fell short of the original expectation. The deterioration was, however,

partly made up by an improvement under small savings, State Provident Funds, term loans and miscellaneous capital receipts.

8. Utilisation of external assistance shows a shortfall of Rs. 529 crores as a greater proportion of the assistance was tied to specific projects, some of which progressed rather slowly. As a result of this and the other factors mentioned above, deficit financing shows an increase of Rs. 677 crores. Data available on net Reserve Bank credit to Government, however, indicate that the actual deficit financing was significantly lower than that shown in the latest estimates.

9. In the discussion with the States during November 1978—February 1979 in connection with the formulation of the State Plans for 1979-80, the need to balance receipts and expenditure and avoid resort to overdraft was emphasised. As a result of this and operation of the scheme of regulation of overdrafts, the States were, in fact, able to avoid resort to overdraft during the latter half of 1978-79 and many of them closed the year with a surplus.

Financing of the Plan in 1979-80

10. The Plan for 1979-80 envisages an outlay of Rs. 12,601 crores in the public sector, representing an increase of Rs. 1,010 crores or 9 per cent over the latest estimate for 1978-79. Besides, the maintenance expenditure on Fifth Plan schemes completed by the end of 1978-79, which has been treated as non-Plan from 1979-80 onwards, is estimated at Rs. 805 crores (Rs. 115 crores for the Centre and Rs. 690 crores for the States). Taking this into account, the total developmental outlay for 1979-80 comparable to the Plan outlay of Rs. 11,591 crores for 1978-79 works out to Rs. 13,406 crores, representing an increase of 16 per cent.

11. The scheme of financing the Plan in 1979-80 is shown in the following Table :

Estimates of Financial Resources for the Plan in the Public Sector for 1979-80

(Rs. crores)

	Centre	States	Total
A. Plan Outlay	6639	5962	12601
B. Financing of the Plan			
I. Domestic budgetary resources at 1977-78 rates of taxes, fares, freights and tariffs :			
1. Balance from current revenues	1014	1203	2217
2. Gross surpluses of public enterprises	1423	273	1696
3. Market borrowing of Government, public enterprises and local bodies	1850	521	2371
4. Small savings	250	400	650
5. State provident funds	253	290	543
6. Term loans from financial institutions	—	220	220
7. Miscellaneous capital receipts	456	—108	348
Total I	5246	2799	8045
II. Additional resource mobilisation			
(a) Centre	1005	505	1510
(i) 1978-79 measures	137	300	437
(ii) 1979-80 measures	868	205	1072
(b) States	—	605	605
(i) 1978-79 measures	—	169	169
(ii) 1979-80 measures	—	436	436
Total II	1005	1110	2115
Total domestic budgetary resources (I+II)	6251	3909	10160
III. External assistance (net)	1086	—	1086
IV. Deficit financing	1355	—	1355
V. Aggregate resources	8692	3909	12601
VI. Assistance for State Plans	—2053	+2053	..
VII. Resources for the Plan	6639	5962	12601

It will be seen that for financing the enhanced Plan outlay in the public sector domestic budgetary resources are proposed to be stepped up from the latest estimate of Rs. 9050 crores for 1978-79 to Rs. 10160 crores in 1979-80. Utilisation of external assistance is expected to increase to Rs. 1086 crores. The balance of the Plan outlay amounting to Rs. 1355 crores would be met by deficit financing.

12. Subsequent to the determination of the outlays for the Central and State plans for 1979-80, the National Development Council decided to make certain modifications in the Central and Centrally sponsored schemes. As a result, the funds allocated for some of the Central and Centrally sponsored schemes will be released for distribution among the States. Consequential adjustments in the Central and State Plan outlays and Central assistance to States are being worked out and will be made during the course of the year. Brief comments on the scheme of financing are given below.

Balance from Current Revenues

13. The balance for the Plan in 1979-80 from the current revenues of the Central and the State Governments at 1977-78 rates of taxes is estimated at Rs. 2217 crores. This is lower than the corresponding estimate for 1978-79 by Rs. 584 crores. However, it has been arrived at after providing for Rs. 805 crores of maintenance expenditure on Fifth Plan scheme mentioned above. But for this, the balance would have been higher than that in the preceding year by Rs. 221 crores. Provision has been made for only minimum increase in non-Plan expenditure.

14. The calculation of the balances of the Centre and the States respectively take into account the additional devolution of funds from the Centre to the States as a result of the Seventh Finance Commission's recommendations.

15. The non-Plan expenditure of the Centre and the States has increased substantially in recent years. Between 1974-75 and 1978-79, the aggregate non-Plan expenditure is estimated to have increased by over 50 per cent. It is necessary to contain the growth of non-Plan expenditure and ensure that the utilization of funds yields maximum results. The Central Government has appointed a Commission to conduct a comprehensive inquiry into Government expenditure. It has been requested to:

- Identify areas in which economy can be effected without impairing efficiency or adversely affecting growth;
- Identify activities which are not essential or where there is overlapping of functions between various Departments of the Government of India or between activities of the Central Government and those of the State Governments and suggest measures for phasing out or rationalising such activities;
- Review the present arrangements for creation of posts and staffing and suggest measures for containing expenditure on staff within reasonable limits;
- Review the existing arrangements for planning, execution, monitoring and evaluation of major projects and programmes and make suitable recommendations so that without detracting from accountability, the decision making process is expedited, cost escalations and delays are avoided and optimum benefit is derived from the expenditure incurred;
- Review the present arrangements for sanctioning and controlling expenditure and suggest how these arrangements can be improved to make financial control more effective and at the same time implementation of projects speedier; and
- Consider any other relevant matter and make suitable recommendations.

The States have also been asked to undertake a rigorous scrutiny of their non-Plan expenditure and effect economies wherever possible,

Gross Surplus of Public Enterprises

16. The Gross Surplus of public enterprises in 1979-80 at 1977-78 fares, freight rates, tariffs etc. is estimated at Rs. 1696 crores as against Rs. 1609 crores for 1978-79, representing an increase of Rs. 87 crores. Credit for the yield from the revision of fares, freights rates, tariffs etc. in 1978-79 and 1979-80 has been taken separately under additional resource mobilisation.

17. At 1977-78 fares and freight rates, the railways are expected to contribute Rs. 140 crores towards the financing of the plan in 1979-80 as against Rs. 198 crores in 1978-79. They are expected to carry revenue earning freight traffic of 222 million tonnes in 1979-80 as against 205 million tonnes in 1978-79. Passenger traffic is expected to increase by 6 per cent. On this basis, the railway earnings at 1977-78 fares and freight rates are expected to increase by Rs. 113 crores over the 1978-79 level. The working expenses are, however, expected to grow by as much as Rs. 143 crores, due mainly to higher operating costs on account of the increase in traffic, full year effect of the various benefits sanctioned to staff in 1978-79, likely increases in the prices of fuel and stores and provision for better maintenance of track and rolling stock. Dividend payments to the Central Government and contribution to the pension Fund are also expected to be higher by Rs. 15 crores each.

Posts and Telegraphs

18. The gross surplus of Posts and Telegraphs in 1979-80 at 1977-78 rates is estimated at Rs. 320 crores as against Rs. 263 crores for 1978-79. The improvement reflects the net effect of the anticipated expansion of postal and telecommunication services. About 1.85 lakh new telephone connections are expected to be provided in 1979-80.

Other Enterprises

19. The financial performance of non-departmental enterprises of the Central Government showed a sharp deterioration in 1977-78. The pre-tax net profits of 142 running concerns amounted to only Rs. 236 crores in 1977-78 as against Rs. 476 crores for 135 running concerns in 1976-77. The post tax profits were (—) Rs. 14 crores in 1977-78 as against Rs. 239 crores in 1976-77.

20. The above figures do not take into account operating results of the National Textile Corporation and its subsidiaries. According to provisional data, these concerns were able to reduce their losses from Rs. 33 crores in 1976-77 to Rs. 27 crores in 1977-78.

21. Full information on the performance of the Central Government's non-departmental enterprises in 1978-79 is not available. The available data, however, indicate further deterioration in the overall profitability of the enterprises.

22. The internal resources of the Central Government's non-Departmental enterprises for 1979-80, representing mainly depreciation provision and retained profits, are estimated at Rs. 960

crores as against Rs. 837 crores in 1978-79. This does not take into account the anticipated yield of Rs. 200 crores from the revision of steel prices which has been taken credit for under additional resource mobilisation.

23. The internal resources of State Governments' enterprises in 1979-80 at 1977-78 rates of electricity tariffs, bus fares etc. are estimated at Rs. 273 crores as against Rs. 311 crores in 1978-79. This is mainly because the increase in receipts at 1977-78 tariffs and other rates is not expected to be sufficient to meet the increase in working expenses and interest payments. Credit for the yield from the revision of electricity tariffs, bus fares etc. has been taken under additional mobilisation.

Market Borrowings

24. Taking into account the likely increase in bank deposits and the investible resources of the Life Insurance Corporation, Employees' Provident Fund, etc., the total net market borrowing of the Centre and the States for the Plan in 1979-80 has been taken at Rs. 2371 crores as against Rs. 2127 crores in 1978-79. The net market borrowing of the Centre has been taken at Rs. 1850 crores and that of the States inclusive of the borrowing of State Electricity Boards and other semi-Government bodies, at Rs. 521 crores.

Small Savings

25. With the rising level of production and incomes and sustained efforts, small savings showed a spectacular increase from Rs. 413 crores in 1976-77 to Rs. 545 crores in 1977-78 and are estimated to have reached Rs. 600 crores in 1978-79. Allowing for normal growth, the net collections for 1979-80 have been taken at Rs. 650 crores.

State Provident Funds

26. The net accretion to State Provident funds at the Centre in 1979-80 is estimated at Rs. 253 crores as against Rs. 251 crores in 1978-79. This represents the net effect of (a) normal growth and (b) lower credits on account of repayment of the instalment of principal and interest in respect of the additional dearness allowance impounded in terms of the extended scheme of Compulsory Deposits. In the States, the net accretion in 1979-80 is estimated at Rs. 290 crores against Rs. 258 crores in the preceding year.

Term Loans from Financial Institutions

27. Fresh loans in 1979-80 from the Life Insurance Corporation for power projects, housing and water supply, from the Reserve Bank for participation in the share capital of co-operatives and from the Rural Electrification Corporation have been taken at Rs. 358 crores as against Rs. 306 crores for 1978-79. Allowing for repayments, the net loans work out to Rs. 220 crores.

Miscellaneous Capital Receipts

28. The net miscellaneous capital receipts in 1979-80 are estimated at Rs. 348 crores as

against Rs. 652 crores in 1978-79. The decline of Rs. 304 crores is explained by the provision of Rs. 240 crores made at the Centre for repayment of the loans taken against compulsory deposits and lower inflow under deposits and funds.

29. The calculations for the Centre and the States respectively take into account the debt relief provided to the States as a result of the Seventh Finance Commission's recommendations.

Additional Resource Mobilisation

30. The measures announced in the Central budget for 1979-80 were expected to yield Rs. 873 crores as shown below:

	(Rs. crores)
	Yield in 1979-80
(1) Income Tax	54
(2) Corporation Tax	5
(3) Customs	151
(4) Union excise duties	455
(5) Railway fares & freight rates	160
(6) Postal and telecommunication rates	48
Total	873

Taking into account the net yield of Rs. 200 crores anticipated from the revision of steel prices, the total additional resource mobilisation by the Central Government and its enterprises in 1979-80 was placed at Rs. 1073 crores.

31. The States' share in the additional yield from the income tax and excise duties was estimated at Rs. 205 crores; so that the net accrual to the Centre was taken at Rs. 868 crores.

32. Since the finalisation of the scheme of financing the Plan for 1979-80 and the presentation of the Central budget for that year, the Government has announced certain tax concessions which are expected to cost about Rs. 34 crores. Besides, the increase in D.A., Pensions etc. sanctioned for Central Government employees subsequent to the presentation of the budget, is expected to involve an expenditure of Rs. 132 crores as against the budget provision of Rs. 50 crores, representing an increase of Rs. 82 crores. Appropriate measures will have to be taken to make up for the shortfall in resources on account of these developments, so that deficit financing does not exceed the budgeted level of Rs. 1355 crores.

33. The States have agreed to raise additional resources of Rs. 436 crores for their Plans in 1979-80.

External Assistance

34. The net external assistance in 1979-80 is estimated at Rs. 1086 crores as against Rs. 793 crores in 1978-79, due mainly to increased utilisation of project loans and availability of larger grants.

Deficit Financing

35. Deficit financing in 1979-80 has been taken at Rs. 1355 crores as against the estimate of Rs. 1590 crores for the preceding year. In view

of the sharp increase in money supply in 1978-79, it will be necessary to keep a close watch on the economic situation, adopt appropriate monetary and credit policies and maintain the supply of essential consumer goods and inputs at reasonable levels. The country's food and foreign exchange reserves constitute important safeguards against the development of inflationary pressure in the economy. There is, however, need for utmost caution and taking prompt remedial action whenever necessary.

36. The resort to overdrafts by States has been creating certain difficulties and upsetting the calculations in regard to deficit financing. A scheme for the regulation of States' overdrafts has, therefore, been brought into operation with effect from October 1, 1978. According to this scheme, the year-end deficits of the States for 1977-78 amounting to Rs. 555 crores were cleared by special medium-term loans and it has been stipulated that if a State Government's account with the Reserve Bank remains overdrawn for more than 7 working days, the Bank will automatically suspend its payments which will be resumed only after the overdraft is cleared.

37. To facilitate smooth working of the scheme, it is envisaged that if a State Government is indebted to the Reserve Bank of India for over 45 days, even within the limits of the ways and means advances, the position will be discussed with the State Government initially at the official level to rectify the imbalance; and, if necessary, at the level of the Chief Minister to devise such corrective measures as may be called for. Further, as soon as any State Government has availed itself of 75% of the authorised ways and means limit, the Reserve Bank of India will caution the State Government. The ways and means limits of the State Governments have been increased to enable them to deal effectively with any temporary financial difficulties.

Central Assistance to the States

38. The principles of allocation of Central assistance among the States have been reviewed in the context of finalisation of the Five Year Plan 1978-83 and the National Development Council in its meeting held on February 24 and 25, 1979, took the following decisions:

- (i) Of the total Central assistance available for State Plans for the four years 1979-83 Rs. 1800 crores should be reserved for the eight Special Category States, viz. Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura;
- (ii) Rs. 600 crores should be reserved for special problems of States; and
- (iii) Rs. 4200 crores should be distributed among the fourteen non-special category States on the various criteria included in the Gadgil formula, except the one relating to special problems.

39. The Council further agreed to certain modifications in Centrally sponsored schemes and Central schemes in the nature of Centrally sponsored schemes and decided that the amount of approximately Rs. 2000 crores expected to be released during the four years 1979-83 as a result of these modifications should be distributed among the fourteen non-Special Category States on the basis of Income Adjusted Total Population (IATP) of each State, i.e., total population of each State multiplied by the inverse of per capita State income. It has also been since decided that additional central assistance will be given to Special Category States to enable them to meet the extra expenditure that they have to incur on Central and Centrally sponsored schemes on account of the modifications in these schemes.

40. Further a provision of Rs. 800 crores has been made for the four years 1979-83 for assistance for hill and tribal areas and the programme of the North Eastern Council. Besides, additional Central assistance is being given for externally-aided schemes which currently amounts to 70% of the external aid disbursements for State Plan schemes.

41. The total amount of Central assistance allocated to the States for 1979-80, inclusive of the assistance for hill and tribal areas, programme of the North Eastern Council and the externally-aided schemes, is Rs. 2053 crores. This is exclusive of the additional assistance which the States will get on account of the modifications in the Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes mentioned earlier.

ANNEXURE 2.1

Plan Outlay for 1979-80—States

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Andhra Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Gujarat	Haryana	Hima- chal Pradesh	Jammu and Kashmir	Karna- taka	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh	Maha- rashtra
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Agriculture and Allied Services including Cooperation	3235	3745	5040	6378	2889	1794	2075	3900	2699	7350	5795
2. Irrigation & Flood Control	13000	1400	11000	9650	8057	260	1650	8100	4550	9300	14000
3. Power	18000	5500	10000	11000	6160	1900	2050	10800	4600	20000	30000
4. Village & Small Industries	200	320	500	737	260	132	330	450	506	285	817
5. Large Industries & Minerals	850	230	850	1225	108	109	287	550	1060	515	1858
6. Transport & Communications	2550	1570	3420	4000	2074	1616	1464	1500	900	2500	5385
7. Education*	500	990	1400	755	774	253	511	475	470	1075	1530
8. Health	300	450	900	450	539	152	532	400	295	800	1100
9. Nutrition	100	60	150	100	34	30	10	150	50	350	150
10. Sewerage & Water Supply	1600	650	1300	1700	1031	586	1385	1750	772	1750	5650
11. Housing	950	260	585	1422	449	182	420	1210	750	675	2940
12. Welfare of Backward Classes	635	140	300	860	66	70	40	415	100	525	760
13. Social Welfare	25	15	45	59	32	10	30	60	20	40	60
14. Labour & Labour Welfare	40	20	35	370	36	17	45	40	35	45	530
15. Other Programmes**	165	150	160	494	191	189	971	100	193	290	5675
Total.	42150	15500	35685	39200	22700	7300	11800	29900	17000	45500	76250

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Manipur	Meghalaya	Nagaland	Orissa	Punjab	Rajasthan	Sikkim	Tamil Nadu	Tripura	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	Total all States
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1. Agriculture & Allied Services including Cooperation	575	715	705	3400	3836	3492	598	4220	899	10600	7922	81862
2. Irrigation & Flood Control	550	30	..	4200	3833	7140	5	2600	170	17000	4600	121095
3. Power	275	578	200	7200	9471	10000	160	13600	336	23000	13000	197830
4. Village & Small Industries	110	80	58	325	302	269	55	780	100	1700	560	8876
5. Large Industries & Minerals	45	118	107	375	894	837	60	770	41	1900	1125	13914
6. Transport & Communications	600	622	700	1000	2160	2150	465	2400	496	5325	1730	44627
7. Education*	128	145	150	670	642	801	108	900	157	2110	2200	16744
8. Health	100	90	80	385	680	364	69	440	95	900	600	9721
9. Nutrition	8	28	17	125	16	28	18	32	15	100	440	2011
10. Sewerage & Water Supply	500	560	200	670	2100	1800	136	2460	230	4500	600	31930
11. Housing	35	68	201	410	1334	397	56	1480	120	1365	1150	16459
12. Welfare of Backward Classes	35	—	—	150	264	45	4	800	85	235	200	5729
13. Social Welfare	5	10	11	55	80	9	3	49	25	50	50	743
14. Labour and Labour Welfare	2	10	7	25	55	37	8	34	4	40	50	1485
15. Other Programmes**	132	246	169	110	333	131	43	135	27	175	10773	20852
Total.	3100	3300	2605	19100	26000	27500	1788	30700	2800	69000	45000	573878

*Includes provision for General Education, Technical Education, Art and Culture and Scientific Services and Research.

**Includes provision for State Capital Project, Information & Publicity, Economic Services, General Services and Employment Guarantee Scheme in Maharashtra.

Plan Outlay for 1979-80—Union Territories

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Arunachal Pradesh	Chandigarh	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Delhi	Goa, Daman & Diu	Lakshadweep	Mizoram	Pondicherry	Total Union Territories
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Agriculture & Allied Services	332.30	659.00	38.38	85.00	402.66	565.00	79.00	480.00	287.65	2938.99
2. Irrigation & Flood Control .	—	32.00	—	120.00	1058.75	620.00	8.00	—	69.35	1908.10
3. Power	125.00	445.00	160.00	37.00	2175.00	300.00	30.00	210.00	110.00	3592.00
4. Village & Small Industries .	15.00	50.00	28.05	8.00	435.00	50.00	6.00	48.00	35.00	725.05
5. Large Industries & Minerals	—	21.00	8.50	—	15.00	120.00	—	5.00	45.00	214.50
6. Transport & Communications	795.00	641.00	59.47	30.00	936.50	399.25	105.35	460.00	115.00	3541.57
7. Education*	80.00	175.00	156.97	16.00	852.00	203.50	30.00	80.00	100.00	1693.47
8. Health	20.00	70.00	45.81	7.50	869.09	250.00	8.00	90.00	40.00	1400.40
9. Nutrition	3.00	9.00	8.32	3.00	55.00	6.75	1.00	7.00	20.00	113.07
10. Sewerage & Water Supply .	66.00	141.00	150.00	7.00	1850.00	270.00	3.50	250.00	67.00	2804.50
11. Housing & Urban Development	11.00	56.00	220.88	8.50	1800.00	95.00	19.00	75.00	160.00	2445.38
12. Welfare of Backward Classes	4.00	—	17.00	—	90.00	9.27	—	—	50.00	170.27
13. Social Welfare	4.00	6.00	27.18	1.00	65.00	7.08	1.50	16.00	13.00	140.75
14. Labour & Labour Welfare .	1.00	2.00	6.42	6.00	101.00	40.00	0.55	2.00	10.00	168.97
15. Other Programmes**	146.29	24.00	473.02	2.00	45.00	64.15	8.10	49.00	35.00	846.56
Total	1602.59	2341.00	1400.00	331.00	10800.00	3000.00	300.00	1772.00	1157.00	22703.59

*Includes provision for General Education, Art and Culture and Technical Education.

**Includes provision for State Capital Project, Information and Publicity, Economic Services and General Services.

Annual Plan 1979-80—States—Outlays

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Andhra Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Gujarat	Haryana	Himachal Pradesh	Jammu & Kashmir	Karnataka	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Agriculture	800	1000	1070	1240	1006	484	580	900	600	1150	} 1170
Land Reforms	30	100	450	158	10	60	78	250	450	225	
Minor Irrigation	810	1200	1888	1350	240	385	620	900	375	2900	2100
Soil & Water Conservation	80	200	200	475	100	122	71	320	90	450	320
Area Development	300	40	150	66	440	—	116	150	5	500	450
Food	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—
Animal Husbandry & Dairy Development.	250	300	232	290	185	160	294	250	200	400	865
Fisheries	200	100	80	302	40	12	31	120	300	90	135
Forests	130	275	105	635	110	400	124	140	205	375	300
Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions.	350	20	300	80	200	5	8	250	130	175	120
Community Development and Panchayats	50	90	140	1332	174	53	79	20	130	560	35
I. Agriculture & Allied Services	3000	3325	4615	5928	2505	1699	2001	3300	2485	6825	5495
II. Cooperation	235	420	425	450	384	95	74	600	214	525	300
Irrigation	13000	1025	9200	9650	6057	220	1100	8100	4550	9200	} 14000
Flood Control Projects }	-	375	1800	—	2000	40	550	—	—	100	
Power	18000	5500	10000	11000	6160	1900	2050	10800	4600	20000	30000
III. Water & Power Development.	31000	6900	21000	20650	14217	2160	3700	18900	9150	29300	44000
Industries	600	170	750	1025	101	103	227	535	1040	415	1818
Village & Small Industries	200	320	500	737	260	132	330	450	506	285	817
Mining & Metallurgical Industries	250	60	100	200	7	6	60	15	20	100	40
IV. Industry & Minerals	1050	550	1350	1960	368	241	637	1000	1566	800	2675
Ports, Light Houses & Shipping.	60	—	—	165	—	—	—	20	70	—	100
Civil Aviation	—	—	5	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roads and Bridges	1070	1300	3025	2400	1200	1440	1019	765	615	1870*	3300
Roads Transport	1400	200	355	1400	763	120	123	700	175	550	1921
Water Transport	—	60	10	—	—	—	—	5	15	—	—
Tourism	20	10	25	35	66	50	322	10	25	80	55
Others	—	—	—	—	—	6**	—	—	—	—	5@
V. Transport & Communications	2550	1570	3420	4000	2074	1616	1464	1500	900	2500	5385

*Includes Rs. 370 lakhs for Ayacut Roads in foreign assisted Chambal and Tawa Projects.

**For Telecommunications.

Annual Plan 1979-80—States—Outlays

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Mani- pur	Megha- laya	Naga- land	Orissa	Punjab	Rajas- than	Sikkim	Tamil Nadu	Tri- p'ra	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	Total All States
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Agriculture	140	140	150	800	1797	878	160	1850	170	2800	1676	20561
Land Reforms	7	25	20	300	—	14	34		72	500	560	3343
Minor Irrigation	75	100	140	1100	520	585	100	466	150	3600	2075	21679
Soil & Water Conservation	125	165	135	120	340	37	106	254	109	500	127	4446
Area Development	3	—	—	300	—	601	—	40	—	1000	204	4365
Food	—	—	—	—	5	—	10	144	3	—	—	180
Animal Husbandry & Dairy Development	64	100	85	125	358	304	72	270	120	400	512	5836
Fisheries	40	15	10	100	30	40	17	126	48	25	318	2179
Forests	70	76	75	90	175	200	75	350	120	425	167	4622
Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions.	6	1	—	75	££	125	—	120	1	400	130	2496
Community Development & Panchayats	20	22	45	40	165	408%	4	280	44	250	1555%%	5496
I. Agriculture & Allied Ser- vices.	550	644	660	3050	3390	3192	578	3900	837	9900	7324	75203
II. Cooperation	25	71	45	350	446	300	20	320	62	700	598	6659
Irrigation	500	—	—	3825	3083	6800	5	2600	70	17000	2800	12195
Flood Control Projects	50	30	—	375	750	340			100		1800	
Power	275	578	200	7200	9471	1000@	160	13600	336	23000	13000	19783
III. Water & Power Deve- lopment.	825	7698	200	11400	13304	17140	165	16200	506	40000	17600	318925
Industries	40	100	50	150	889	537	45	750	38	1700	1100	12183
Village & Small Industries	110	80	58	325	302	269	55	780	100	1700	560	8876
Metallurgical Industries	5	18	57	225	5	300	15	20	3	200	25	1731
IV. Industry & Minerals	155	198	165	700	1196	1106	115	1550	141	3600	1685	22790
Ports, Light houses & ship- ping.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	423
Civil Aviation	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	64
Roads and Bridges	557	550	640	825	1500	1495	390	1362	415	4300	1100	31138
Road Transport	35	60	50	135	600	600	50	980	70	750	560	11602
Water Transport	—	—	—	8	—	—	—		—	—	—	
Tourism	8	112	10	32	45	55	25	50	11	275	40	1261
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
V. Transport & Communi- cations	600	622	700	1000	2160	2150	465	2400	496	5325	1730	44627

££ Included under Agriculture.

% Includes Rs. 400 lakhs for Antyodaya.

% Includes Rs. 1425 lakhs for Rural Works..

@For Konkan Railway.

ANNEXURE 1. III (Contd.)
(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Andhra Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Gujarat	Haryana	Hima- chal Pra- desh	Jammu & Kashmir	Karna- taka	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh	Maha- rashtra			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
General Education	500	835	1400	675	743	245	471	400	370	1075	1250			
Art and Culture		30		80			31	8				15	10	30
Technical Education		125		80			31	8				25	65	250
Scientific Services & Research.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—			
Medical and Public Health	300	450	900	450	539	152	532	400	295	800	1100			
Sewerage and Water Supply.	1600	650	1300	1700	1031	586	1385	1750	772	1750	5650			
Housing including Police Housing.	700	230	500	1032	387	129	150	1130	575	525	1940			
Urban Development	250	30	85	390	62	53	270	80	175	150	1000			
State Capital Projects	—	—	—	400	—	—	—	—	—	200	—			
Information and Publicity	10	10	10	8	19	5	14	70	8	18	15			
Labour and Labour Welfare.	40	20	35	370	36	17	45	40	35	45	530			
Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.	635	140	300	860	66	70	40	415	100	525	760			
Social Welfare	25	15	45	59	32	10	30	60	20	40	60			
Nutrition	100	60	150	100	34	30	10	150	50	350	150			
Other Social and Community Services.	5	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	27	—			
VI. Social & Community Services	4165	2595	4725	6124	2980	1305	3017	4570	2500	5505	12735			
Secretariat—Economic Services.	5	14	10	5	11	3	10	12	16	15	15			
Special and Backward Areas.	—	—	—	50	—	—	779	—	—	—	—			
Economic Advice and Statistics	10	20	10	11	5	3	—	8	9	20	11			
Other Economic Services	10	6	—	20	—	—	3	5	—	—	5634**			
VII. Economic Services	25	40	20	86	16	6	792	25	25	35	5660			
Stationery and Printing	..	25	5	—	6	15	15	5	80	10	—			
Public Works	125	75	125	—	150	148	120	—	80	—	—			
Others	..	—	—	—	—	15*	—	—	—	—	—			
VIII. General Services	125	100	130	—	156	178	135	5	160	10	—			
GRAND TOTAL	42150	15500	35685	39200	22700	7300	11800	29900	17000	45500	76250			

*For Institute of Public Administration.

**Includes Rs. 5033 lakhs for Employment Guarantee Scheme.

ANNEXURE 2: III (Concd.)
(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Mani- pur	Megha- laya	Naga- land	Orissa	Punjab	Rajas- than	Sikkim	Tamil Nadu	Tri- pura	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	Total All States
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
General Education	128	145	150	620	597	747	108	900	157	1850	2200	15634
Art and Culture				20		31				250		
Technical Education				30	45	23	—			250		
Scientific Services & Research	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	110
Medical & Public Health	100	90	80	385	680	364	69	440	95	900	600	9721
Sewerage & Water Supply	500	560	200	670	2100	1800	136	2460	230	4500	600	31930
Housing including Police Housing.	25	54	96	385	934	297	40	1050	95	1115	650	12039
Urban Development	10	14	105	25	400	100	16	430	25	250	500	4420
State Capital Projects	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2300	2900
Information & Publicity	2	3	8	8	40	20	7	25	12	10	23	345
Labour & Labour Welfare	2	10	7	25	55	37	8	34	4	40	50	1485
Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes & Other Backward Classes.	3	—	—	150	264	45	4	800	85	235	200	5729
Social Welfare	5	10	11	55	80	9	3	49	25	50	50	743
Nutrition	8	28	17	125	16	28	18	32	15	100	440	2011
Other Social & Community Services	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64
VI. Social & Community Services	815	914	674	2500	5211	3501	409	6220	743	9310	7613	88131
Secretariat— Economic Services	2	2	10	5	10	5	3	—	2	125	250	530
Special & Backward Areas	—	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Economic Advice & Statistics	7	6	—	5	15	8	—	10	—	—	—	
Other Economic Services	11	2	—	—	5	6	—	—	2	—	—	5704
VII. Economic Services	20	150	10	10	30	19	3	10	7	125	250	7364
Stationery & Printing	3	6	12	10	11	7	3	—	8	40	—	261
Public Works	107	70	139	80	232	85	30	100	**	—	200	1866
Others	—	17*	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	52
VIII. General Services	110	93	151	90	263	92	33	100	8	40	200	2179
Unallocated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8000	8000
GRAND TOTAL	3100	3300	2605	19100	26000	27500	1788	30700	2860	69600	45000	573878

*For District Councils.

** Included under Housing.

Annual Plan 1979-80—Outlays—Union Territories

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Arunachal Pradesh	Chandigarh	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Delhi	Goa, Daman & Diu	Lakshadweep	Mizoram	Pondicherry	Total Union Territories
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Agriculture	50.00	129.00	3.50	20.00	85.83	75.00	27.00	200.00	50.00	640.33
Land Reforms	0.30	2.00	—	2.80	—	27.00	—	4.00	6.00	42.10
Minor Irrigation	8.00	175.00	8.62	10.00	49.00	150.00	—	20.00	70.00	490.62
Soil & Water Conservation	13.00	80.00	3.40	15.00	34.13	25.00	—	85.00	8.65	264.18
Area Development	—	—	—	—	—	3.00	—	—	—	3.00
Food	—	—	—	—	1.00	—	—	—	—	1.00
Animal Husbandry & Dairy Development	45.00	68.00	6.71	10.00	151.39	75.00	9.00	55.00	36.00	456.10
Fisheries	40.00	10.00	0.10	0.20	16.65	50.00	26.00	10.00	50.00	203.35
Forests	160.00	100.00	9.48	17.00	—	80.00	—	40.00	—	406.48
Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	—	—	—	—	1.00	6.00	—	—	—	7.00
Community Development and Panchayats	1.00	30.00	2.80	6.00	15.00	9.00	4.00	26.00	40.00	133.80
I. Agriculture & Allied Services	317.30	594.00	35.91	81.00	354.00	500.00	66.00	440.00	260.65	2647.96
I.1. Cooperation	15.00	75.00	3.37	4.00	48.66	65.00	13.00	40.00	27.00	291.03
Irrigation	—	24.00	—	—	119.85	1.00	612.00	—	—	80.05
Flood Control Projects	—	8.00	—	—	0.95	1057.75	8.00	8.00	—	1104.05
Power	125.00	445.00	160.00	37.00	2175.00	60.00	30.00	210.00	110.00	3592.00
III. Water and Power Development	125.00	477.00	160.00	157.00	3233.75	920.00	38.00	210.00	179.35	5500.10
Industries	—	21.00	8.50	—	15.00	120.00	—	5.00	45.00	214.50
Village & small Industries	15.00	50.00	28.05	8.00	485.00	50.00	6.00	48.00	35.00	725.05
Mining & Metallurgical Industries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. Industry & Minerals	15.00	71.00	36.55	8.00	500.00	170.00	6.00	53.00	80.00	939.55
Ports, Light houses & Shipping	532.00	—	—	—	—	4.00	94.10	—	—	630.10
Civil Aviation	—	15.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.00
Roads & Bridges	212.00	600.00	15.75	29.00	880.00	220.00	6.00	400.00	50.00	2452.75
Road Transport	40.00	24.00	28.50	—	6.50	0.25	—	45.00	10.00	154.25
Water Transport	—	—	—	—	—	20.00	—	5.00	—	25.00
Tourism	11.00	2.00	15.22	1.00	50.00	155.00	2.75	10.00	15.00	261.97
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.50@	—	—	2.50
V. Transport & Communications	795.00	641.00	59.47	30.00	936.50	399.25	165.35	460.00	115.00	3541.57

@@For Radio Telephone.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
General Education	79.00	175.00	114.00	16.00	752.00	203.50	30.00	69.00	89.00	} 1693.47	
Art & Culture	1.00		15.08		20.00			5.00	5.00		
Technical Education	—	—	27.89	—	80.00		—	6.00	6.00		
Medical & Public Health	20.00	70.00	45.81	7.50	869.09	250.00	8.00	90.00	40.00	1400.40	
Sewerage & Water Supply	66.00	141.00	150.00	7.00	1850.00	270.00	3.50	250.00	67.00	2304.50	
Housing including Police Housing. }	11.00	56.00	193.56	8.00	900.00	60.00	19.00	65.00	100.00	1412.56	
Urban Development		—	27.32	0.50	900.00	35.00	—	10.00	60.00	1032.82	
State Capital Projects	—	—	466.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	466.15	
Information & Publicity	3.00	6.00	6.00	1.00	25.00	8.00	5.00	5.00	7.00	66.00	
Labour & Labour Welfare	1.00	2.00	6.42	6.00	101.00	40.00	0.55	2.00	10.00	168.97	
Welfare of S.C., S.T. and Other Backward Classes	4.00	—	17.00	—	90.00	9.27	—	—	50.00	170.27	
Social Welfare	4.00	6.00	27.18	1.00	65.00	7.08	1.50	16.00	13.00	140.76	
Nutrition	3.00	9.00	8.32	3.00	55.00	6.75	1.00	7.00	20.00	113.07	
VI. Social & Community Services	192.00	465.00	1104.73	50.00	5707.09	889.60	68.55	525.00	467.00	9468.97	
Secretariat Economic Services	0.80	} 8.00	—	—	12.00	3.80	1.10	1.50	4.00	23.20	
Special & Backward Areas	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	7.00	—	7.00
Economic Advice & Statistics	0.10		—	1.00	—	8.00	10.35	—	1.50	3.00	23.95
Other Economic Services	2.10		0.87	—	—	—	2.00	—	2.00	—	14.97
VII. Economic Services	3.00	8.00	0.87	1.00	20.00	16.15	1.10	12.00	7.00	69.12	
Stationery and Printing	2.00	} 10.00	—	—	—	—	2.00	2.00	6.00	12.00	
Public Works	40.00		—	—	—	40.00	—	30.00	15.00	125.00	
Others	98.29*		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	108.29
VII. General Services	140.29	10.00	—	—	—	40.00	2.00	32.00	21.00	245.29	
GRAND TOTAL	1602.59	2341.00	1400.00	331.00	10800.00	3000.00	300.00	1772.00	1157.00	22703.59	

*For Resettlement of Ex-Servicemen.

Agreed Outlay 1979-80—R.M.N.P.—States

(Rs. lakhs)

States	Rural Electri- fication	Rural Roads	Elemen- tary Educa- tion	Adult Educa- tion	Rural Health	Rural Water Supply	Housing for Rural Landless Labour House- holds	Environ- mental improve- ment of urban slums	Nutrition Program- me	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Andhra Pradesh	300	100	250	60	107	995	500	100	100	2,512
2. Assam	300	460	400	70	274	500	100	10	60	2,174
3. Bihar	600	1,100	1,000	80	495	900	150	25	150	4,500
4. Gujarat	100	1,400	280	92	178	900	300	30	100	3,380
5. Haryana	—	90	201	37	65	700	140	50	34	1,317
6. Himachal Pradesh	60	530	120	18	69	415	15	—	30	1,257
7. Jammu & Kashmir	100	300	210	25	77	799	4	30	10	1,555
8. Karnataka	50	450	200	70	140	320	650	60	150	2,090
9. Kerala	—	300	140	25	80	200	75	75	50	945
10. Madhya Pradesh	900	750	650	100	150	750	80	60	350	3,79
11. Maharashtra	—	1,010	400	123	403	1,163	365	250	150	3,864
12. Manipur	90	200	50	10	34	157	—	2	8	551
13. Meghalaya	150	68	50	3	29	222	—	7	28	557
14. Nagaland	77	130	40	7	20	195	—	—	17	486
15. Orissa	600	550	500	50	250	150	100	15	125	2,140
16. Punjab	—	500	200	30	325	600	100	—	16	1,771
17. Rajasthan	400	900	520	70	209	1,000	25	62	28	3,214
18. Sikkim	10	100	50	2	33	90	—	—	18	303
19. Tamil Nadu	—	382	330	92	213	875	170	350	32	2,444
20. Tripura	150	180	50	15	40	178	6	5	15	639
21. Uttar Pradesh	900	2,000	1,000	250	575	3,023	200	140	100	8,188
22. West Bengal	300	400	1,100	70	245	400	175	200	440	3,330
Total—All States	5,087	11,900	7,541	1,299	4,011	14,532	3,155	1,471	2,011	51,007

Agreed Outlay 1979-80—R.M.N.P.—Union Territories

(Rs. Lakhs)

Union Territories	Rural Electri- fication	Rural Roads	Elemen- tary Educa- tion	Adult Educa- tion	Rural Health	Rural Water Supply	Housing for Rural Landless Labour House- holds	Environ- mental improve- ment of urban slums	Nutrition Pro- gramme	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	14	60	53	2	2	55	—	—	3	189
2. Arunachal Pradesh	100	—	125	10	40	141	—	—	9	425
3. Chandigarh	—	—	40	5	3	—	—	—	8	56
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	7	1	5	—	2	—	3	18
5. Delhi	—	15	300	25	13	200	3	100	55	711
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	—	2	30	5	14	68	1	6	7	134
7. Lakshdweep	—	—	8	1	3	—	—	—	1	13
8. Mizoram	90	125	56	2	28	180	—	—	7	478
9. Pondicherry	—	9	22	3	5	22	10	6	20	97
All Union Territories	204	211	631	54	113	667	16	112	113	2,124

Annual Plan 1979-80

Estimated Public Sector Plan Outlay on Rural Development

(Rs. lakhs)

Sector	Estimated Outlay on Rural Development
1. Agriculture and Allied Services	167454
2. Irrigation and Flood Control	125805
3. Fertilizers and Pesticides	30867
4. Power	51835
5. Roads (MNP)	12111
6. Water Supply	20788
7. Health and Family Welfare	27204
8. Hill and Tribal Areas	12500
9. Education	19605
10. Telecommunication and Postal Services	5944
11. Nutrition	2729
12. Social Welfare	20328
13. Cottage and House-hold Industries	
14. Housing (MNP)	3171
Total Rural Outlay	500341
Total Plan Outlay	1246763
Rural Outlay as percentage of Total Plan Outlay	40.13

CHAPTER 3

Employment

THE Draft Five Year Plan, 1978-83 placed the labour force in March, 1978 at 265.3 million and the expected net addition to it during 1978-83 at 29.5 million, implying an average annual addition of about 6 million. The labour force in March 1979 was roughly at 271 million and is expected to be about 277 million by March, 1980.

2. The Draft Five Year Plan, 1978-83, placed the number of chronically unemployed persons in 1978 at 4.4 million and the number employed (including the seasonally unemployed and under-employed) at 260.9 million. The average number of persons without any work for a week and available for work in 1977-78, was set at about 11.2 million, and the number of (daily status unemployed in person years) during the year at 20.6 million. These estimates were based on unemployment rates observed in the 27th round (1972-73) of the National Sample Survey (NSS).

3. The results of the 32nd round of the NSS (1977-78) now available show that the average number of persons unemployed on the weekly status basis in the age group 15-59 was 10 million and the number of person-years of daily status unemployment in the same age-group was 16.8 million. These figures can be compared with rough estimates for the same age-group of 9.4 million weekly status unemployed and 17.3 million person-years of daily status unemployment in 1972-73, according to the 27th round of the NSS. While the weekly unemployment rate seems to have increased slightly from 4.7% in 1972-73 to 4.8% in 1977-78, the daily unemployment rate has declined from 9.0% in 1972-73 to 8.5% in 1977-78. No such estimates are available for 1978-79.

Current Estimates of Employment

4. Current statistics of employment are confined to the organised sector and cover non-agricultural establishments employing ten workers or more in the private sector* and all establishments in the public sector. The coverage especially of smaller establishments is apparently incomplete, but the data provide some idea of trends in the organised employment.

Number of persons employed (as of March)
(in millions)

	1966	1971	1976	1977	1978
Public sector	9.38	10.73	13.36	13.88	14.40
Private sector	6.81	6.76	6.84	6.87	7.05
Total	16.19	17.49	20.21	20.74	21.45

These figures indicate an increase of 0.71 million in organised non-agricultural employment in

1977-78 as against an increase of 0.53 million in 1976-77 and an average annual increase of 0.40 million during the period 1966-76. There was thus a significant acceleration in the growth of organised sector employment in 1977-78. The corresponding figures for 1978-79 are not yet available.

Employment Services

5. The number of employment exchanges rose from 528 at the end of 1977 to 533 at the end of 1978. Registrations increased from 5.3 million in 1977 to 6.1 million in 1978, and vacancies notified increased from 0.5 million in 1977 to 0.8 million in 1978. The number of submissions increased from 4.8 million in 1977 to 5.1 million in 1978 but the actual placements remained static at 0.46 million reflecting on continuing imbalance between demand and supply. The reductions in placements may also be attributed to the establishment of Staff Selection Commissions and Boards at the Centre and in some of the States thus diverting some of the demand arising from the Central and State Governments. Consequently, the number of applicants on the live register increased from 10.9 million at the end of 1977 to 12.7 million at the end of 1978.

6. The live register is made up largely of educated job seekers numbering over 6 million in June 1978. The bulk of the educated job seekers were matriculates, undergraduates and graduates in arts, sciences and commerce. The Draft Five Year Plan estimate of the number of unemployed graduates of certain categories in 1978 was 0.7 million. Independent estimates of educated unemployment covering matriculates and above place the total unemployed in 1978 at about 2.5 million. The number of job seekers on the live registers of employment exchanges includes (a) persons who are already in employment, regular or irregular, paid or own account, seeking better or regular paid employment, (b) persons attending educational institutions and simultaneously looking for employment and (c) persons attending educational institutions and thus inflating the live register. At the same time, many unemployed persons do not register themselves with employment exchanges. The live register of employment exchanges is therefore not a correct indicator of the unemployment situation, but, nonetheless, indicative of the current pressure on the employment market.

7. A part, though small, of the increased pressure on the employment market is attributable to the growing number of female job seekers. Women on the live registers of the employment exchanges increased from 1.41 million at the end

*Except in Bombay and Calcutta where the coverage is limited to establishments with 25 workers or more.

of 1977 to 1.67 million at the end of 1978, an increase of 18.5% in 1978 against the corresponding increases of 14.6% in 1977 and 9.4% in 1976. The proportion of women in the total live register which increased gradually from 11% in 1971 to 12% in 1977, rose sharply to 13% in 1978. About 63% of the women on the live register are educated.

Major Schemes for Employment Generation

8. The employment strategy of the current Five Year Plan involves: (a) adoption of an employment intensive sectoral planning; (b) regulation of technological change to protect and enhance employment and (c) promotion of area planning for full employment. The details of the sectoral plans for 1978-79 and 1979-80 and the progress in areas planning for full employment are given elsewhere in this document. Among the major schemes with a high employment potential initiated during the last two years are the following:—

- (i) An integrated rural development programme aimed at providing full employment was initiated in 2000 blocks already covered by some of the rural development programmes and 300 additional blocks were selected for coverage in 1978-79. An additional 300 blocks will be taken up in 1979-80. In each of these blocks, special attention is to be given to 200 poor families engaged in agricultural occupation and 100 poor families engaged in non-agricultural occupations selected from one fifth of the block each year for providing employment and raising their incomes. These are in addition to the families covered under the on going programme such as SFDA.
- (ii) A Food for Work programme for rural development was initiated, and it was expected that about one million metric tonnes of food grains would be used for the purposes, thus providing 400 million man-days of work during 1978-79. In 1979-80 it is proposed to utilise 1.5 million tonnes of foodgrains for this purpose, thus providing 600 million man-days of work dependent on the progress.
- (iii) An additional irrigation potential of 26 lakhs hectares was created in 1977-78 and 28 lakhs hectares were expected to be added in 1978-79. The tentative target for 1979-80 is of the same order. The additional irrigation facilities are estimated to result in additional employment of 0.38 million person years in 1978-79 and a further 0.35 million person years in 1979-80.
- (iv) Under the Small Farmers Development Agencies programme during the year 1978-79, 7.7 lakh new beneficiaries derived benefits of various type upto November, 1978, raising the cumulative total from 60.1 lakhs to 67.8 lakhs.
- (v) The Drought Prone Areas Programme benefited 6 lakhs persons upto December, 1978 during 1978-79 and provided additional employment of 198 lakh man-days.
- (vi) The second phase of Operation Flood for the development of dairy farming commenced in 1978-79. The numbers of persons employed during 1978-79 under this scheme was 9,000 and is expected to go up to 32,000 in 1979-80. The number of milk producing families participating in the programme is expected to increase from 1.5 million in 1977-78 to 2.4 million in 1978-79 and 4.1 million in 1979-80.
- (vii) The Agricultural Extension and Training Programme has been expanded and must have provided 6,115 additional jobs in 1978-79. It is expected to provide about 7,200 additional jobs in 1979-80.
- (viii) Two hundred and eighty two District Industrial Centres were sanctioned upto March 1979 for the development of decentralised rural small scale and cottage industries. The entire country will be covered with a network of about 400 centres by about October 1979. Each centre is manned by a general manager, 3-7 functional managers and some supporting staff. The rural industrial units to be set up with the help of 164 District Industrial Centres which have already come into operation are expected to provide employment to 3.66 lakh persons in 1979-80.
- (ix) A large expansion of handloom, Khadi and village industries production and employment has been reported for 1978-79. As of 1977-78 Khadi and village industries provided employment to 24.16 lakh persons, full-time or part-time, involving earnings of Rs. 81.16 crores.
- (x) A margin/seed money scheme has been initiated for the encouragement of self-employment. There was a provision of Rs. 5 crores for 1978-79, out of which Rs. 1 crore was disbursed. There is a provision of Rs. 3.74 crores for 1979-80.
- (xi) Commercial banks have been advised to provide credit on aggregate annual basis to at least two additional borrowers per branch per month to provide self-employment. As of June 1978 there were about 28,000 branches of commercial banks in operation. If each of these branches provide employment to about 25 persons per year, the total employment thus generated would be of the order of 7 lakhs.
- (xii) The number of small scale industrial units under the purview of the SIDO registered with the Directorate of Industries increased during 1978 by about

32 thousands. At an average employment of 12 persons per unit, according to the census of the Small Scale Industries (1973-74), the total additional employment in these units is expected to be about 3.8 lakhs.

- (xiii) Substantial expansion of capacity has been approved in several basic industries such as cement and fertilizers. There was a spurt in the licensing of capital goods especially electrical electronics, engineering, metal products, cement, ceramics, chemicals and chemical products industries.
- (xiv) New railway construction projects have been taken up including six new railway lines to serve the north east. The targetted expansion of railway lines for 1979-80 is 350 kilometres.
- (xv) A massive National Adult Education Programme has been launched to cover 100 million adult illiterates over the five year plan period. This programme was expected to generate 200 full time and 5,600 part-time jobs in 1977-78 and 6,900 full time and 32,000 part-time jobs in 1978-79. The outlay on this scheme for 1979-80 is yet to be finalised.
- (xvi) A Community Health Workers' Scheme was initiated to provide ultimately one Community Health Worker for every 1000 of rural population. The scheme provided full & part-time employment to 30,381 persons in 1977-78 and to 98,681 persons in 1978-79. It is expected to provide employment to 127,310 persons in 1979-80.

Several other schemes have also been taken up in flood control, soil conservation, road construction, desert development etc., which provide additional employment opportunities.

To supplement the employment envisaged under the sectoral and area development plans, some of the States have initiated special employment or unemployment relief programme which are listed below:

- (xvii) Maharashtra has had under operation for the last few years an employment guarantee scheme, which has now been placed on a statutory footing. In 1977-78, the State Plan provided for an outlay of Rs. 50 crores on this scheme and aimed at 125 million mandays of employment during this year. The State's Plan for 1978-79 provides for

an outlay of Rs. 60 crores on this scheme, and is expected to provide additional employment of about 150 million mandays. Maharashtra also had an Employment Promotion Programme aimed at providing employment to 20,000 persons in 1977-78 and 10,000 persons in 1978-79.

- (xviii) Karnataka has a continuing stipendiary employment scheme for graduates and diploma holders, under which more than 8,200 persons have so far been employed. The scheme would continue in 1979-80. Karnataka also proposes to introduce an Employment Affirmation Scheme with effect from 1979-80, taking up 45 of the 85 blocks covered under the Intensive Rural Development Programme, to start with. The scheme which aimed at providing 100 days of manual work to agricultural workers during the slack seasons, proposes to cover all the blocks by 1982.
- (xix) Andhra Pradesh initiated a special employment programme in 1978-79 with an outlay of Rs. 2 crores and provided employment opportunities to about 15,000 persons during that year.
- (xx) West Bengal has a continuing Additional Employment Programme with a outlay of Rs. 1.73 crores for 1978-79. The scheme provided nearly 24 lakh mandays of additional employment in 1977-78.
- (xxi) Jammu & Kashmir has a continuing special employment programme with outlays of Rs. 25 lakhs and Rs. 30 lakhs respectively for 1978-79 and 1979-80.
- (xxii) Punjab had a continuing special employment programme with an outlay of Rs. 153 lakhs for 1978-79. The programme has been split up into its components and accommodated in the Sectoral Programmes for 1979-80.

Estimates of Additional Employment

9. In the absence of a current survey of employment and unemployment it is difficult to provide any direct estimates of the growth in employment and the extent of unemployment from year to year. An attempt has, therefore, been made to provide projected estimates of the level of employment in relation to the gross domestic product forecast for 1978-79 and targeted for 1979-80 in respect of eight broad sectors and overall. In these estimates it is assumed that the ratio of employment to gross output and the ratio of gross output to gross domestic product in each sector remains constant as in 1977-78*. The estimates thus worked out for

*The ratio of employment to gross-output were worked out for 1977-78 in respect of each of the sub-sectors used in the Draft Plan Model for the estimation of the employment potential. For the present exercise, however, the combined coefficients for the eight sectors mentioned in the table below have been used for projecting the employment estimates for 1978-79 and 1979-80. This procedure ignores the inter-sectoral or inter-sub sectoral shifts. A more disaggregated exercise will be attempted when estimates of output are available for each of the sub-sectors. The ratios of employment to gross-output used in the Draft Plan estimates of employment are also under revision and revised estimates of employment will be worked out in due course. The present estimates may, therefore, be treated as purely provisional.

1978-79 and 1979-80 are given below:

Sector	Projected employment in standard person years@		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1. Agriculture and allied activities	99.21	100.69	102.72
2. Mining	0.90	0.92	1.01
3. Manufacturing	22.74	24.39	25.92
4. Electricity, gas & water	0.83	0.90	0.95
5. Construction	3.11	4.32	3.51
6. Railways	2.72	2.69	2.87
7. Other transport	3.36	3.55	3.75
8. Trade & services	34.20	35.71	37.50
Total	167.07	172.17	178.23

@ Of 273 working days.

10. These projections show increase in employment of the order of 5.10 million in 1978-79 and 6.06 million in 1979-80. These increases imply that employment opportunities outpace the net additions to the labour force during this period.

Arrangements for Monitoring Employment and Unemployment

11. In view of the inadequacy of the present arrangements for monitoring employment and unemployment, efforts are being made to revive the system of annual surveys of employment and unemployment through the National Sample Survey, which alone could provide comprehensive information on the subject. Proposals are also under consideration for block level surveys

in a sample of blocks taken up for intensive development to be organised by the Central Statistical Organisation through the State Statistical Bureaus. Similar surveys in a sample of blocks not yet taken up for intensive development, and to be carried out by the Programme Evaluation Organisation are also under consideration. These block level surveys would not only provide block level information but also some rough indicators at the national level. Efforts are also being made to improve the coverage and speed up the availability of the employment market information programme operated by the Directorate General of Employment and Training.

12. To monitor the progress in employment generation under the Plan, the Central Ministries and State Governments have been requested to provide in their annual plans, data on employment generated during the preceding year and employment expected to be generated during the year planned for. The data received, however, are not complete and accurate, the reasons being (a) that the data for the preceding year cannot be gathered, compiled and presented till the year is over, (b) that the data for the year planned for are usually based on plans proposed at a level much above the level finally fixed, and (c) that the data could not be compiled in respect of many schemes. Efforts are being made to improve the reporting system.

13. The labour-output ratios used in the estimation of the employment potential of the Draft Plan have recently been reviewed with a view to firming up the ratios. Efforts will continue to place these ratios on a firmer footing to facilitate better estimation and assessment of the employment potential of the annual plans.

CHAPTER 4

Agriculture and Allied Sectors, Cooperation and Rural Development

THE orientation given to the rural development programme during 1978-79 has been further strengthened by increasing the outlays in the relevant sectors. The linkages between research and extension are being strengthened and added support provided for developing infrastructure for transfer of technology in the National Institute of Rural Development and the Central Research Institutions.

2. The public sector outlays for different heads of development are given in the table below:

Table 1

Public Sector Outlays for Agriculture and Allied Sectors and Cooperation during 1978-79 and 1979-80

Sr. No.	Head of development	Total public sector outlay	
		1978-79	1979-80
1.	Agriculture	640.00	714.77
2.	Land Reforms	61.00	48.37
3.	Minor Irrigation	235.00	230.40
4.	Soil Conservation	59.12	62.65
5.	Area Development	88.35	91.01
6.	Food	43.04	50.19
7.	Animal Husbandry and Dairying	126.48	140.46
8.	Forestry	82.35	80.83
9.	Fisheries	80.66	71.32
10.	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	159.91	168.28
11.	Community Development	52.16	58.65
12.	Cooperation	114.70	98.29
	Total (Agri. and Allied Sectors & Coopn)	1745.16	1815.22

I. CROP HUSBANDRY

3. The Statewise targets for production of foodgrains and important commercial crops were discussed with the respective States. On the basis of the aggregate State-wise targets and taking note of the usual slippage in some and over-performance in other States, the following crop production targets have been fixed for 1979-80.

Table 2
Crop Production Targets

Crops	Unit	1977-78 actual	1978-79		1979-80 Target
			Target	Anti. Ach.	
1. Food-grains.	M. Tonnes	125.6	126	130.50	133
2. Oilseeds .	Lakh Tonnes	89	108	102@	109
3. Sugarcane	M. Tonnes	182	166	180	173
4. Cotton .	Lakh Bales	71	75	76	80
5. Jute/Mesta	Lakh Bales	71.1	76	81	81

* Five major oilseeds.

@ Due to adverse weather conditions as most of the area is rainfed.

4. To achieve the above physical targets, the input targets were also finalised with the States. The all-India targets of physical programmes (cumulative) are given below:

Table 3

Physical Programmes : Achievements & Targets

Programme	1977-78 actual	1978-79		1979-80 Target	
		Target	Likely achievement		
	1	2	3	4	5
1. High Yielding Varieties (Million hectares).					
Total	38.0	42.0	42.0	43.0	
Paddy	15.6	17.5		17.6	
Wheat	15.5	16.5		17.2	
Jowar	3.1	3.5		3.7	
Bajra	2.6	3.2		3.2	
Maize	1.2	1.3		1.3	
2. Fertilisers (Lakh tonnes).	42.8	50.0	50.9	59.0	
N	29.1	34.0	34.1	40.0	
P	8.6	10.0	10.5	12.4	
K	5.1	6.0	6.3	6.6	
3. Plant Protection (000* tonnes of technical grade material).	54.2	65.0	65.0	69.0	
4. Minor Irrigation (Million hectares)	27.3	28.75	28.6	30.1	
5. Soil Conservation (Million hectares)	20.3	21.0	20.8	21.7	
6. Gross cropped area (Million hectares)	172.7	174.5	174.0	175.5	

5. With the continued increase in the consumption of fertilisers, irrigated area, strengthened extension net work and adoption of integrated pest control measures on selective basis, there has been considerable improvement in the output of commercial crops in 1978-79. The food-grains output too, has been more than the record production in 1977-78, in spite of crop damage by floods, cyclone and hail storms in certain parts of the country. Higher support/procurement prices for wheat, paddy, gram and other major pulses as well as groundnut, mustard and cotton are likely to contribute towards continued use of higher level of inputs during 1979-80 as well. Further, reduction in the prices of certain fertilisers is also likely to contribute to their greater use resulting in higher productivity. To sustain the application of inputs at a higher level, efforts would be made to improve credit flows to agriculture.

6. The spurt in the production of some of the commodities like potato and cotton has necessitated the framing up of better planning strategies for production, internal marketing and exports. In order to impart a new impetus to exports of agricultural and agro-based products, with due consideration to domestic consumption, as also potential for increased agricultural production in specific directions, the Ministry of Commerce set up a Task Force on Agricultural Exports. As recommended by the Task Force, the export policy with regard to agricultural products would be formulated on a long term basis for traditional as well as non-traditional items. Efforts would be made to export a minimum quantity to retain the export markets, at the same time ensuring that there are no shortages and consequent rise in domestic prices. Closer linkages would be established between the exporters and producers of exportable surplus so that (a) reasonable price to the producers and quality of the products to the foreign markets are assured, and (b) the growers get due share of the profit.

7. With the rapid increase in sugar consumption in the post-decontrol period, sustained efforts would have to be continued for development of sugarcane. For oilseeds and pulses, special efforts would be made for their introduction in rice fallows and also in irrigated areas as a catch crop with a view to increasing output. Infrastructure for marketing and storage in the public and cooperative sector and with the Panchayats as well as at individual farm level would be further developed.

8. *Agricultural Research and Education.*—The on-going research activities of the existing institutions and coordinated projects would be further strengthened by providing full support for infrastructure development and extended support to the agricultural universities to maintain the tempo of research and education activities. Operational research programmes would be given priority to establish and demonstrate the field worthiness and economic viability of

new technologies through 'Lab to Land Programme'. The Central Institute of Fisheries Education would be taken over under the umbrella of ICAR to be developed as an institute of research and education. Research base will be strengthened in different areas especially for oilseeds and pulses. New research infrastructure will be created by setting up of new Central Institutes for buffaloes, goats and avians. Facilities for conservation and data collection for genetic resources of fish, animals and plants will be further strengthened. New research complexes in Jammu & Kashmir State, and tribal areas of Bihar and Gujarat will also be set up.

9. Training programme for extension education, to meet the requirements of re-organised extension set up, will be vigorously pursued.

10. *Land Reforms.*—The implementation of land reforms laws and the distribution of ceiling surplus land would be pursued with vigour. Adequate outlays have been provided for implementing other components of land reform measures viz., consolidation of land holdings, updating of records of rights and carrying out of survey and settlement operations. The scheme of providing financial assistance to the new allottees of ceiling surplus land for development of land allotted to them as also to meet the initial cost of input use, would also be continued.

11. The Committee on Land Reforms appointed under the Chairmanship of Prof. Raj Krishna submitted its first report to the Government in November 1978. This report dealt with Constitutional protection of land reform cases. The Committee recommended that all land reform laws so far enacted and not included in the 9th Schedule and all land reform laws enacted in the future and assented to by the President should be automatically included in the 9th Schedule. This recommendation has been accepted by the Cabinet and steps are being taken to amend the 9th Schedule to include all such laws not so far included.

12. The Committee also recommended strengthening of High Court benches in such States where pendency of land reform cases is heavy and designating some judges to deal exclusively with land reform cases. It also recommended the strengthening of the revenue machinery dealing with land reforms in order to ensure quick disposal of land reform cases and the provision of not more than one appeal and one revision, against the decision of revenue authorities, in land reform cases. All these recommendations deal with matters which are within the sphere of State Government and all of them have been accepted by the Central Government and commended to the States for follow up action.

13. A Committee was set up by the Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Shri B. Sivaraman for evolving a suitable strategy of agricultural development in Bhoodan lands and other compact areas of ceiling surplus lands. The Committee, which submitted its report recently, has, *inter alia*, recommended that the

development of Bhoodan, ceiling surplus and Government waste lands, wherever they are found in compact blocks, should be undertaken through bonafide voluntary organisations on the lines of the development of a part of Bhoodan land being undertaken by the Sarva Seva Farms. To enable such voluntary organisations to finance the development of land, they should be made eligible for assistance and subsidies available under the various special projects like SFDA and should be treated as community agencies for this purpose. These agencies would also be made eligible for assistance under the recently introduced scheme of subsidies to small farmers for minor irrigation works outside the special project areas.

14. *Soil and Water Conservation*.—The coverage of soil conservation on agricultural lands is expected to reach a level of 20.8 million hectares. During 1979-80, an additional area of nine lakh hectares is targeted to be covered. Micro-level planning and implementation of soil conservation measures on water-shed basis would be continued. The programmes of controlling shifting cultivation protection of table lands and stabilization of ravinous areas would continue to receive priority but henceforth in the State sector.

15. *Forestry*.—Forestry development activities are to be further accelerated during 1979-80. Social forestry including reforestation of degraded forests and programmes for the development of the Himalayan eco system will receive greater attention. Programmes of plantation will be continued through Forest Corporations set up in different States. Infrastructure development would also be undertaken to support forestry programmes.

II. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES

16. The targets of production in these sectors, based on the discussions held with the States and Union Territories, have been fixed as follows:

Table 4

S. No.	Item of Production	Unit	Target 1979-80
1.	Milk	Million tonnes	30
2.	Eggs	Million Nos.	12260
3.	Fish—Marine	000 tonnes	1647
	—Inland	000 tonnes	979
	Total	000 tonnes	2626

17. The above targets of production, to be realised, will be supported by physical programmes of inputs, research and extension. The table below summarises the important developmental activities to be undertaken during 1979-80.

Table 5
Targets of Physical Development Programmes

S. No.	Programme	Targets for 1979-80 (in Nos.)
A. Dairying & AH.	1 Intensive Cattle Development Projects.	11
	2 Cattle Breeding Farms.	5
	3 Liquid Milk Plants.	7
	4 Intensive Egg and Poultry Production Projects.	6
	5 Sheep & Wool Extension Centres.	36
	6 Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries.	510
B. Fisheries	7 Mechanized Boats (cumulative).	13958
	8 Production/distribution-fry/fingerlings (million nos.)	1134

18. Crossbreeding in cattle with exotic dairy breeds and buffalo development using frozen semen technology will continue to be promoted under the intensive cattle development projects and under "Operation Flood I and II" projects. The Indian Dairy Corporation would give a start on the organisation of cluster federations of district milk unions. Milk production and marketing projects would be taken up in areas not covered by Operation Flood Projects, in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Kerala, Orissa, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir. The Integrated Cattle-cum-Dairy Development projects in Rajasthan, M.P. and Karnataka would be continued to complete activities such as organisation of milk producer's cooperatives, setting up of chilling plants, dairy plants and feed mixing plants, training of personnel and extension of inputs and services to producer members.

19. The Central Poultry Breeding Farms would be expanded with facilities for development of more strains of birds. It is anticipated that the Poultry Corporation of India would be set up to organize poultry breeding work at the Government Poultry farms on commercial lines.

20. Special livestock production projects through small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers would be continued and additional 37 calf-rearing projects, 34 poultry projects, 14 sheep projects and 11 pig projects would be started. Thirty six sheep and wool extension centres would be started.

21. For exploitation of deep-sea fishing resources, it is proposed to extend financial assistance for the introduction of at least 50 medium and large fishing vessels during the year. The Agriculture Refinance and Development Corporation would be involved in financing the acquisition of fishing vessels. For inland fisheries

development, special emphasis would be laid on increasing fish seed production and intensive aquaculture.

III. COOPERATION AND PANCHAYATI RAJ

22. *Cooperation.*—The programmes of rural development encompassing agriculture and allied sectors, rural and village industries etc., will receive accelerated credit, marketing, storage and processing support from the cooperative institutions. In the multi-agency approach to rural credit, the cooperatives would continue to play its crucial role. The targets of different forms of

cooperative credit 1979-80 is given below :

Table 6
Targets of Cooperative Credit in 1979-80

S. No.	Type of Credit	1977-78	1978-79		1979-80
			Target	Ant. Ach.	Target
1	Short term . . .	1340	1676	1450	1790
2	Medium term . . .	95	119	113	135
3	Long term . . .	291	432	337	435

23. The cooperatives are poised to lend enhanced support to rural development efforts with accent on weaker sections in non-credit fields as well. The details of physical programmes in non-credit fields are given below :

Table 7
Targets of cooperative marketing, storage, distribution of consumer goods etc., 1979-80

Sl. No.	Items of activities	Unit	1977-78	1978-1979		1979-80
			Achievement	Target	Ant. Ach.	Target
1	Distribution of fertilizers . . .	Value in Rs. crores	794	1015	961	1100
2	Marketing of Agril. Produce . . .	„	1403	1906	N.A.	2050
3	Cumulative storage capacity . . .	lakhs tonnes	43	48	45	52
4	Distribution of Consumer articles . . .	Value in Rs. crores				
	Urban		650	800	800	900
	Rural		536	Not fixed	770	1033
	Total		1186	800	1570	1933

24. Special emphasis would be given to meet the credit requirements of the weaker sections of the rural society. Efforts would also be made to reduce the overdues in the cooperative credit structure so that the enhanced flow of credit to the rural sector could be achieved. Special attention would be paid to the development of cooperative marketing in the underdeveloped areas of the country like north eastern region. Stress would be laid on the promotion of societies for weaker sections, for example, labour construction cooperatives, washerman's cooperatives, rickshaw pullers' cooperatives, dairy and piggery cooperatives. The programme for handloom weavers' cooperatives would also receive greater attention. Another important objective of cooperation in 1979-80 would be to reduce regional imbalance in development.

25. *Panchayati Raj.*—Maximum decentralization of decision making and involvement of rural people in planning and implementation has been considered essential for integrated rural development. The Ashoka Mehta Committee on Panchayati Raj Institutions was appointed to enquire into the working of panchayati raj institutions and to suggest measures to strengthen them so as to enable a decentralised system of planning and development to be effective. The Committee has, inter alia, recommended that the democratic process cannot just stop with the State level. In the edifice of democratic polity is to become secure in the country, the strengthening of democracy at the grass-root is inevitable. The Committee has pleaded for constitutional sanction to panchayati raj.

26. The panchayati raj bodies at various levels would be further strengthened. The programme of grant-in-aid to panchayats for carrying out labour intensive programmes like food for work, development of agriculture, plantations, pisciculture, roads and markets would be accelerated. Incentive grants for raising local taxes will continue to be given to the panchayats for creation of permanent and remunerative assets.

27. The National Institute of Rural Development would be strengthened to serve the expanded needs of trained manpower in rural development, particularly for block level planning and transfer technology.

28. *Women's Welfare.*—Two Working Groups — one on 'Development of Village Level Organisations of Rural Women' and the other on 'Employment of Women' were set up. The Reports of these two Working Groups along with the Report of the Committee on Panchayati Raj Institutions, which too made certain recommendations concerning women are being processed. Suitable programmes will be formulated for strengthening the organisations of rural women, for their training and employment. The institutions of Mukhya Sevika and Gram Sevika will be revived for implementing the programmes with a focus on women.

IV. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

29. *Integrated Rural Development.*—The programme of Integrated Rural Development, initiated last year, is proposed to be strengthened further. The special area development programmes of small farmers development agency,

drought prone areas programme and command area development have been brought under one plan frame. Out of about 3000 blocks covered by these three special programmes, intensive development has been initiated in 2000 selected blocks. In addition, a programme of block level planning and implementation in 300 blocks each year was also undertaken for intensive development and generating full employment. Statewise distribution of the blocks is given in the following table. These blocks have been selected on the basis of agreed criteria giving weightage to areas of low productivity, employment and income as well as areas with concentration of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Table 8

Distribution of block under the programme of Integrated Rural Development — 1978-79

State/U.T.	Total number of Blocks	No. of Blocks covered under			New Blocks under Area Planning
		Normal Pro-gramme	IRO Pro-gramme	Area Planning	
1	2	3	4	5	
States					
Andhra Pradesh	324	280	168	6	
Assam	134	65	39	15	
Bihar	587	506	304	6	
Gujarat	218	159	96	4	
Himachal Pradesh	69	18	11	18	
Haryana	87	66	39	9	
Jammu & Kashmir	75	62	38	2	
Karnataka	175	142	85	6	
Kerala	144	75	45	13	
Madhya Pradesh	458	209	126	58	
Maharashtra	296	193	116	11	
Manipur	26	8	5	6	
Meghalaya	24	12	7	3	
Nagaland	21	21	13	—	
Orissa	314	190	114	13	
Punjab	117	76	46	10	
Rajasthan	232	171	103	9	
Sikkim	—	4	2	—	
Tamil Nadu	374	215	130	31	
Tripura	17	12	7	—	
Uttar Pradesh	876	550	331	53	
West Bengal	335	270	163	6	
Union Territories					
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	5	—	—	23	
Arunachal Pradesh	48	—	—	10	

Table 8—Concl'd.

	1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh		1	—	—	1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli		1	—	—	1
Delhi		5	5	3	—
Goa, Daman & Diu		12	12	7	—
Lakshadweep		5	—	—	2
Mizoram		20	—	—	5
Pondicherry		4	4	2	—
Total		5004	3325*	2000	300

*Includes blocks where more than one programme is in operation.

30. During 1979-80 another 300 Blocks are to be taken up for intensive development. While the outlay for the blocks under the normal programme has been maintained at 1977-78 level, additional allocation has been made for blocks under IRD for accelerated development. In half of these blocks the funding has been doubled in order to attempt full employment by 1981. Unlike in the previous year, the financing of these programmes will hereafter be shared between the Centre and the States.

31. *Desert Development Programme.*—The Desert Development Programme initiated in the arid regions of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana as well as in the cold arid regions of Ladakh district in Jammu & Kashmir and Spiti Sub-Division of Lahaul and Spiti district of Himachal Pradesh will be intensified during the year. The main emphasis in this programme is to improve the ecological conditions as well as resource development and utilisation, with a view to supporting and ameliorating the economy of the local population. This programme will now be financed jointly by the Centre and the States.

32. *Food for Work Programme.*—During 1978-79, about 1 million tonnes of foodgrains have been utilised for various types of rural works. The impact of the programme is felt in the generation of additional gainful employment to a large number of unemployed and under-employed persons in the rural areas, particularly during the slack season, thereby improving their income as well as their nutritional levels; and on the creation and maintenance of durable public and community assets and strengthening of the rural infrastructure. This programme is being continued and adequate provision has been made in State Plans for meeting the requirements of cash component for rural works.

Irrigation, Command Area Development and Flood Control

I. IRRIGATION

LEVELS of Achievement by 1978-79.—The irrigation potential in the country is expected to increase to 54.71 million hectares with utilisation of 50.96 million hectares by the end of 1978-79. The table below gives break up of the progress under major, medium and minor irrigation schemes.

Item	Ultimate potential	(Million hectares)	
		Upto end of 1978-79 (Anticipated)	
		Pot.	Util.
1. Surface water	72	33.86	33.11
(a) Major and Medium	57	26.11	22.36
(b) Minor	15	7.75	7.75
2. Ground water	40	20.85	20.85
Total	112	54.71	50.96

2. **Plan for 1979-80.**—To promote irrigation development, sufficient funds have been provided for on-going schemes keeping in view the available resources. Some funds for new schemes have also been allocated during the year.

3. The guiding considerations in the implementation of the programme during 1979-80 are given below:

Major and Medium Irrigation

(i) Expeditious implementation of on-going projects.

(ii) Execution of drainage works in the commands of selected projects.

(iii) Matching provision as far as possible for inter-State projects and for multi-purpose projects.

(iv) Attention to detailed programming and evaluation of selected major projects and monitoring their implementation.

(v) System planning studies to be initiated for certain basins.

(vi) Initiating conjunctive use of surface and ground water in the commands of irrigation projects.

(vii) Accelerating the pace of modernisation of existing canal systems.

Minor Irrigation

(i) Acceleration in flow of institutional investment through such measures as simplification and streamlining of procedures, organising and sustaining drives for improved recovery position, organising local campaigns for on-the-spot clearance of applications etc.

(ii) Stepping up rural electrification programme with a view to achieving energisation of 4 lakh additional pumpsets during 1979-80 Plan.

(iii) Taking full advantage of the special participating scheme (among ARDC, REC and Commercial Banks) for providing institutional finances for energisation of pumpsets.

(iv) Subsidising private minor irrigation works at least for farmers with smaller holdings to accelerate the programme and to ensure that cost of irrigation from these works is more or less at par with that for public irrigation works where water rates are highly subsidised.

(v) Encouraging Group/Community works (including individual borings operated by commonly hired pumpsets) for extending benefits to the small farmers.

(vi) Applying command area approach in the case of minor irrigation works also

4. **Irrigation.**—The following table gives an abstract of outlays and targets for 1979-80

Item	Outlays 1979-80 (Rs. crores)	Targets 1979-80 (Million ha.)	
		Pot.	Util.
1. Surface water	1112.81	1.13	0.91
(a) Major & Medium			
(b) Minor	230.40	1.50	1.50
2. Ground water			
Total	1343.21	2.63	2.41

While the outlays for major and medium irrigation programmes are met exclusively from the public sector, the resources for minor irrigation schemes are supplemented by private and institutional sources. The Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation, the Rural Electrification Corporation and Land Development Banks play a significant role in development of minor irrigation. In Maharashtra, some funds from Employment Guarantee Scheme are provided for major and medium irrigation schemes.

5. The break-up of outlays for 1979-80 on major and medium irrigation schemes is given below:

	(Rs. crores)		
	Major	Medium	Total
1. Continuing schemes	680.81	138.50	819.31
2. New schemes of '78-83 Plan	125.93	50.93	176.86
3. Modernisation schemes . . . . .	..	..	60.98

1	2	3
4. Conjunctive use of surface and ground water		6.30
5. Water development etc.		47.36
Total		1110.81

6. The Statewise break up of outlays for major and medium and minor irrigation and flood control schemes is indicated in Annexure 5.I. In order to ensure that the Plan priorities are maintained in the course of implementation, the outlays for some of the important schemes have been earmarked in the State Plans. The Statewise break up of benefits from major, medium and minor irrigation schemes is indicated in Annexure 5.II & 5.III respectively. The targets for additional irrigation potential & utilisation during '79-80 are 2.63 million ha. and 2.41 million ha. respectively. The irrigation benefits figures have been arrived at on the basis of information given by the States during the Plan discussions taking into account available funds.

II. COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

7. Out of 80 irrigation projects in sixteen States selected for command area development, 38 CAD Authorities have been set up for 50 irrigation projects in 13 States.

8. *Plan for 1979-80.*—The programme of work for 1979-80 will be continued in two stages. In the first stage, field channels are being provided mostly along the existing field boundaries keeping in view the future consolidation of holdings. In the second stage, the programme includes land levelling/shaping wherever necessary, construction of field drains, realignment of field boundaries, construction of farm access roads and readjustment of field irrigation channels wherever necessary. It is expected that the programme would be extended to the commands of the remaining selected projects as far as possible. During 1979-80 it is proposed to cover 0.40 million ha. under field channels and 0.16 million ha. under on-farm development works. The programme would also include strengthening of the existing organisation to cater for the increased tempo of work. The outlay proposed for 1979-80 will be Rs. 47.33 crores in the Central sector and Rs. 43.65 crores in the State sector. Funds of the order of Rs. 10 crores are also expected to be mobilised from the institutional sector. The outlays are given in Annexure 5.IV.

III. FLOOD CONTROL

9. In flood control, main emphasis so far has been on the construction of embankments besides drainage improvement and town protection

schemes. Flood forecasting work in almost all the major and inter-State river basins have been covered under the flood forecasting programme. Taking into account the recurring flood damage in the country, in spite of flood protection works having been carried out in the affected areas, it is considered necessary to adopt a multi-purpose approach towards flood control envisaging construction of storage reservoirs in the head reaches of the river systems and also other non-engineering works of afforestation, soil conservation and water shed management along with flood protection and drainage works in the affected reaches which are being continued on a priority basis. Considering the magnitude and complexity of the flood problems in Brahmaputra valley, it has been decided to set up the Brahmaputra River Board under the Central Government mainly to prepare Master Plan for the basin and carryout construction of multi-purpose river valley projects. Master Plans for Sahibi river and Goverdhan Drain, which involve works in Rajasthan, Haryana as well as Delhi Administration and U.P., Haryana and Rajasthan respectively were finalised in consultation with the State Governments after carrying out necessary studies and surveys on priority basis. Also an action plan for the Indo-Gangetic Basin has been prepared for implementing priority flood control works in the next 5—7 years.

10. *Plan for 1979-80.*—While the emphasis shall be on completion of on-going flood control schemes, expansion of flood forecasting network preparation of Master Plan for flood control in various basins, flood plains zoning and regulation shall also receive continued attention. The report of the Rashtriya Barh Ayog which is looking into the flood control problem comprehensively is expected during the current financial year.

11. During 1979-80, the outlay provided for the programme is Rs. 147 crores of which Rs. 23 crores would be in Central Sector. The sector-wise break up of outlays is indicated in Annexure 5.I.

Summary of outlays for 1979-80

(Rs. crores)

Item	Outlays for 1979-80			
	Centre	States	UTs.	Total
1. Major & Medium Irrig.	7.00	1097.77	8.04	1112.81
2. Minor Irrigation	8.70	216.79	4.91	230.40
3. Command Area Development	47.33	43.65	..	90.98
4. Flood Control	23.02	113.18	11.04	147.14

Outlay on Major and Medium Irrigation, Minor Irrigation and Flood Control Programmes during 1979-80

(Rs. crores)					1	2	3	4	5
Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Outlay for 1979-80			1	2	3	4	5
		Major & Medium Irrigation Programme	Minor Irrigation Programme	Flood Control Programme					
1	2	3	4	5					
1.	Andhra Pradesh . . .	125.15	8.10	4.85					
2.	Assam	10.25	12.00	3.75					
3.	Bihar	92.00	18.88	18.00					
4.	Gujarat	92.50	13.50	4.00					
5.	Haryana	60.57	2.40	20.00					
6.	Himachal Pradesh . . .	2.20	3.85	0.40					
7.	Jammu & Kashmir . . .	11.00	6.20	5.50					
8.	Karnataka	80.85	9.00	0.15					
9.	Kerala	42.00	3.75	3.50					
10.	Madhya Pradesh	92.00	29.00	1.00					
11.	Maharashtra	139.93*	21.00	0.07					
12.	Manipur	5.00	0.75	0.50					
13.	Meghalaya . . . . .	..	1.00	0.30					
14.	Nagaland . . . . .	..	1.40	..					
15.	Orissa	38.25	11.00	3.75					
16.	Punjab	30.83	5.20	7.50					
17.	Rajasthan	68.00	5.85	3.00					
(+0.40 colonisation)									
18.	Sikkim . . . . .	..	..	1.00	0.05				
19.	Tamil Nadu	23.54	..	4.66	2.46				
20.	Tripura	0.70	..	1.50	1.00				
21.	Uttar Pradesh	155.00	..	36.00	15.00				
22.	West Bengal	28.00	..	20.75	18.00				
Total States		1097.77	216.79	113.18					
Union Territories									
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	..	..	0.08	..				
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.24	..	1.75	0.08				
3.	Chandigarh	..	..	0.0862	..				
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.1905	..	0.10	0.0095				
5.	Delhi . . . . .	..	0.01	0.49	10.5775				
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	6.12	..	1.50	0.08				
7.	Lakshadweep . . . . .	..	..	..	0.08				
8.	Mizoram . . . . .	..	..	0.20	..				
9.	Pondicherry	0.48	..	0.70	0.2135				
II Sub total Union Territories		8.0405	4.9062	11.0405					
Central sector		7.00	..	8.70	23.02				
Grand Total		1112.8105	230.40	147.2405					

*Additional outlay of Rs. 16 crores expected from the Employment Guarantee Scheme in Maharashtra.

Benefits from Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes

(Thousand hectares)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Ultimate Irrigation Potential	Irrigation from pre-plan schemes	Benefits from plan schemes to end of					
				1977-78 (Actual)		1978-79 (Anticipated)		1979-80 (Target)	
				Pot.	Utl.	Potl.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6480	1676	1107	1021	1289	1236	1374	1336
2.	Assam	970	..	61	31	91	39	117	47
3.	Bihar	9229	404	1898	1151	2003	1236	2103	1300
4.	Gujarat	2150	33	924	501	1009	554	1094	602
5.	Haryana	*	436	1274	1090	1314	1166	1344	1200
6.	Himachal Pradesh	N.A.	—	—	—	1	1	3	3
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	150	43	57	49	62	53	76	62
8.	Karnataka	2000	308	700	645	751	701	820	769
9.	Kerala	1000	158	274	252	300	278	328	306
10.	Madhya Pradesh	5630	513	743	493	888	613	993	700
11.	Maharashtra	2350	255	868	395	978	506	1049	546
12.	Manipur	N.A.	—	—	—	10	4	24	8
13.	Meeghalaya	N.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Naigaland	N.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Orissa	3600	455	871	871	931	938	971	970
16.	Punjab	4920@	1220	1033	1028	1058	1055	1089	1085
17.	Rajasthan	3150	320	1056	846	1106	870	1141	900
18.	Sikkim	N.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	1610	891	287	269	289	274	296	281
20.	Tripura	N.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	11200	2533	2919	1846	3249	2125	3599	2425
22.	West Bengal	2310	440	980	960	1071	999	1106	1020
	Sub-total States	56750	9705	15052	11448	16400	12648	17527	13560
	Union Territories	N.A.	—	10	10	10	10	10	10
	Grand total			15062	11458	16410	12658	17537	13570
	Additional benefits					1348	1200	1127	912

**Included in Punjab.

@Includes for Haryana also.

Outlay on Command Area Development Programme

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Naame of State/Union Territory	Outlay for 1979-80	1	2	3
1	2	3			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	300	12.	Manipur	3
2.	Assam	40	13.	Meghalaya . . . . .	..
3.	Bihar	150	14.	Nagaland . . . . .	..
4.	Gujaraat	66	15.	Orissa	300
5.	Haryana	440	16.	Punjab . . . . .	..
6.	Himachhal Pradesh . . . . .	..	17.	Rajasthan	601
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	116	18.	Sikkim . . . . .	..
8.	Karnataka	150	19.	Tamil Nadu	40
9.	Kerala	5	20.	Tripura . . . . .	..
10.	Madhya Pradesh	500	21.	Uttar Pradesh	1000
11.	Maharashtra	450	22.	West Bengal	204
				Sub-total : States	4365
				Central Sector	4733
				Total	9098

Energy, Power, Coal and Lignite and Petroleum

L. POWER

Review 1978-79

POWER generation went up from about 99 billion units in 1977-78 to over 109 billion units in 1978-79, making an increase of about 12.5%. As a result of the increased availability of power, there was a general improvement in the power supply position, but shortages continued in the Eastern region and in States like Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Jammu & Kashmir and Assam. While hydel generation was significantly higher on account of favourable seasonal conditions, the plant load factor of the operating thermal units was lower at 48% compared with 50.5% in the previous year. There was also no significant step-up in the output of nuclear power stations.

2. New generating capacity of about 1.5 million kw was commissioned during the year. Besides, erection of another 1.5 million kw was completed and the units rolled or put on turning gear; the actual generation from these units will start early in the current financial year. The details are given in Annexure 6. I. Under rural electrification, over 22,000 new villages and 3.5 lakh pumpsets were energised. Shortage of key materials like aluminium conductors affected the Pace of this programme to some extent.

Annual Plan 1979-80

3. The installed generation capacity is expected to be augmented by 2.8 million kw during 1979-80 taking the aggregate capacity to 31.8 million kw by the end of the year. The details are given in Annexure 6.II. The total generation, including non-utilities, is expected to exceed 117 billion kwh. The targets for rural electrification have been set at 25,000 new villages and 4 lakh pumpsets. Matching transmission and distribution programme has been drawn up by the State Electricity Boards.

4. In order to accelerate rural electrification, the scheme introduced last year for joint financing of schemes by Rural Electrification Corporation, Agricultural Refinance & Development Corporation and commercial banks is being enlarged; as many as 70,000 pumpsets will be funded under the scheme in the coming year. Detailed guidelines have been issued for village electrification under the Revised Minimum Needs Programme. Besides covering all the North-Eastern hilly States and Tribal Sub-Plan areas, the districts in other eligible States and Union Territories where the level of electricity is less than 25%, will come under the purview of RMNP. The Rural Electrification Corporation,

through which funds will flow for this programme has liberalised its norms for loan assistance in order to facilitate achievement of the RMNP targets.

5. Of the total outlay of Rs. 2472.75 crores for the Power sector, Rs. 2029.36 crores are included in the State Plans while Rs. 35.92 crores have been allocated for the Union Territories. The balance of Rs. 407.47 crores in the Central sector (including NEC) is comprised as under:—

(Rs. crores)	
Department of Power	281.39
Department of Atomic Energy	56.15
Damodar Valley Corporation	26.24
Ne/veli Lignite Corporation (Power Plant)	18.00
N.E.C.	25.69

6. The investment in 1979-80 will be about 11.5% higher than in the previous year. The details of the outlays are given in Annexures 6.III and 6.IV.

II. COAL AND LIGNITE

Review 1978-79

7. Coal production in 1978-79 suffered a setback due to various factors, such as floods, industrial unrest, and shortage of power and explosives. As a result, a production of only 102 million tonnes (Coal India—90 million tonnes, Singareni Colliery Company—9 million tonnes and TISCO/IISCO—2.8 million tonnes) could be achieved, which meant a marginal increase over the production of 100.9 million tonnes in 1977-78. This, coupled with inadequate wagon availability during the second half of the year, resulted in disruption in receipt of stocks by the coal consuming units. While there was a substantial shortfall in production and the level of demand was in excess of the production, the pit-head stocks of coal which stood at about 10 million tonnes on 1st October, 1978 rose to nearly 14 million tonnes by the end of March, 1979, mainly due to constraint in the movement of coal. Considerable headway was, however, made in initiating action for building up the production capacity of the coal companies to meet the rapidly rising demand anticipated in the coming years. During 1978-79, the Central Mine Planning & Design Institute took up preparation of 134 feasibility reports, proposals for advance action and detailed designs. Government approved 14 major coal projects with an ultimate capacity of 26.6 million tonnes.

8. Lignite production also registered a shortfall, with an actual achievement of 3.4 million tonnes against the target of 4.2 million tonnes. The unprecedented monsoon and cyclone during 1977-78 had a continued adverse impact on the level of production.

Annual Plan 1979-80

9. The requirement of coal in 1979-80 was assessed some time ago at 119 million tonnes and, accordingly, the Department of Coal has projected a target of 118 million tonnes of production. However, having regard to the trends of production, transportation and coal consumption in the closing months of the last financial year, it is considered likely that both the demand for and production of coal would undergo a downward revision. While the output of coal in 1979-80 might be around 112 million tonnes, the large pit-head stocks available at the beginning of the year would help in bridging the gap between supply and demand; this will be supplemented by imports of coking coal for the steel industry. Special attention will be paid to minimising delays in the construction of projects through advance action on a selective basis. A cell has been created in Coal India Ltd. to strengthen the system of monitoring of projects. Adequate funds have been provided in the Plan for initiating action on a number of new projects required for meeting the coal demand beyond 1982-83 and for the washeries at Sudhamedih, Monidih, Ramgarh, etc. The explosives plant at Bhandara will be commissioned. The tempo of exploration of coal will be maintained, the target in the coming year being 2,67,200 metres.

110. The equipment availability with the Neyyveli Lignite Corporation is expected to improve in 1979-80 and a production target of 4.77 million tonnes has been fixed. The pace of work on the second mine cut will also gain momentum.

111. An outlay of Rs. 355.78 crores has been provided for the various programmes of coal and lignite development, the details of which are furnished in Annexure 6.V.

III. PETROLEUM

Review 1978-79

112. The indigenous production of crude oil is expected to touch 11.7 million tonnes in 1978-79, an increase of about 1 million tonnes over the previous year. The exploratory effort of ONGC resulted in the discovery of some hydrocarbon bearing structures, the most significant being the discovery of a new gas field north of Basssein. Oil India Ltd. completed aero-magnetic and marine seismic surveys in the Mahanadi Delta; drilling of exploratory wells will commence soon.

113. The completion of Phase III-A of development of Bombay High off-shore field, which included laying of the sub-sea pipelines from Bombay High to Uran and transfer lines from Uran to Trombay and the commissioning of 'F' platform, was a major milestone reached during

the year. The inauguration of the institute of Reservoir Studies in May 1978 was another step in strengthening the country's technological capabilities in the area of petroleum production. With the completion of the Gujarat Refinery Expansion, the refining capacity of the country crossed the 30 million tonne mark. Synchronising with the expansion of the Gujarat Refinery was the completion of the crude oil pipeline from Salaya to Koyali running over a distance of 416 Km. as also of the accompanying off-shore facilities like the single buoy mooring system in the Gulf of Kutch and shore terminal at Salaya.

Annual Plan 1979-80

14. Both exploratory and developmental drilling activity in the Eastern region of ONGC is being intensified in 1979-80 in order to establish additional reserves in this area where the indicated reserves are high and the step up production from the oilfields to ONGC so as to match the expected decline in the production of Oil India in the coming years. The on-shore and off-shore targets of drilling metrage of ONGC have been fixed at 223,000 and 72,000 metres respectively. Besides exploratory activity in Upper Assam and Arunachal Pradesh, Oil India propose to drill three wells in the Mahanadi off-shore area.

15. Erection of four additional platforms in the northern part and two platforms in the South/Central part of Bombay High will be taken up in 1979-80. Besides, some advance action on Phase IV for stepping up the production capacity of Bombay High will be taken.

16. The work on Mathura Refinery Project, which is due to go on stream in mid-1980 will reach an advanced stage. A matching construction schedule has been drawn up for the Viramgam-Mathura pipeline, which is to carry crude to the new Refinery. Other major refining projects in progress would be the fluid catalytic cracker at Koyali and the kerosene treating and delayed coker units at Bongaigaon. Substantial provisions have been made for the marketing companies to establish necessary facilities for marketing the large quantities of LPG which would be available from Bombay High associated gas as well as from Gujarat and Mathura refineries. Work will commence on the Mathura-Jullunder product pipeline of Indian Oil Corporation, the Lube Project of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation and the Paraffin Wax Project of Madras Refineries.

17. The total Annual Plan outlay in 1979-80 for exploration, production, refining and marketing is Rs. 580.23 crores. The targets of production of crude oil and petroleum products and the details of the schemes included in the Annual Plan are set out in Annexure 6.VI and Annexure 6.VII respectively.

Target and Achievement of Installed Generating Capacity during 1978-79

Name of Project/Unit	State	Target(MW)	Achievement(MW)
I. HYDRO			
<i>Northern Region</i>			
Beas Unit I (Dehar)	Unit III, IV BCB	330	330(R)
Beas Unit II (Pong)	Unit III, IV BCB	120	120
Lower Jhelum (Unit II & III)	Jammu & Kashmir	70	35
Sub-Total		520	485
<i>Western Region</i>			
Koyna Stage III (Unit IV)	Maharashtra	80	80
<i>Southern Region</i>			
Lower Sileru Unit IV	Andhra Pradesh	100	100
Kalinadi (Nagihari)	Karnataka	135	—
Linganmakki Unit I, II	Karnataka	55	—
Kundah IV	Tamil Nadu	50	50
Suruliar	Tamil Nadu	35	35
Sub-Total		375	185
<i>Eastern Region</i>			
Subernrekha Unit II	Bihar	65	—
Kurseong Unit I, II	West Bengal	2	2
Sub-Total		67	2
<i>North Eastern Region</i>			
Kyrdemkulai, Unit I, II	Meghalaya	60	60(Unit I-R)
SUB-TOTAL (HYDRO)		1102	812
II. THERMAL			
<i>Northern Region</i>			
Panipat Unit I, II	Haryana	220	110(R)
Bhatinda Unit IV	Punjab	110	110
Obra Stage II Extn.	Uttar Pradesh	200	200
Badarpur Extn. (Unit IV)	(Central)	200	210
RAPP Unit II	(Central)	220	—
Sub-Total		950	630
<i>Western Region</i>			
Ahmedabad Extn.	Gujarat	110	110
Ukai Extn. — Unit I, II	Gujarat	400	400(Unit II-R)
Satpura, Unit I	Madhya Pradesh	200	200(R)
Nasik Extn.	Maharashtra	210	210(R)
Bhusawal Extn.	Maharashtra	210	210(R)
Sub-Total		1130	1130
<i>Southern Region</i>			
Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu	210	210(R)
Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	210	—
Sub-Total		420	210
<i>Eastern Region</i>			
Santhaldih Unit III, IV	West Bengal	240	120
Chandrupura Unit VI	D.V.C.	120	120
Sub-Total		360	240
<i>North Eastern Region</i>			
Lakwa (Gas)	Assam	45	—
SUB-TOTAL (THERMAL)		2905	2210
ALL-INDIA		4007	3022

NOTE : Units Rolled have been indicated as (R).

List of Projects likely to yield benefits during 1979-80

Sl. No.	Name of Projects/Units	State	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4
NORTHERN REGION			
<i>Hydro</i>			
1	Bassi Extension	Himachal Pradesh	15
2	Lower Jhelum Unit III	Jammu & Kashmir	35
3	Garwal Rishikesh Unit I	Uttar Pradesh	36
4	Baira Siul Unit I	Central	60
Sub-Total (Hydro)			146
<i>Thermal</i>			
5	Faridabad Unit III	Haryana	60
6	Panipat Unit II	Haryana	110
7	Obra Unit IX	Uttar Pradesh	200
Sub-Total (Thermal)			370
<i>Nuclear</i>			
8	R. A. P. Unit II	Central	220
Sub-Total (Nuclear)			220
Total (Northern Region)			736
WESTERN REGION			
<i>Hydro</i>			
<i>Thermal</i>			
9	Satpura Unit VII	Madhya Pradesh	210
10	Nasik Unit IV	Maharashtra	210
11	Parli Unit III	Maharashtra	210
Sub-Total (Thermal)			630
Total (Western Region)			630
SOUTHERN REGION			
<i>Hydro</i>			
12	Kalinadi Units I & II	Karnataka	270
13	Linganmakki Unit I	Karnataka	27.5
14	Linganmakki Unit II	Karnataka	27.5
Sub-Total (Hydro)			325
<i>Thermal</i>			
15	Vijayawada Unit I & II	Andhra Pradesh	420
16	Tuticorin Unit I	Tamil Nadu	210
Sub-Total (Thermal)			630
Total (Southern Region)			955

1	2	3	4
EASTERN REGION			
<i>Hydro</i>			
17	Subernrekha Unit II	Bihar	65
18	Lower Lagyap Units I & II	Central	12
	Sub-Total (Hydro)		77
<i>Thermal</i>			
19	Gas Turbines	West Bengal	100
20	Durgapur Unit IV	D.V.C.	210
	Sub-Total (Thermal)		310
	Total (Eastern Region)		387
NORTH-EASTERN REGION			
<i>Hydro</i>			
			NIL
<i>Thermal</i>			
21	Lakwa Gas Units, I, II & III	Assam	45
22	Bongaigon Unit I	Assam	60
	Sub-Total		105
	Total (North Eastern Region)		105
	Total (All India) Hydro		548
	Total (All India) Thermal		2045
	Total (All India) Nuclear		220
	Grand Total (All India)		2813

Outlay on Power for 1979-80

(Rs. lakhs)

	Generation			Transmission and Distribution	Rural Electrification		Miscellaneous	Total
	On-going	New	Total		Total	RMNP		
States . . .	97667	10767	108434	65453	27362	5087	1687	202936.00
Union Territories .	478	153	631	2218.50	448.50	204	294	3592.00 ₉
Central sector (Exclu- ding NEC)	29810	2062	31872	3906	—	—	2399.50	38177.50 ₈
N.E.C. . . .	1954	—	1954	415	—	—	200	2569.00
Total . . .	129909	12982	142891	71992.50	27810.50	5291	4580.50	247274.50

1979-80—Outlay—Power Sector

(Rs. lacs)

I. States	Generation			Transmis- sion and Distri- bution	Rural Electrification		Miscel- laneous	Total
	On-going	New	Total		Total	RMNP		
1. Andhra Pradesh	11540	300	11840	4740	1400	300	20	18000
2. Assam	1614	886	2500	2000	800*	300	200	5500*
3. Bihar	4800	100	4900	3440	1560	600	100	10000
4. Gujarat	6065	100	6165	3750	1000	100	85	11000
5. Haryana	2198	1300	3498	1781	811	—	70	6160
6. Himachal Pradesh	1046	—	1046	409	420	60	25	1900
7. Jammu & Kashmir	432	100	532	1127	321	100	70	2050
8. Karnataka	5994	300	6294	3500	925	50	81	10800
9. Kerala	1250	—	1250	3050	200	—	100	4600
10. Madhya Pradesh	10058	1400	11458	5600	2767	900	175	20000
11. Maharashtra	18071	500	18571	8484	2600	—	345	30000
12. Manipur	9	60	69	90	110	90	6	275
13. Meghalaya	10	200	210	143	220	150	5	578
14. Nagaland	1	19	20	80	85	77	15	200
15. Orissa	3980	—	3980	1850	1200	600	170	7200
16. Punjab	1261	3475	4736	3244	1455	—	36	9471
17. Rajasthan	4258	—	4258	4265	1467	400	10	10000
18. Sikkim	12	17	29	103	25	10	3	160
19. Tamil Nadu	6295	1500	7795	4000	1780	—	25	13600
20. Tripura	92	10	102	83	150	150	1	336
21. Uttar Pradesh	10422	500	10922	8618	3360	900	100	23000
22. West Bengal	8259	—	8259	3346	1350	300	45	13000
Sub-Total—States	97667	10767	108434	63703	24006	5087	1687	197830
Lump sum allocation REC	—	—	—	1750	3356	—	—	5106
Total States	97667	10767	108434	65453	27362	5087	1687	202936

II. Union Territories	Generation			Trans- mission & dis- tribution	Rural Electrification		Misc.	Total
	On-going	New	Total		Total	RMNP		
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	101	10	111	—	14	14	—	125
2. Arunachal	170	95	265	60	100	100	20	445
3. Chandigarh	—	—	—	130	30	—	—	160
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	11.40	19.00	—	6.1	37
5. Delhi	205	—	205	1695	75	—	200	2175
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	—	202.10	40	—	57.90	300
7. Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	30
8. Mizoram	2	48	50	30	120	90	10	210
9. Pondicherry	—	—	—	90	20	—	—	110
Sub-Total (Union Territories)	478	153	631	2218.50	448.50	204	294	3592.00

III. Central Sector	29810	2062	31872	3906	—	—	2399.50	38177.50
N.E.C.	1954	—	1954	415	—	—	200	2569
Grand-Total	129909	12982	142891	71992.50	27810.50	5291	4580.50	247275

*Includes Hill Area Plan.

Category-wise particulars of outlays for Coal and Lignite for 1979-80

		Rs. crores
COAL		
1. <i>Coal India Ltd. (CIL)</i>	Outlays	
(a) Investment in mines		224.26
(b) Washeries		28.58
(c) LTC Plants and others—		
(i) Dankuni		6.00
(ii) Formed coke plant, Talcher		1.00
(iii) Explosive plant, Bhandara		0.50
(d) Exploration		15.46
	Sub-Total CIL	275.80
2. <i>Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. (SCCL)</i>		
(a) Investment on mines		20.84
(b) LTC Plant—Ramakrishnapur		2.66
	Sub-Total SCCL	23.50
3. <i>Neyveli Lignite Corporation</i>		61.50
4. Science and Technology		1.82
5. Other Programmes		2.09
	Grand Total	364.49

Targets of Crude Production and Petroleum Products

Million tonnes]

I. CRUDE OIL

(a) ONGC

(i) On-shore 5.90

(ii) Off-shore 4.40

Total ONGC 10.30

(b) OIL 2.80

(c) Assam Oil Company 0.05

Grand Total 13.15**II. PETROLEUM PRODUCTS**

(i) In terms of Crude throughput 29.24

(ii) In terms of net quantity of products [@93% of (i)] 27.29

**Statement showing the details of Annual Plan Outlay for 1979-80 for the various programmes/
activities of the Department of Petroleum**

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	Programme/Activity	Name of the Undertaking	Annual Plan Outlay	Budgetary Support	Extra Budgetary Resources
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Exploration & Exploitation of oil and Natural Gas Resources	(I) Oil and Natural Gas Commission			
		(i) On land Programme	130.00		
		(ii) Off Shore programmes	204.00		
		(iii) Institutes	3.60		
		(iv) R & D	1.65		
		Total (ONGC)	340.00	61.31	278.69
		(II) Oil India Ltd.			
		A. Continuing Schemes			
		(i) Exploration (Ningru)	2.91		
		(ii) Exploration (Mahanadi/Bay Explrtn)	15.95		
		(iii) Pipeline Expansion Phase-I	0.16		
		(iv) Pipeline Expansion Phase-IIIA	0.41		
		(v) Capital Equipment & Facilities	19.64		
			39.07		
		B. New Schemes			
		(i) LPG Plant	0.10(T)		
		Total (OIL)	39.17		39.17
2.	Petroleum, Refining & Marketing and Distribution of Petroleum Products.	(III) Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.			
		(a) Refineries & Pipeline Division			
		A. Continuing Schemes			
		(i) Mathura Refinery Project	47.00		
		(ii) Gujarat Refinery Expansion	1.62		
		(iii) FCC Unit at Gujarat Refinery	13.00		
		(iv) S-V-K-M Pipeline	53.00		
		(v) UHF Telecommunication System for HBK Pipeline	0.50		
			115.12		
		B. New Schemes			
		(i) Mathura-Delhi-Ambala-Jullundur Pipeline	7.50		
		(ii) Paraffin Wax Plant at Barauni	0.01(T)		
		(iii) Additional Coker at Barauni	**		
		(iv) Gauhati-Silliguri Pipeline Exp.	1.00		
		(v) Lube-Expansion at Haldia	**		
		(vi) Effluent Disposal at Gahuati	1.75		
		(vii) Office Accommodation at New Delhi	1.00		
			11.26		

1	2	3	4	5	6
		(b) <i>Marketing Division</i>			
		(i) Fuel Hydrant	5.00		
		(ii) LPG Marketing	6.00*		
		(iii) Office accommodation at :			
		(a) Bombay	}	1.00	
		(b) Madras			
		(c) Calcutta			
		(iv) Residential Accommodation at Bombay	1.00		
		(v) Additional Tankage at Delhi/Ambala/Jullundur	5.00		
		(vi) Others	4.50		
			<u>22.50</u>		
		(c) <i>R & D Centre</i>			
		Continuing Schemes	1.40		
		Total (IOC)	150.28	11.32	138.96
		(IV) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.			
		A. Continuing Schemes			
		(i) Mandatory Crude Tankage (Bombay)	0.20		
		(ii) Marketing of LPG from BH Ass. Gas	7.60*	..	
		(iii) Lube Refinery Expansion	4.00	..	
		(iv) Computer	0.01(T)		
		(v) Lube Oil/Pipeline to Mazagon Dock	0.01(T)		
		(vi) ATF Pipeline to Santa Cruz	0.50	..	
		(vii) Mandatory Crude Tankage at Vizag	1.33		
		(viii) Crude Desalter	0.19		
			<u>13.84</u>		
		B. New Schemes			
		(i) Sulphur Recovery Plant	0.01(T)		
		(ii) Fuel Refining Expansion	**		
		(iii) Bright Stock Manufacturing	**		
		(iv) Paraffin Wax Plant	Del.		
		(v) Vishakh Refinery Expansion	**		
		(vi) Crude Oil Pipeline to Vishakh Harbour	0.01(T)		
		(vii) Bulk Asphalt	0.01(T)		
		(viii) Transportation Equipment (New Tank Trucks)	Del.		
		(ix) Residential Units at Bombay	0.24		
			<u>0.27</u>		
		Total (HPCL)	14.11	..	14.11
		(V) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.			
		A. Continuing Schemes			
		(i) Installation of Facilities for processing of BH Crude upto 2 MTPA in Admixture with West Asian Crude.	0.40		
		(ii) Installation of facilities for processing of BH Crude neat at a level of 4.6 MTPA.	0.40		
		(iii) Installation of facilities between BPCL and HPCL for inter-refinery optimisation.	0.50		
		(iv) Marketing of LPG from BH Associated gas	9.65*		
		(v) Modification to CCU for Additional heat recovery	0.35		
			<u>11.30</u>		

1	2	3	4	5	6
		B. New Schemes proposed to be started in 1979—80			
		(i) Facilities for production of Aromatics	0.01		
		(ii) Debottlenecking of Distiller and Installation of additional FCC Unit	**		
		(iii) Construction of Staff quarters	0.50		
		(iv) New Computer System & Auxileries	0.01(T)		
		(v) R&D Project for Lubricants etc.	0.10		
			0.62		
		Total (BPCL)	12.02	—	12.02
		VI. Cochin Refineries Ltd.			
		A. Continuing Schemes			
		(i) Addl. Hydrogen Recycling Compressor	0.60		
		B. New Schemes			
		(i) Facilities for Removal of Sulphur from Reformer feed.	0.23		
		(ii) Secondary Processing Facilities	**		
		Total (CRL)	0.83	—	0.83
		VII. Madras Refineries Ltd.			
		New Schemes			
		(i) Paraffin Wax Plan	1.50		
		(ii) Crude Tank	0.70		
		(iii) LPG Sphere	0.01(T)		
		(iv) Linear Alkyl Benzene	0.01(T)		
		(v) Refinery Expansion	**		
		Total (MRL)	2.22	—	2.22
		VIII. Department of Petroleum**			
		For Secondary Processing/Refinery Expansion etc.	7.30	—	7.30
		IX. Bongaigean Ref. & Petrochemicals Ltd.			
		A. Refinery Unit-Continuing Schemes			
		(i) Kerosene Treating Unit	} 5.20		
		(ii) Delayed Coker Unit			
		(iii) Coke Calcination Unit			
		(iv) Captive Power Plant	4.50		
		(v) Management Expenditure	1.00		
		Total (BRPL)	10.70	10.70	—
		X. Indian Institute of Petroleum	0.48	0.48	—
		XI. Engineers India Ltd.			
		(i) Building	2.80		
		(ii) R & D Scheme (a) Continuing Schemes	0.26		
		(b) New Schemes	0.06		
		Total (EIL)	3.12	—	3.12
		Grand Total—Deptt of Petroleum (Petroleum Sector)	580.23	83.81	496.42

*Nett. of Consumers deposits.

(T) Token Provision.

**Provision Made against Ministry.

@ Grants-in-Aid.

Village and Small Industries

THE likely achievements of the levels of production and exports of selected products of village and small industries during 1978-79 are indicated below :—

	1978-79	
	Target	Likely achievement
Production		
1. Handloom Cloth (Nillion metres) .	2,500	2,400
2. Powerloom cloth (million metres) .	3,100*	3,200*
3. Khadi Rural Industries (Rs. crores)	315	315
4. Raw Silk (million Kgs.) .	4.47	4.00
5. Handicrafts (Rs. crores) .	600	600
6. Small Scale Industries (Rs. crores)	14,000	14,000
Exports		
7. Cotton handloom fabrics and manufactures (Rs. crores) . .	250	260
8. Silk fabrics and waste (Rs. crores).	40	40
9. Handicrafts (Rs. crores) . .	500	500
10. Coir products		
—Quantity ('000 tons) . .	47	47
—Value (Rs. crores) . .	27.5	27.5

*Includes art silk fabrics.

2. It will be observed that all the targets of production and exports are likely to be fulfilled except in the case of production of raw silk where there may be shortfall due to serious outbreak of pebrine (a contagious disease of the silkworm) in Karnataka, unprecedented floods in West Bengal and failure of tasar silk crops in Bihar.

3. *Annual Plan 1979-80.*—The outlays and estimated expenditure during 1978-79 and the outlays provided for 1979-80 for the development of village and small industries in the public sector are shown in Annexure 7.I. In addition to the total outlay of Rs. 289.48 crores provided under the 'Village and Small Industries Sector' some funds for the development of these industries would be available under the programmes for hills and tribal areas.

4. In making provisions for 1979-80, committed expenditure to the tune of Rs. 3.81 crores in the Central Plan and Rs. 9.80 crores in the States' and Union Territories' Plans has been transferred to Non-Plan budget. Taking into account the committed expenditure, the actual step-up in the outlay for Annual Plan, 1979-80 over the level in 1978-79 is 31 per cent.

5. The Centrally-sponsored scheme of Rural Industries Projects was merged with the new scheme of District Industries Centres. It has been decided that the loan assistance provided under the District Industries Centres would be utilised as margin/seed money to avail of institutional finance and would not be used for direct loaning.

6. Certain steps have been taken to liberalise institutional credit for small industries. According to a recent decision, a composite term loan upto Rs. 25000 both for equipment finance and working capital with repayment period of 7 to 10 years and an initial moratorium period of 12 months to 18 months without insistence for any margin, would be sanctioned by the banks to the cottage and small industries. Under the Reserve Bank scheme of finance for the handloom industry, the limits of credit for production and marketing for handloom weavers in the cooperative sector have been enhanced substantially.

7. As a result of the recent decisions of the NDC, a few Central schemes which are in the nature of Centrally-Sponsored schemes would be transferred to the States' sector with effect from 1-4-1979. In the case of village and small industries sector, these are indicated below along with the provision made in the Central Plan for 1979-80 :

	(Rs. crores)
<i>Handloom Industry</i>	
1. Intensive Handloom Development Projects	3.60
<i>Handicrafts</i>	
2. Training of Carpet Weavers . . .	10,00†
<i>Sericulture</i>	
3. Intensive Sericulture Development Projects	4.00
Total	17.60

8. The funding pattern of the Centrally-sponsored scheme of District Industries Centres, which was being funded totally by the Centre except to the extent of 25% of recurring expenditure to be borne by the States, would now be 50:50 as between the Centre and States. As a result of the Rs. 40 crores provided in the Central plan 1979-80, Rs. 22.50 crores would be retained, and the States/Union Territories will have to make an additional matching contribution of Rs. 17.50 crores over and above Rs. 5 crores already provided for in their Annual plans for 1979-80.

† It has since been decided to retain Rs. 6 crores under the centre for 397 training centres which would continue to function under the control of the All India Handicraft Board during 1979-80.

9. The anticipated levels of production and exports to be achieved in 1979-80 are indicated below :—

		1979-80
		Anticipated
1	2	3
Production		
1. Handloom cloth (million metres) . . .		2600
2. Powerloom cloth (million metres) . . .		3400*
3. Khadi & Rural Industries (Rs. crores) . . .		490.33
4. Raw silk (million Kgs.)		5.24
5. Handicrafts (Rs. crores)		660

1	2	3
6. Small Scale Industries (Rs. crores)	(Both registered and non-registered units)	15,20
Exports		
7. Cotton handloom fabrics and manufactures (Rs. crores)		300
8. Silk fabrics and waste (Rs. crores)		45
9. Handicrafts (Rs. crores)		550
10. Coir products		
—Quantity ('000 tones)		50
Value (Rs. crores)		30

*Includes art silk fabrics.

Village and Small Industries—Expenditure and outlay during 1978-79 and 1979-80

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	Industry	1978-79						1979-80		
		Outlay			Estimated Expenditure			Outlay		
		Centre	States & Union Territories	Total	Centre	States & Union Territories	Total	Centre	States & Union Territories	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Handloom Industry	27.50	19.34	46.84	19.41	24.89	44.30	27.64	20.95	48.59
2	Powerlooms	0.14	0.51	0.65	0.04	0.51	0.55	0.33	0.32	0.65
3	Khadi & Village Industries	65.73	5.69	71.42	65.65	8.10	73.75	85.88	7.43	93.31
4	Small Scale Industries	17.46	30.70	48.66	12.75	38.97	51.72	17.50	33.93	51.43
5	Industrial Estates	—	7.84	7.84	—	6.97	6.97	—	8.38	8.38
6	Handicrafts	10.50	5.94	16.44	11.05	6.62	17.67	13.00	10.18	23.18
7	Sericulture	5.45	6.84	12.29	5.29	6.94	12.23	8.00	8.62	16.62
8	Coir Industry	0.79	0.99	1.78	0.76	1.00	1.76	—	—	—
Centrally Sponsored Scheme										
9	District Industries Centres	27.36	1.67	29.03	26.01	1.63	27.64	22.50	22.50	45.00
Total		154.93	79.52	234.45	140.96	95.63	236.59	175.97	113.51	289.48

Industry and Minerals

Review of the progress in 1978-79

INDUSTRIAL production in 1978-79 is estimated to have grown by 7.8% over the previous year as compared to 3.9% growth in 1977-78. This is by no means an insignificant achievement, particularly in view of the unprecedented floods experienced during the year. The growth rate would have been still higher but for the poor performance of the mining and quarrying sector which has a weight of 9.69 in the index of industrial production and showed an increase of less than 2%. An important feature of the growth during this year was the relatively larger increase of about 12% recorded in electricity generation having a weight of 9.23. The growth in the manufacturing sector has been of the order of 7.8%.

2. There has been an overall increase in production in most of industries. In a number of industries such as machine tools, cement machinery, paper and pulp machinery, mining machinery, cotton textile machinery, agricultural tractors, zinc, lead, dry batteries, typewriters, LD polyethylene, commercial vehicles, and jeeps, the growth rate in 1978-79 has exceeded 25%. The growth rate has ranged between 10—25% in a number of other important industries such as aluminium, steam turbines, power transformers, phosphatic fertilisers, vanaspati, automobile tyres, scooters, soap, synthetic detergents, pesticides, bicycles and ball and roller bearings. In chemical industries like nitrogenous fertilisers, caustic soda and sulphuric acid there has been only a marginal increase ranging from 2 to 7%. The production of cotton yarn has gone up by 6.4% which is reflected in the increased production of cloth.

3. At the same time a dis-heartening feature of the production trends during the year has been the stagnancy or decline in production in certain vital industries such as steel, coal, lignite and cement. The production of saleable steel from integrated plants has gone down by 0.3 million tonnes. The decline has however, been made up by the increase in production from the mini-steel plants. Because of this increase as well as timely imports, the overall availability of steel in the market in 1978-79 was therefore, higher as compared to the previous year. The production of coal in 1978-79 was only a million more than in the previous year while the production of cement was of the same order. Some of the other industries which recorded a decline in growth are iron ore, jute manufactures, leather foot-wear, news-print, sugar machinery, sewing machines and electric fans.

4. It may be mentioned that certain decisions were taken during the year to accelerate industrial production to achieve the targetted rate of growth of 7.8%. The new strategy involved making of special efforts in achieving the targets already set in crucial industries like power, coal, steel, fertilisers, non-ferrous metals; setting up of higher output targets for selected major items like paper, cement commercial vehicles, railway wagons and textiles produced by N.T.C. mills; advance planning of imports and buffer stocking of crucial inputs and continuous monitoring and co-ordination. A high level committee was set up to monitor industrial production trends continuously and to suggest remedial measures.

5. The Government has already accepted most of the recommendations of the Committee on Industrial Licensing and Procedures set up in pursuance of the Industrial Policy Statement of December, 1977. The policy regarding foreign collaboration and investment has been further clarified and an illustrative list of industries where foreign collaboration and investment is not considered necessary, has been announced. A high level committee set up by the Government to review the working of Companies Act and the MRTP Act submitted its report. In pursuance of the recommendations made by the Committee, it is now proposed to make suitable amendments in these legislations.

Annual Plan 1979-80

6. The Annual Plan for 1979-80 has been formulated keeping in view the objectives and priorities envisaged in the Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83. In the large industries sector adequate provision has been made for on-going projects so that these are completed expeditiously and returns accrue on the investments already made. The allocation for new starts has been made selectively in certain critical areas like fertilisers, cement etc. which are essential for the economy.

7. The Annual Plan 1979-80 provides an outlay of Rs. 2405.81 crores for large industries and minerals in the Central sector and Rs. 141.29 crores for States and Union Territories. The schemes-wise break-up of the outlay provided for Central projects in the Annual Plan 1979-80 is set out in Annexure 8.I. About 70% of the outlay provided in the Central Plan is for iron and steel, petroleum, fertilisers and coal. The outlays provided for these sectors in the Plan are given below :—

Sector	Rs. crores
Iron and steel	600.00
Petroleum	576.63
Fertilisers	263.51
Coal and lignite	346.49

8. Another statement indicating the outlay provided for industry and minerals in the Plans of States and Union Territories is enclosed as Annexure 8.II. A large part of the outlay provided in the State Plans is for developing infra-structural facilities and for undertaking promotional activities by the State Industrial Development Corporations. Some of the State Plans include specific provisions for projects in industries like cement, textiles etc.

9. A statement indicating the capacity and production targets for selected industries for 1979-80 alongwith the actual, anticipated achievement in 1977-78 and 1978-79 is enclosed as Annexure 8.III. Some of the important industries in which additions to capacities are expected during the year are alloy & special steels, cement, lead, petroleum refinery products, fertilisers, basic chemicals, automobile tyres, paper and paper board and news print. As a result of better utilisation of capacities already installed as well as creation of new capacity, substantial increases in production are envisaged in 1979-80 in a number of industries particularly coal, crude oil, iron ore, non-ferrous metals, cement fertilisers, basic chemicals, drugs and pharmaceuticals, cotton textiles, leather foot-wear, paper and paper board, news-print, industrial machinery, electric equipment, transport equipment etc. It is expected that on the basis of the increase in production postulated it should be possible to achieve a growth rate of 7-8% in 1979-80. This would, however, require special efforts in achieving the required growth rate in certain crucial areas like coal, steel, cement, electricity etc. coupled with the improvement in railway movement. The development programmes in respect of certain important industries are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Steel

10. The performance of the steel industry received a set-back in 1978-79. The production of saleable mild steel from integrated steel plants was only 6.59 million tonnes as against 6.89 million tonnes in the previous year. The main reasons for the set-back in production were inadequate supplies of coking coal, shortages and frequent interruptions in power supply, floods in the eastern region, transportation difficulties and industrial relations problems. However, the shortfall in the production of integrated steel plants was more than made up by the increased contribution from mini steel plants which produced 1.20 million tonnes as against 0.96 million tonnes in the previous year. The exports of steel were severely curtailed and larger imports were resorted to meet the demands of the economy. In 1979-80, a production of 7.40 million tonnes of saleable steel is envisaged from the integrated steel plants.

11. The Annual Plan 1979-80 provides an outlay of Rs. 600 crores for various schemes/projects under Department of Steel. A major portion of this outlay is for the 4 million tonnes expansion programmes of Bhilai and Bokaro, Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd., CRGO Plant at Rourkela and Stage-I of Salem Steel

Plant. Adequate provision has been made for captive power plants at Bokaro and Durgapur and for carrying out additions, modifications, replacements and modernisation in the existing plants so as to achieve better utilisation of installed capacity.

12. In order to mobilise resources for financing the steel development plans, a steel development surcharge of 15% of the ex-works price of steel and Rs. 100 per tonne of pig iron has been levied. Apart from meeting some cost escalations, this fund will be utilised for expansion/setting up of new steel plants.

Non-ferrous Metals

Aluminium

13. The production of aluminium metal during 1978-79 was around 213,000 tonnes, slightly exceeding the Annual Plan target of 210,000 tonnes. The production target for 1978-79 was, however, fixed well below the capacity of 321,000 tonnes keeping in view the likely power supply position to various smelters. The capacity of 50,000 tonnes at Korba could not be energised due to lack of power. Power cuts were also in force at Renukoot (U.P.), and Belgaum (Karnataka). Domestic production have to be supplemented by imports of about 33,000 tonnes of aluminium during 1978-79.

14. A production target of 240,000 tonnes has been indicated for 1979-80 on the basis of anticipated improvement in the power supply position to various smelters.

Copper

15. As against a production target of 23,800 tonnes of blister copper envisaged for 1978-79, the actual production was 21,900 tonnes. The shortfall in production was due to operational and technological problems, labour problems at Khetri, power interruption both at Khetri and Ghatsila and shortage of explosives. The various technical problems which affected production at Khetri are being attended to and necessary steps are being taken for ensuring adequate supplies of explosives. Due to shortfall in indigenous production, substantial quantity of primary metal had to be imported to meet the rising demand. A production target of 30,000 tonnes of blister copper is envisaged in 1979-80.

Zinc

16. As against the production target of 70,000 tonnes in 1978-79, the actual production was 64,300 tonnes. The shortfall has been mainly due to power interruption, shortage of explosives and operational problems, particularly in the case of Vizag smelter commissioned recently. Steps are being taken to rectify the problems at Vizag smelter and for improving the availability of explosives. With the substantial improvement anticipated in capacity utilisation, a production target of 73,000 tonnes is envisaged for 1979-80.

Lead

17. As against the target of 13,000 tonnes of lead during 1978-79, the actual production was 10,500 tonnes. Production at Vizag suffered due

to shortage of hard coke. Production of Tundoo fell short of target because of frequent power failures causing setback in the running of blast furnace.

18. The Vizag smelter is expected to achieve full capacity of 10,000 tonnes in Sept. 1979. An overall production of 15,000 tonnes of metal is envisaged in 1979-80.

Iron Ore

19. As against the production target of 30 million tonnes the output of iron ore during 1978-79 was around 37 million tonnes. The shortfall is prevailing due to the fall in export demand as a result of the general world recession in the steel industry.

20. Taking into consideration, the current trends for export of iron ore and the envisaged level of hot metal production from the indigenous steel plants, a production target of 41 million tonnes has been fixed for 1979-80.

Engineering Industries

21. The leading role of the engineering industries in overall industrial output was maintained in 1978-79. The production in the engineering industries increased at a substantially higher level than the general index of industrial production. The growth of machinery sector was particularly noteworthy.

22. The overall rate of growth during 1978-79 of public sector units under the administrative control of the Department of Heavy Industry was 22.6% as against a growth of 4% in 1977-78. The production in 1978-79 was Rs. 1058 crores compared to Rs. 863 crores during 1977-78.

23. The Annual Plan for 1979-80 provides an outlay of Rs. 94.73 crores (including Rs. 12.63 crores for S&T programme) for the public sector units under the Department of Heavy Industry. BHEL accounts for a major part of the outlay. The total allocation of Rs. 41.76 crores for BHEL includes Rs. 26.76 crores for the on-going schemes, Rs. 10 crores for new schemes, and Rs. 5 crores for townships.

24. An allocation of Rs. 23.27 crores has been made for HMT. This includes a provision of Rs. 12 crores for the "2 million watch" project which is scheduled to be completed by 1981-82. Tractor Project, Pinjore, Ajmer Unit, Lamp Division, Hyderabad and Sliding Head Stock Project at Bangalore are expected to be completed fully during 1979-80.

25. An outlay of Rs. 3.97 crores has been provided for Heavy Engineering Corporation, primarily for the diversification programme of the unit. Provision has also been made for renewals and replacement and rehabilitation of sick engineering units.

26. The allocation for 1979-80 for the Department of Industrial Development includes *inter alia* provision for expansion of the cable manufacturing facilities of Hindustan Cables Ltd., to

cater to Telecom demand of coaxial cables and jelly-filled cables.

Ship Building

27. An allocation of Rs. 13.35 crores has been made for ship building in the Annual Plan 1979-80. This includes Rs. 11 crores for Cochin Shipyard and Rs. 1.83 crores for Hindustan Shipyard. The development programme of Cochin Shipyard, designed to produce 2 ships of 75000 DWT each per annum, is expected to be completed during 1979-80. While the construction of the shipyard is in progress, production activities have already started and the first ship is expected to be delivered in 1980-81.

Fertilisers

28. The upward trend in the production of fertilisers continued during 1978-79. Fertilizer production in 1978-79 is estimated at 21.63 lakhs tonnes of Nitrogen, and 7.75 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 as against 20.13 lakh tonnes and 6.7 lakh tonnes during 1977-78.

29. The consumption of fertilisers during 1978-79 is estimated at 34 lakhs tonnes of Nitrogen and 10.5 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 as against 29.13 lakhs tonnes of Nitrogen and 8.67 lakhs tonnes of P_2O_5 during 1977-78.

30. Among the projects under implementation the Nangal Expansion & Trombay IV Plants started commercial production during 1978-79. There have been slippages in the implementation of the Fertilizer Projects of FCI (Sindri Modernisation, Talcher and Ramagundam) and NF. L. (Bhatinda & Panipat). These plants are expected to commence production during 1979-80.

31. A Fertiliser Industry Coordination Committee has been set up under the Deptt. of Chemicals & Fertilisers to administer and operate the system of retention prices for fertilizers. The Committee would, besides doing cost investigation for purposes of fixing retention prices, also progressively undertake technical investigation of the fertilizer plants with a view to improving their operational efficiency. The production targets for nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilisers for 1979-80 are placed at 2.60 million tonnes and 0.85 million tonnes, respectively, in terms of Nitrogen & P_2O_5 .

32. Approvals have been given for implementation of the gas based fertilizer projects in Maharashtra & Assam (Namrup).

Petrochemicals

33. The Naphtha Craker and most of the down stream plants of IPCL (Baroda) were commissioned during 1978-79. Progress continues to be made in the implementation of the Petrochemicals Complex of BRPL in Bongaigaon.

34. The total production of major thermo plastics like LDPE, HDPE, PVC, Polystyrene, and Polypropylene, is estimated to have increased from the level of 1.17 lakh tonnes in 1977-78 to 1.75 lakh tonnes in 1978-79. The production target for the above thermo plastics during 1979-80 is set at 2.13 lakh tonnes.

Pesticides

35. The production of pesticides increased from around 43 thousand tonnes in 1977-78 to about 53 thousand tonnes in 1978-79. The production target for pesticides for 1979-80 is 57000 tonnes.

Cement

36. The production of cement at 19.42 million tonnes in 1978-79 was of the same order as in the previous year. To meet the gap between demand and supply 1.55 million tonnes of cement was imported during the year. Licences/Letter of Intent for a capacity of 277 million tonnes have been approved. An additional capacity of 5 million tonnes is expected to materialise during 1979-80. The production envisaged is 22 million tonnes. In order to meet the gap between demand and supply, the cement import will continue in 1979-80.

37. The High Level Committee set up in April, 1978 submitted a comprehensive review of the Cement Industry in all its aspects in December, 1978. Price adjustments were made based on the recommendations of the Committee. Under the new pricing formula, there will be a 3-tier system of retention prices at Rs. 185, Rs. 205 and Rs. 220 per tonne for the low, medium and high cost units respectively. New cement units and substantial expansions would be eligible for a retention price of Rs. 296 per tonne as already announced in September, 1977. The units in hilly areas would continue to get additional retention prices. The retention prices will be reviewed annually in the light of cost variation of essential inputs. The subsidy for consumption of furnace oil and for the maintenance of captive power plants will be continued.

38. A package of incentives for setting up of mini cement plants was announced in January, 1979. These included rebate upto 50% on excise duty for 5 years, exemption from Distribution Control under the Cement Control Order etc.

39. The Annual Plan provides an outlay of Rs. 16.75 crores for the various projects of the CCI. The cement plants at Rajban, Neemuch, Akaltara and Yaranguntala with a total capacity of 1.4 million tonnes are expected to be commissioned during 1979-80.

Cotton Textiles

40. The supply position of raw cotton was comfortable during the year due to increased production at 76 lakh bales in 1978-79 as against 71 lakh bales in 1977-78. Consequently, the policy regarding compulsory admixture of man-made fibre of 10% by the cotton textile units was relaxed. The production of yarn and cloth during 1978-79 was higher than in 1977-78 both in the Mill and decentralised sectors. The production cotton yarn in 1979-80 is estimated at 1020 million kgs. as against 990 million kgs. in 1978-79. The total production of cloth including that in the decentralised sector is expected to increase to 10,300 million metres in 1979-80 from 9840 million metres in 1978-79.

41. Production of cloth by NTC Mills in 1978-79 increased to 940 million metres and market yarn to 70 million kgs. from 853 million metres and 55 million kg. respectively in 1977-78. This is expected to rise to one billion metres and 72 kgs. in 1979-80. The Annual Plan makes a provision of Rs. 26.30 crores primarily towards modernisation of NTC units. Bulk of the controlled cloth, under the revised scheme, is being produced by the NTC mills.

42. Under the revised Controlled Cloth Scheme, the obligation on the part of the mill sector to produce controlled cloth has been removed. A 10% additional excise duty has been levied on mill production to subsidise the production of controlled cloth.

Jute Textiles

43. The supply position of raw jute and mesta had been comfortable during 1978-79 season due to the increased production of 79 lakh bales as compared to 71 lakh bales in the previous year. Due to the strike in the jute industry during January-February, 1979, the production has come down to 1.047 million tonnes from level of 1.18 million tonnes in the previous year. There has been an increase of over 50,000 tonnes in the internal consumption of jute goods during the year. However, exports declined both in quantity and value from the level of 0.52 million tonnes valued at Rs. 244 crore in 1977-78 to 0.31 million tonnes valued at Rs. 161 crore during the year 1978-79. The production of jute manufactures is estimated to increase to 1.20 million tonnes during 1979-80.

Paper and Paper Board

44. The capacity of the paper and paper board industry increased from 12.65 lakh tonnes in 1977-78 to 13.9 lakh tonnes in 1978-79. The additional capacity of about 1.3 lakh tonnes during 1978-79 was achieved through the establishment of a large number of small paper mills. The production of paper and paper board in 1978-79 was of the order of 10 lakh tonnes.

45. During the year 1979-80, it is estimated that an additional capacity of 1.9 lakh tonnes would be established thereby increasing the capacity of the industry to 15.8 lakh tonnes as at the end of March, 1980. Of the additional capacity of 1.9 lakh tonnes, a capacity of 1.28 lakh tonnes is expected on account of the commissioning of the Nagaland Pulp and Paper Project with a capacity of 33000 tonnes per annum in the public sector and two large units of 50,000 tonnes and 45,000 tonnes at Bhadrachalam and Rayalseema respectively in the private sector; the balance of capacity is expected through substantial expansions of some of the existing units and establishment of a few small paper units. The production is estimated at 11.5 lakh tonnes during 1979-80.

46. Adequate provision has been made in the Annual Plan 1979-80 for completion of the Nagaland Paper Project and for implementation of the Nowgong and Cachar Paper Projects in Assam.

Newsprint

47. The production of newsprint in 1978-79 was about 49000 tonnes and was short by about 11,000 tonnes in relation to the target of 60,000 tonnes envisaged for the industry for 1978-79. The main problems affecting the production of newsprint as NEPA Mills, the only project producing newsprint in the country, have been continued power shedding and failure of the transformer at Chambal Grid Station.

48. The installed capacity of NEPA mills is 75,000 tonnes per annum. However, pending renovation and modernisation of paper machine No. 1, the paper making capacity at present is only 67,500 tonnes per annum. During 1979-80, the Kerala Newsprint Project with a capacity of 80,000 tonnes per annum is scheduled to be commissioned. With the commissioning of this project, the installed capacity for the manufacture of newsprint would increase to 155000 tonnes per annum. The production of newsprint expected to be achieved during 1979-80 is estimated to be of the order of 60,000 tonnes.

Sugar

49. The production of sugar in 1977-78 season (Oct-Sept.) was 64.72 lakh tonnes as against 48.40 lakh tonnes in 1976-77 season. The production in 1978-79 is anticipated at 60 lakh tonnes. For 1979-80, a production target of 62 lakh tonnes is envisaged.

50. The Sugar Industry was decontrolled in the middle of August, 1978. With the increased availability of sugar in the country and decline in price level, the consumption of sugar has gone up appreciably. During October '78-May, 1979 the sugar consumption was 39.87 lakh tonnes as against 29.24 lakh tonnes during the corresponding period in the previous year.

Drugs & Pharmaceuticals

51. The production of basic drugs and formulations during the year 1978-79 was of the order

of Rs. 214 crores and Rs. 1150 crores respectively. There has been substantial increase in production of Streptomycin, Antidysentery drugs, Antipyretics, Analgesics, Antituberculosis drugs and vitamins. The overall production is expected to increase to Rs. 274 crore for basic drugs and to Rs. 1300 crores for formulations.

52. The Annual Plan for 1979-80 contains a provision of Rs. 31.80 crores for the public sector units including those whose management has been taken over under the IDR Act. The rehabilitated vitamin C plant of HAL is expected to go on stream by August, 1979. The penicillin expansion project is expected to be completed by August, 1979.

53. The Nicotinamides plant of IDPL is now proposed to be commissioned in two stages, the first stage consisting of Acetic Acid and Acetaldehyde in July, 1979 and Niacin & Nicotinamides by December, 1979. The projects for expansion of Penicillin, Tetracycline, Erythromycin and semi-synthetic Penicillin have been taken up on priority basis. The Tetracycline expansion scheme both in fermentation and recovery and purification has been completed and commissioned.

Electronics

54. The Annual Plan 1979-80 includes an allocation of Rs. 16.40 crores for the Department of Electronics for the expansion and development programme of electronics industry. The important projects for which allocation has been made in the Annual Plan are: Semi Conductor Complex for the manufacture of large scale integrated circuits, National Informatics Centre, Regional Computer Centres and Computer Maintenance Corporation. Standardisation and testing infrastructure programme will continue during 1979-80.

Annual Plan 1979-80—Central Sector Industrial & Minerals Projects

(Rs. crores)			
Ministry/Department	Budgetary Allocation	Extra-budgetary Resources	Plan Outlay
1. Department of Steel	365.53	234.47	600.00
2. Department of Mines	81.09	12.27	93.36
3. Department of Coal	337.78	0.71	346.49
4. Department of Petroleum	89.02	532.83	621.85
5. Department of Chemicals & Ferts.	279.54	29.13	308.67
6. Deptt. of Industrial Development	149.63	12.38	162.01
7. Department of Heavy Industry	76.40	18.33	94.73
8. Department of Atomic Energy	35.39	17.81	53.20
9. Department of Electronics	16.40	—	16.40
10. Ministry of Shipping & Transport (Shipbuilding)	13.35	—	13.35
11. Deptt. of Commerce (Incl. Plantations)	16.37	3.04	19.41
12. Deptt. of Civil Supplies & Coop.	10.91	—	10.91
13. M/O. Finance (Deptt. of Revenue)	0.17	—	0.17
14. M/O. Finance (Deptt. of Eco. Affairs)	13.23	—	13.23
15. M/O. Finance (Banking Wing)	51.23	—	51.23
16. Deptt. of Science & Technology (Central Electronics)	0.80	—	00.80
Total	1536.84	868.97	2405.81

Annual Plan Outlay : 1979-80 Industries & Minerals

(Rs. crores)			
Name of the Undertakings/Scheme	Budgetary allocation	Extra-budgetary Resources	Plan Outlay
I. DEPARTMENT OF STEEL			
1. Bokaro Steel Ltd.	193.62	—	133.00
2. Bhilai Steel Plant		—	154.68
3. Rourkela Steel Plant		—	64.00
4. A. S. P. Durgapur		—	7.40
5. Durgapur Steel Plant		—	14.76
6. Salem Steel Plant		—	40.05
7. Vijaynagar Steel Plant		—	1.00
8. Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant		—	1.00
9. Central Units—SAIL		—	1.40
10. R & D Programmes		—	6.33
11. Indian Iron & Steel Co.	20.60	—	20.60
12. Metal Scrap Trade Corporation	0.35	—	0.35
13. V.I.S.L.	0.30	—	0.30
14. Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd.	2.00	2.85	4.85
15. Bharat Refractories Ltd.	12.22	0.11	12.33
16. MECON	—	1.00	1.00
17. Sponge Iron (India) Ltd.	1.00	—	1.00
18. Mahanadi Reservoir Project	0.40	—	0.40
19. National Mineral Dev. Corpn.	7.10	—	7.10
20. Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd.	127.00	—	127.00
21. Manganese Ore (India) Ltd.	0.59	0.51	1.10
22. Mineral Development Board	0.25	—	0.25
23. Ferro-chrome Plant	0.10	—	0.10
Total	365.53	234.47	600.00

Annual Plan : 1979-80 Outlay

(Rs. crores)

Name of the Undertakings/ scheme	Budgetary allocation	Extra-budgetary resources	Plan Outlay
II. DEPARTMENT OF MINES			
1. Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.	12.78	—	12.78
2. Hindustan Copper Ltd.	28.68	—	28.68
3. Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	15.64	9.84	25.48
4. Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	3.83	—	3.83
5. Geological Survey of India	13.00	—	13.00
6. Indian Bureau of Mines	0.40	—	0.40
7. Mineral Exploration Corporation	4.00	2.43	6.43
8. Banjar Water Supply Scheme for Malanjkhand	0.60	—	0.60
9. Science and Technology Programme	2.16	—	2.16
Total	81.09	12.27	93.36
III. DEPARTMENT OF COAL			
1. <i>Coal India Ltd.</i>			
(a) Investment in mines	224.26	—	224.26
(b) Washeries	28.58	—	28.58
(c) LTC Plants & Others			
(i) Dankuni	6.00	—	6.00
(ii) Forward Coke Plant, Talcher	1.00	—	1.00
(iii) Explosive Plant	0.50	—	0.50
(d) <i>Exploration</i>	13.97	1.49	15.46
2. <i>Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.</i>			
(a) Investment in Mines	20.84	—	20.84
(b) LTC Plant—Ramakrishnapur	2.66	—	2.66
3. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	36.06	7.22	43.28*
4. Science & Technology	1.82	—	1.82
5. Other Programmes	2.09	—	2.09
Total	337.78	8.71	346.49
IV. DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM			
A. <i>Petro-Chemicals & Engineering Units</i>			
1. Indian Petro-chemicals Corpn. Ltd.	3.25	16.85	20.10
2. Bongaigaon Refinery & Petro-chemicals Ltd.	—	15.00	15.00
3. Central Institute of Plastic Engg. and Tools	0.01	—	0.01
4. Petrofils Co-operative Ltd.	0.10	—	0.10
5. Deptt. of Petroleum—New Schemes (Petro-chemicals)	—	0.10	0.10
6. Indo-Burmah Petroleum Co. Ltd.	—	2.55	2.55
7. Bridge & Roof Co. Ltd.	0.94	0.46	1.40
8. Biecco Lawrie Ltd.	0.91	—	0.91
9. Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	—	1.45	1.45
Total	5.21	36.41	41.62

*Excluding the provision for new Thermal Power Plant.

Annual Plan : 1979-80 Outlay

(Rs. crores)

Name of the Undertakings/Scheme	Budgetary allocation	Extra-budgetary Resources	Plan Outlay
IV. DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM			
<i>B. Petroleum</i>			
1. Oil & Natural Gas Commission	61.31	278.69	340.00
2. Oil India Ltd.	—	39.17	39.17
3. Indian Oil Corporation	11.32	138.96	150.28
4. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	—	12.02	12.02
5. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	—	14.11	14.11
6. Cochin Refineries Ltd.	—	0.83	0.83
7. Madras Refineries Ltd.	—	2.22	2.22
8. Deptt. of Petroleum (new scheme/Secondary processing/ Refinery expansion.)	—	7.30	7.30
9. Bongaigaon Refinery & Petro-chemicals Ltd.	10.70	—	10.70
10. Indian Institute of Petroleum	0.48	—	0.48
11. Engineers (India) Ltd.	—	3.12	3.12
Total	83.81	496.42	580.23
V. DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS			
1. Fertilisers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	16.32	—	16.32
2. Fertiliser Corpn. of India Ltd.	86.78	—	86.78
3. Hindustan Fertiliser Corpn. Ltd.	55.00	—	55.00
4. National Fertilisers Ltd.	9.07	—	9.07
5. Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilisers Ltd.	67.76	12.00	79.76
6. Fertilisers (Planning & Development) India Ltd.	1.37	—	1.37
7. Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd.	1.48	—	1.48
8. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	10.15	1.00	11.15
9. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd	9.80	2.40	12.20
10. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	11.38	—	11.38
11. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	9.12	10.00	19.12
12. Smith Stain Street Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	0.71	—	0.71
13. Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Works Ltd.	0.50	—	0.50
14. Bengal Immunity Ltd.	0.10	—	0.10
15. Madras Fertilisers Ltd.	—	3.73	3.73
Total	279.54	29.13	308.67
VI. DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT			
1. Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	8.75	8.00*	16.75
2. Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	100.78	—	100.78
3. NEPA Mills Ltd.	0.93	—	0.93
4. National Textiles Corporation	26.30	—	26.30
5. Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	0.10	—	0.10
6. Tannery & Footwear Corporation Ltd.	0.03	—	0.03
7. Hindustan Photo Films Ltd.	—	1.76**	1.76
8. ALIMCO	0.08	—	0.08
9. National Productivity Council	0.38	—	0.38
10. Hindustan Salts Ltd.	0.10	—	0.10
11. National Institute of Design	0.10	—	0.10
12. Patent Information Service	0.01	—	0.01
13. Bharat Leather Corporation	0.50	—	0.50
14. Subsidy to backward areas	10.00	—	10.00
15. Instrumentation Ltd.	—	1.62	1.62
16. Hindustan Cables Ltd.	0.40	1.00	1.40
17. National Instruments Ltd.	0.12	—	0.12
18. Feasibility studies	0.05	—	0.05
19. S & T	1.00	—	1.00
Total	149.63	12.38	162.01

* Rs. 4.00 crores net internal resources and Rs. 4.00 crores institutional finances.

** Subject to moratorium on payment of loan instalments and interest.

Annual Plan : 1979-80-Outlay

(Rs. crores)

Name of the Undertakings/Project/Scheme	Budgetary Allocation	Extra-budgetary Resources	Plan Outlay
VII. DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY			
1. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	31.76	10.00	41.76
2. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.	15.24	8.03	23.27
3. Heavy Engineering Corporation	3.97	—	3.97
4. Richardson & Cruddas	1.10	0.30	1.40
5. Braithwaites	0.90	—	0.90
6. Mining and Allied Machinery Corpn.	1.99	—	1.99
7. Jessops	3.21	—	3.21
8. Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels Ltd.	1.25	—	1.25
9. Scooters (India) Ltd.	0.50	—	0.50
10. Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	1.30	—	1.30
11. Triveni Structurals Ltd.	0.70	—	0.70
12. Britannia Engg.	0.20	—	0.20
13. Arthur Butler	0.10	—	0.10
14. Burn Standard	1.30	—	1.30
15. Bharat Brakes & Valves†	0.25	—	0.25
16. Science & Technology Programme (including CMTI)	12.63	—	12.63
Total	76.40	18.33	94.73
VIII. DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY			
1. Bhabha Atomic Research Centre	2.70	—	2.70
2. Heavy Water Projects	13.85	—	13.85
3. Nuclear Fuel Complex	11.88	—	11.88
4. Atomic Minerals Divisions	0.53	—	0.53
5. Indian Rare Earths Limited	4.00	15.21*	19.21
6. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd.	1.21	2.60	3.81
7. Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.	1.22	—	1.22
8. New P. S. U. for N. F. C. Plants	Token	—	Token
Total	35.39	17.81	53.20
IX. DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS			
<i>A. Continuing Schemes</i>			
1. Electronics Trade & Technology Development Corporation	0.50	—	0.50
2. Computer Maintenance Corporation	0.80	—	0.80
3. Semi-conductor Complex	1.00	—	1.00
4. National Information Centre	2.00	—	2.00
5. Indl. Electronics Promotion Programme	0.30	—	0.30
6. Software & Firmware Promotion programme	0.01	—	0.01
7. Head Quarters	0.22	—	0.22
8. National Centre for Software Development and Computing Techniques.	0.15	—	0.15
9. Regional Computer Centres	1.00	—	1.00
10. Standardisation and Testing Infrastructure Programme	0.90	—	0.90
11. Special components and Material Programmes.	1.32	—	1.32
<i>12. Science and Technology Programme</i>			
(a) TDC Projects	2.90	—	2.90
(b) NRC Projects	3.00	—	3.00
(c) Defence Projects	2.29	—	2.29
13. Research and Training Schemes	0.01	—	0.01
Total	16.40	—	16.40

*Internal resources Rs. 1.21 crores and assistance from financial institutions Rs. 14.00 crores.

Annual Plan 1979-80-Outlay

(Rs. crores)

Name of the Undertakings/Scheme	Budgetary Allocation	Extra-budgetary resources	Plan Outlay
X. MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHIP BUILDING)			
1. Hindustan Shipyards Ltd.	1.83	—	1.83
2. Cochin Shipyards Ltd.	11.00	—	11.00
3. New Shipyards	0.41	—	0.41
4. CMDRO & ISHO	0.11	—	0.11
Total	13.35	—	13.35
XI. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
1. Marine Products Export Development Authority	1.20	—	1.20
2. Pilot Test House, Bombay	0.01	—	0.01
3. Santa Cruz Electronics Export Processing Zone, Bombay	0.70	—	0.70
4. Plantations	14.46	3.04	17.50
Total	16.37	3.04	19.41
XII. DEPTT. OF CIVIL SUPPLIES & COOPERATION			
1. Metric System of Weights & Measures	0.26	—	0.26
2. Indian Standards Institution	0.65	—	0.65
3. IFFCO-New Gas based fertiliser project	10.00	—	10.00
Total	10.91	—	10.91
XIII. DEPTT. OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS :			
<i>Ministry of Finance</i>			
<i>(Mints & Currency)</i>			
1. India Security Press, Nasik	1.28	—	1.28
2. Bank Note Press, Devas	1.35	—	1.35
3. Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad	10.00	—	10.00
4. India Govt. Mint, Bombay	0.25	—	0.25
5. India Govt. Mint, Hyderabad & Calcutta.	0.35	—	0.35
Total	13.23	—	13.23
XIV. DEPTT. OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS :			
<i>(Ministry of Finance)</i>			
<i>(Banking Division)</i>			
1. Obligatory transfer of funds against			
(a) IDA Credits	13.70	—	13.70
(b) KFW Loans	2.53	—	2.53
2. Contribution to the share capital of IDBI	20.00	—	20.00
3. Loans to augment resources of IRCI	15.00	—	15.00
Total	51.23	—	51.23
XV. DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE :			
<i>(Ministry of Finance)</i>			
1. Alkaloid Project, Neemuch	0.16	—	0.16
2. Project for extraction of alkaloids from poppy capsules	0.01	—	0.01
Total	0.17	—	0.17
XVI. DEPTT. OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY:			
1. Central Electronics Ltd.	0.80	—	0.80
GRAND TOTAL	1536.84	868.97	2405.81

Annual Plan 1979-80—States & Union Territories

(Rs. lakhs)

States	Large & Medium Industries	Mineral Development	Total
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	600	250	850
2. Assam	170	60	230
3. Bihar	750	100	850
4. Gujarat	1025	200	1225
5. Haryana	101	7	108
6. Himachal Pradesh	103	6	109
7. Jammu & Kashmir	227	60	287
8. Karnataka	535	15	550
9. Kerala	1040	20	1060
10. Madhya Pradesh	415	100	515
11. Maharashtra	1818	40	1858
12. Manipur	40	5	45
13. Meghalaya	100	18	118
14. Nagaland	50	57	107
15. Orissa	150	225	375
16. Punjab	889	5	894
17. Rajasthan	537	300	837
18. Sikkim	45	15	60
19. Tamil Nadu	750	20	770
20. Tripura	38	3	41
21. Uttar Pradesh	1700	200	1900
22. West Bengal	1109	25	1125
	12183	1731	13914

Union Territories

1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	
2. Arunachal Pradesh	21	—	
3. Chandigarh	8.50	—	
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	
5. Delhi	15	—	
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	120	—	
7. Lakshdweep	—	—	
8. Mizoram	5	—	
9. Pondicherry	45	—	
	214.50		

TOTAL	(Rs. crores)
States	139.14
Union Territories	2.15
Total	141.29

Capacity and Production of Selected Industries 1977-78 to 1979-80

1	Industry	Unit	1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	
			Capacity (Actuals)	Production	Capacity (Actual/Anticipated)	Production	Capacity (Targets)	Production
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1. Mining								
(i)	Coal	Mill. tonnes	—	101	—	102	—	112
(ii)	Lignite	"	—	3.58	—	3.4	—	4.2
(iii)	Crude Oil	"	—	10.76	—	11.7	—	13.15
(iv)	Iron Ore	"	—	40.9	—	37.00	—	41.00
2. Basic Metals								
(i)	Pig Iron for sale	"	—	1.53	—	1.56	—	1.7
(ii)	Steel Ingots (integrated plants)	"	10.60	8.42	11.40	8.15	11.40	9.35
(iii)	Saleable Steel (do)	"	8.08	6.89	8.73	6.59	8.73	7.40
(iv)	Alloy and special steels	'000 tonnes	675	559	700	630	800	700
(v)	Aluminium	"	291	178.5	321	213	321	240
(vi)	Blister Copper	"	47.5	21.0	47.5	22.0	47.5	30.0
(vii)	Zinc	"	92.0	43.1	92.0	64.3	92.0	73.0
(viii)	Lead	"	13.0	7.5	13.0	10.5	18.0	15.0
3. Metal Products								
(i)	Steel Castings	"	170	69	170	76	175	82
(ii)	Steel forgings	"	204	91	213	102	215	113
4. Non-metallic Mineral Products								
(i)	Cement	Mill. tonnes	21.87	19.41	22.55	19.42	27.65	22.00
(ii)	Refractories	'000 tonnes	1500	800	1500	825	1580	860
5. Petroleum Products								
		Mill. tonnes	27.45	23.22	27.80	24.15	31.00	27.02
6. Basic Chemicals								
(i)	Sulphuric Acid	'000 tonnes	3531	2056	3633	2150	3800	230
(ii)	Caustic Soda	"	700	524	728	561	780	638
(iii)	Soda ash	"	633	573	633	580	735	625
(iv)	Methanol	"	44	46	44	42	44	46
(v)	Industrial Oxygen	Mill. cu. met	110.7	79.8	120.0	89.5	130.0	100
7. Agricultural Chemicals								
(i)	Fertilisers(N)	'000 tonnes	3028	2013	3259	2163	4532	2600
(ii)	Fertilisers (P ₂ O ₅)	"	915	670	1049	775	1234	850
(iii)	Pesticides	"	61.3	42.8	70.3	52.7	72.5	57
(iv)	B.H.C.	"	31.9	28.7	37.9	35	37.9	37
(v)	D.D.T.	"	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.4
8. Thermo Plastics & Synthetic Rubbers								
(i)	L. D. Polyethylene	'000 tonnes	32.0	18.5	112.0	57	112.0	92.0
(ii)	H. D. Polyethylene	"	30.0	25.6	30.0	28.2	30.0	28
(iii)	P. V. C.	"	65.4	59.0	78.2	63	78.2	56.0
(iv)	Polystyrene	"	17.5	13.6	23.5	14.5	23.5	18.0
(v)	Polypropylene	"	—	—	30.0	12.7	30.0	21.5
(vi)	Synthetic Rubber	"	30.0	28.3	50.0	28.1	50.0	35.1
9. Synthetic Fibres & Intermediates								
(i)	D. M. T.	'000 tonnes	24.0	25.6	24.0	27.1	24.0	27.0
(ii)	Caprolactum	"	20.0	15.8	20.0	14.3	20.0	18.0
(iii)	Viscose Filament yarn	"	43.0	41.6	43.0	42.8	43.0	43.0
(iv)	Viscose Staple fibres	"	—	85.6	—	95.4	—	100.0
(v)	Viscose tyre cord	"	19	17.2	19	16.8	19	19
(vi)	Nylon filament yarn	"	17.9	16.4	23.9	18.6	27.7	20
(vii)	Nylon tyre cord and other industrial yarn.	"	7.9	6.6	8.9	8.6	10	9.0
(viii)	Polyester filament yarn.	"	4.9	4.3	7.3	7.2	8.0	8.0
(ix)	Polyester Staple fibre	"	25.3	23.2	25.3	25.3	30.4	30.0

*Excludes production in small scale sector for analgin and paracetamol.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10. Drugs & Pharmaceuticals								
(i)	Penicillin	MMU	364.00	312.28	530.00	307.13		38.3
(ii)	Streptomycin	Tonnes	257.00	199.92	257.00	220.92		252.00
(iii)	Anti-Diabetes Drugs (insulin)	MMU	1500.00	1351.75	1500.00	1327.17		1500.00
(iv)	Anti-dysentary drugs	Tonnes	718.70	171.40	760.00	261.00		505
(v)	Anti-leprosy drugs (Dapsone)	„	25.80	17.23	37.80	17.04		25
(vi)	Anti-Malarial drugs	„	227.10	89.10	254.00	90.60		152.7
(vii)	Anti-pyretics and analgesics	„	3237.52	1533.58	3484.52	1785.71		2604.02
(viii)	Anti-tuberculosis drugs.	„	1706.16	644.56	1981.16	670.84		968
(ix)	Sulpha drugs (5)	„	1497.50	666.76	1497.50	630.76		933
(x)	Vitamins (excl. A & B 12)	„	1016.50	689.79	1016.50	821.80		1213.00
(xi)	Vitamin A	MMU	45.00	50.19	45.00	61.57		67.00
11. Food Products								
(i)	Sugar	Mill. tonnes]	5.61	6.5	6.10	6.0	6.64	6.2
(ii)	Vanaspati	'000 tonnes	1291	572.2	1291	679.2	1321	700
12. Textiles								
(i)	Cotton yarn (@)*	Mill. Kgs.	19.77	930	20.01	990	20.10	1020
(ii)	Cloth (mill sector)**	Mill. mtrs.	2.07	4142	2.07	4240	2.07	4300
(iii)	Cloth (decentralised sector)	Mill. mtrs.		4330		4400		4700
(iv)	Jute manufactures	'000 tonnes	1300	1178	1300	1047	1355	1200
(v)	Art silk fabrics	Mill. metres		1028		1200		1300
13. Leather and Rubber Goods								
(i)	Leather footwear (organised sector)	Mill. pairs	23	13.7	19	12.0	20.5	13.5
(ii)	Rubber footwear	do „	57	43	57	41.0	7.50	44
(iii)	Bicyclic tyres	do Mill nos.	32.4	28.44	33.9	31.8	33.9	42
(iv)	Automobile tyres	do „	7.9	6.27	7.9	7.0	9.8	7.5
14. Paper & Paper Products								
(i)	Paper & Paper Board.	'000 tonnes	1265	965	1390	100	1580	1150
(ii)	Newsprint.	„	75	56	75	49	155	60
15. Other Consumer Products								
(i)	Soap (organised sector)	'000 tonnes	225	306	225	350	255	355
(ii)	Synthetic detergents (organised sector)	„	200	107	200	122	227	135
16. Industrial Machinery								
(i)	Machine tools	Rs. crores	153.00	103	160.00	132	160.00	138
(ii)	Mining machinery including coal machinery	„	42.00	16	42.00	25	42.00	28.00
(iii)	Metallurgical machinery	„	—	46.66	—	52	—	55.00
(iv)	Cement machinery	„	—	23	—	39	—	40.00
(v)	Chemical & Pharmaceutical machinery	„	84.00	69.54	105.0	68.5	105.00	75.00
(vi)	Sugar machinery	„	—	41	—	36.00	—	37.00
(vii)	Rubber Machinery	„	14.00	6	14.00	6	14.00	8.00
(viii)	Paper and pulp machinery,	„	35.70	14.2	41	24.5	41	28.00
(ix)	Printing Machinery	„	7.00	3.00	7.00	4.7	7.00	5.00
(x)	Textiles machinery (including accessories)	„	213.00	143.60	230.00	191	230.00	210
(xi)	Boilers (Power & industrial)	„	—	204	—	214	—	220.00
17. Electrical Power Equipment								
(i)	Steam turbines	Mill. KW.	2.7	1.78	2.7	2.2	2.7	2.28
(ii)	Hydro turbines	„	1.4	0.88	1.4	0.9	1.4	0.95
(iii)	Transformers	Mill KVA.	28.2	16.3	28.45	19.75	31	22.00
(iv)	Motors	Mill. H. P.	6.6	4.04	6.6	4.20	6.6	4.80

*Capacity: Mill. Spindles, Production : Mill. Kgs.

** Capacity : Lakh looms, Production : Mill. Mtrs.

Capacity figures in case of drugs in 1977-78 represent registered/licensed capacity in October 1977 and for 1978-79 registered/licensed capacity in December, 1978.

@Including cotton shoe of blended yarn.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
18. Construction Machinery								
(i)	Earth Moving equipment	Nos.	1940	1140	1940	1246	1940	1350
(ii)	Road rollers	„	1800	708	1800	710	1800	750
19. Agricultural Machinery								
(i)	Tractors	'000 Nos.	52	40.9	58.9	54	60	58
20. Rail and Water Transport								
(i)	Diesel locomotives	Nos.	150	142	150	145	150	150
(ii)	Electric locomotives	„	66	59	66	60	66	63
(iii)	Railway coaches	„	1500	1049	1500	1075	1500	1165
(iv)	Railway wagons	'000Nos.	22.5	12.3	22.5	12	22.5	13.0
(v)	Ship building	'000 GRT.	80	42.4	80	55.0	90	70
21. Road Transport								
(i)	Commercial vehicles	'000 Nos.	73.00	41.00	79	58	79	60
(ii)	Passenger cars	„	48.40	34.00	51.4	33.5	51.4	35
(iii)	Jeeps	„	13.00	9.14	13.0	12	13.0	12.5
(iv)	Scooters, motor cycles & mopeds	„	450.00	265.00	493.00	298.00	493.00	325
(v)	Bicycles	Mill. Nos.	4.5	3.18	4.5	3.7	5	4.2
22. Mechanical Component and Consumer Durables								
(i)	Ball and roller bearings	Mill. Nos.	39.00	26.5	39	29	42	35
(ii)	Typewriters	'000Nos.	95.8	67	103.4	85	115.00	95
(iii)	Sewing machines	„	530.00	367	530	197	530	250
23. Electrical Components and Consumer Durables								
(i)	ACSR and AA Conductors organised sectors)	'000 tonnes	113.1	57.6	137.3	65.00	137.3	75.00
(ii)	PVC and VIR Cables (,,)	Mill. C. M.	1281	505	1281	539	1281	620
(iii)	Dry cells	Mill. Nos.	1291	647	1291	879	1291	900.0
(iv)	Storage batteries (org. sector)	„	2.46	1.62	2.46	1.63	2.46	1.8
(v)	G. L. S. Lamps	„	196	168.5	196	180.0	245	19.2
(vi)	Fluorescent tubes	„	27	18.7	27	22	27	24
(vii)	Electric fans	„	3.5	3.4	3.50	3	4.50	4.3
(viii)	Power cables (PILC, PVCXLP).	'000KM	25.61	19	25.61	21	30	24

CHAPTER 9

Transport and Communications

Rs. 2135.61 crores are provided for 1979-80 for the Transport and Communications programme as against the approved outlay of Rs. 1794.23 crores during 1978-79 as shown below :—

Programme	(Rs. crores)	
	1978-79 Outlay	1979-80 Outlay
Railways	535.30	650.00
Roads	437.27	453.56
Road Transport	115.83	129.50
Major Ports	91.00	81.00
Minor Ports	8.87	15.72
Shipping	98.72	164.73
Inland Water Transport	4.39	11.10
Farakka Barrage	7.00	6.20
Light Houses	2.75	3.00
Civil Air Transport	82.50	142.26
Tourism	18.62	28.02
Communications	355.10	411.09
Broadcasting and Television	27.12	18.43
Meteorology	15.76	21.00
Total	1794.23	2135.61

2. A detailed statement indicating distribution of outlay for 1978-79 and 1979-80 between Central and State sectors is appended at Annexure 9.I. The progress in 1978-79 and the programmes for 1979-80 are described (sector-wise) in the following paragraphs :—

I. RAILWAYS

3. The Railways originally had a target to carry 254 million tonnes of originating freight traffic during 1978-79 which was scaled down to 248 million tonnes while finalising the 1978-79 Railway Budget. The actual freight traffic in 1978-79 is likely to be of the order of 223 million tonnes, out of which revenue earning traffic would be 199 million tonnes. Thus the freight traffic carried by Railways during 1978-79 fell short of the 237.5 million tonnes carried during 1977-78. However, the lead of freight traffic during 1978-79 (688 km) was marginally higher than 1977-78 (686 km).

4. *Passengers.*—The passenger traffic achieved during 1978-79 were approximately 200 million more than in 1977-78 i.e. about 6%. Of this the bulk of the increase nearly 80% was contributed by suburban traffic. Number of passengers carried during 1978-79 was 3702.3 mil-

lions as compared to 3503.7 millions in 1977-78 as shown below :—

Traffic	(Passengers-Million)	
	1977-78	1978-79
Suburban	1928.4	2088.8 (+150)
Non-suburban	1575.3	1613.5 (+38)
Total	3503.7	3702.3 (+194)

5. During 1979-80 an outlay of Rs. 650.00 crores has been approved. The programme-wise allocation is as follows :—

Programmes/Schemes	(Rs. crores)	
	1978-79 Outlay	1979-80 Anticipated Outlay
1. Rolling Stock	235.5	236.5 288.0
2. Track Renewals	70.9	72.7 65.0
3. Line capacity works	80.0	81.0 95.0
4. Signalling & Safety Works	20.0	18.9 20.0
5. Electrification	23.0	21.0 20.0
6. New Lines	30.8	31.5 42.0
7. Investment in Road Services	10.0	26.1 10.0
8. Metropolitan Rail Transport Projects	15.0	15.1 18.0
9. Others (workshop, machinery, staff-welfare amenities, etc.)	50.1	480.9 92.0
Total	535.5	553.7 650.0

6. In 1979-80, Railways are expected to carry 248 million tonnes of originating traffic. Emphasis has been laid mainly on expeditious completion of schemes relating to new lines and gauge conversions and electrification projects which are in advanced stage.

7. The physical targets for rolling stocks to be purchased during 1979-80 and outlays provided are as follows :—

	No. to be procured	Outlay (Rs. crores)
Wagons	13,000	112.0
Coaches	1,000	55.0
EMUs	165	21.0
Locomotives	214	88.0

8. Rs. 18 crores for the metropolitan rail transport projects are provided and out of this Rs. 16 crores would be utilised for the construction of Dum-Dum Tollyganj rapid transit line in Calcutta.

II. ROADS

9. Rs. 453.56 crores are provided during 1979-80 against the outlay of Rs. 437.27 crores in 1978-79. For the programmes in the Central Sector, Rs. 108 crores are likely to be spent during 1978-79 and an allocation of Rs. 120 crores has been made for 1979-80.

10. Physical achievements during 1978-79 and the targets for 1979-80 for some of the important Central Sector schemes are indicated below:—

	likely to be completed in 78-79	Target for 1978- 79	Target for 1979-80
Construction of missing major bridges (No.)	3	5	3
Reconstruction of major bridges (No.)	10	25	9
Reconstruction of minor bridges (No.)	130	356	151
Missing links (km.)	75	140	100
Improvement of low grade section (km.)	70	60	75
Double laning (km.) including strengthening of weak two lane streets	2070	1600	960
Widening to two lanes (km.)	850	800	560
Construction of bye-passes	18	10	11

11. Under the Minimum Need Programme, 3877 villages are estimated to have been connected by all weather roads in 1978-79, with a provision of Rs. 123.34 crores. During 1979-80 an allocation of Rs. 120 crores has been made for road development in the Central Sector as shown below:—

	(Rs. crores)
National Highways	87.50
Strategic roads	12.05
Roads in sensitive and border areas	3.50
Machinery	3.95
Highway Research Development & Planning studies	1.00
Institute for training of Railway Engineers	0.30
Roads of Interstate & Economic Importance	5.00
Grant to C. R. R. I.	0.70
Total	120.00*

*Including Rs. 6 crores for second Hoogly Bridge which is being transferred to the State sector.

12. In the State and Union Territories, Rs. 333.56 crores have been provided for the road development programmes in 1979-80. Out of this, Rs. 121.11 crores are to be used for development of rural roads under the Minimum Needs Programme. It is estimated that all weather roads will be provided to connect 3871 villages. In addition to these programmes a start on the road bridge over the Brahmaputra will also be made during 1979-80.

III. ROAD TRANSPORT

13. The anticipated expenditure in 1978-79 in the Central Sector (Delhi Transport Corporation) is estimated at Rs. 7.20 crores against the

approved outlay of Rs. 5.5 crores. 363 new buses were expected to be added during 1978-79 and the total fleet on 1-4-79 is expected to be 2411 buses.

14. For 1979-80, Rs. 9.43 crores have been allocated in the Central Sector including Rs. 8.92 crores for Delhi Transport Corporation. Out of this, Rs. 4.27 crores are for purchase of 236 new buses.

15. Rs. 118.53 crores in the States and Rs. 1.54 crores in the Union Territories are provided during 1979-80 for Road Transport. It is expected that about 3,500 buses may be added to the existing fleet in addition to the replacement. Adequate measures are likely to be taken up for strengthening the workshop facilities in order to improve the operational efficiency of the fleet.

IV. MAJOR PORTS

16. The traffic handled at major ports in 1978-79 was 68.9 million tonnes against a target of 73 million tonnes while 64.69 million tonnes were handled in 1977-78. Iron ore handling facilities at Marmugao Port and Madras and the off-shore Terminal at Salaya were some of the major project completed during the year.

17. Other major schemes which were sanctioned for implementation include construction of second General Cargo Berth at Paradip and construction of a coal jetty at the New Tuticorin Port to handle coal for the Tuticorin Thermal Plant.

18. The traffic at major ports is expected to increase to 76 million tonnes in 1979-80; the anticipated increase in traffic being in iron ore, coal, fertilizer and other general cargo. The Haldia Dock will become fully operational during the year. The Tuticorin Port Development Project as well as the Mangalore Development Project are expected to be completed. Other programmes are development of infrastructure facilities at New Mangalore Port for Kudremukh iron ore project, Salaya—Off-shore terminal facilities, the Bhagirathi Hooghly River Training Schemes to improve the navigability of the Hooghly River and for construction of a new fertilizer berth at Cochin Port.

19. The problems of congestion at the Bombay Port have recently been examined by a Committee which was set up by the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Mehta Committee). The recommendations made by the Committee are under implementation. In the Annual Plan 1979-80, specific provisions have been included for a number of schemes recommended by the Mehta Committee for the Bombay Port. Provision has also been made for certain schemes recommended by the Kaul Committee for quick handling of cargo at the Kandla Port.

V. MINOR PORTS

20. During 1978-79, construction of dry dock at Port Blair at a cost of about Rs. 2.5 crores

was sanctioned and the work was in progress. The work at Rubble Mound Break Water of 1500 metres length at Hurbay in Little Andaman is in its final stage of completion.

21. Central Programmes for 1979-80 include construction of a number of jetties, wharfs, breakwaters; and shore protection works in A & N Islands and Lakshadweep. Provision has also been made for acquisition of launches for Minor ports Survey Organisation. The scheme relating to provision of port and navigable facilities in major islands of Lakshadweep is expected to be completed in 1979.

VL SHIPPING

22. The Central Government's expenditure on shipping during the year 1978-79 includes loan disbursement of Rs. 179 crores by SDFC partly for financing ship acquisition and partly towards relief operations to meet the financial difficulties of the shipping companies. During 1978-79 the acquisition programme has been rather slow on account of depressed freight market and the losses suffered by the shipping companies. Nonetheless, tonnage aggregating 4.33 lakh GRT is expected to be added to the Indian fleet. The total operative tonnage reached the level of 5.58 million GRT with 378 ships at the end of 1978-79. Almost the entire addition to the fleet in 1978-79 is to the overseas tonnage.

23. In view of the financial crisis in the shipping industry arising out of the slump in the freight rates and raising costs a Committee has been set up to recommend what measures should be taken to deal with the situation.

24. In 1979-80 an allocation of Rs. 160.96 crores has been made for shipping including Rs. 159.41 crores for loans to SDFC as well as subsidy to SDFC. It is proposed to acquire/order additional tonnage aggregating 4.28 lakh GRT including 2.82 lakh GRT from Indian shipyards. Foreign acquisition would be financed under the SAFAUNS outside the Plan. Suitable provisions have been made for programmes relating to training of seamen, seamen's welfare and loans to sailing vessels industry.

VII. INLAND WATER TRANSPORT (I.W.T.)

25. During 1979-80 an outlay of Rs. 9.57 crores in the Central Sector and Rs. 1.52 crores in the State and Union Territories have been provided. The outlay in the Central sector includes a sum of Rs. 5.72 crores for the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation to acquire fleet and undertake repairs to vessels. New Schemes for construction of two locks in Buckingham Canal (Andhra Pradesh), improvement of Udyok Mandal Canal (Kerala) and provision of terminal facilities for passenger services along and across the river Hooghly near Calcutta have been provided for.

VIII. LIGHTHOUSES

26. During 1978-79 schemes relating to lighthouses at Krishnapatnam and Bitra were completed. Beacons have been commissioned at Okha, Dwarka and Cuchchingarh.

27. For 1979-80 a provision of Rs. 3.00 crores has been made including Rs. 2.72 crores for the continuing schemes and Rs. 0.28 crores for new schemes. The continuing schemes include Salaya Decca Navigator Chain station, additional navigational aids for a number of Lighthouses.

28. The new schemes to be taken up in 1979-80 are construction of Lighthouses and Lighted Beacons at a number of places.

IX. CIVIL AVIATION

29. The outlay for Civil Aviation is shown in the table below:

	(Rs. crores)		
	1978-79		1979-80
	Outlay	Anticipated	Outlay
Air India	33.13	38.60	61.98
Indian Airlines	22.47	36.00	38.21
International Airports	9.65	9.40	16.00
Authority of India Civil Aviation Deptt.	17.25	14.00	25.20
Total	82.50	98.00	141.39

1. Air India

30. Air India acquired its sixth B-747 in February 1978 and seventh B-747 in June 1978. Orders were placed for One B-747 aircraft lost in accident off Bombay coast on 1-1-1978 which is expected to be delivered in August 1979.

31. In 1979-80, capacity augmentation through acquisition of three B-747 aircrafts is programmed with a view to meeting additional demand/expansion on new routes as also to facilitate the phasing out of two of its B-707 aircrafts. Construction of second B-747 hanger at Bombay and the work connected with centralised repair facilities will be taken up. Proposals for hotel projects at Srinagar and Juhu has also been approved.

2. Indian Airlines

32. Indian Airlines added to airbus to its fleet in 1978-79. During 1979-80, it is programmed to acquire one airbus. Steps to install Real Time Computer System as a joint facility with Air India would also be taken during the year.

3. International Airports Authority of India

33. During 1979-80 in addition to the work at the Bombay Terminal Complex works, the Authority will continue the works of interim modifications, improvements to runways, taxi-tracks, aprons etc., at the four international airports besides installation of Cat. I and Cat. II lighting and provision of other navigational aids. The proposal for Bombay Terminal Phase II and Delhi International Terminal are under consideration.

4. Civil Aviation Department

34. Activities relating to construction of and maintenance of runways, taxiways and aprons and other related infrastructure continued at the

various aerodromes during 1978-79. The major works completed upto December 1978 relate to the construction of terminal buildings at Jodhpur and Barapani, Control Tower at Khajuraho re-surfacing runways at Port Blair and Varanasi, expansion of Terminal Building at Bangalore (Phase II), Coimbatore and Amritsar and semi-permanent building at Dabolim (Goa). During 1979-80 the major projects include construction of a new Terminal building and Technical Blocks at Ahmedabad, extension and modification of Terminal buildings at Patna, Silchar, Gauhati, Imphal (Phase II), Agra and Trivandrum strengthening of 6,000 ft. of runway, half apron and taxi-way at Gauhati. Technical Blocks will be constructed at a number of airfields and runways resurfaced and lengthened at a number of airports. Added attention is proposed to be given for provision of navigational aid, operational communication equipment, water supply and power at various airports.

X. TOURISM

35. A provision of Rs. 12.94 crores has been made for Tourism in 1979-80 including Rs. 3.22 crores for programmes of the Department of Tourism and Rs. 9.72 crores for India Tourism Development Corporation against Rs. 9.32 crores anticipated to have been spent in 1978-79. In addition a sum of Rs. 15.08 crores would be available in the State Sector Plan for tourism development schemes. A new orientation has been given to Tourism Policy in the sense that greater accent is to be placed on programme which benefit weaker sections of the population such as Dharmshalas, Sarais, Musafirhanas etc. or Youth Hostels, tourism promotional activities and facilities for training etc.

36. On going works of tourism bungalow at Sewagram, tourist hostel at Pondicheery and Trivandrum, youth hostel at Mysore and Forest Lodge at Dondali (Karnataka) are expected to be completed in 1979-80. It is proposed to construct the Forest Lodge at Kanha and have new youth hostel at Port Blair, Gangtok, Shillong, Gauhati and Bombay. To provide low cost accommodation to budget tourists, provision has been made for construction of Janata Hotel (Ashok Yatri Niwas) at New Delhi.

37. Progress has also been made for construction of a 3 star Hotel at Windsor Place and expansion of Akbar and Ashoka Hotels at New Delhi to cater to the hotel accommodation needs of delegates attending the UNIDO conference scheduled to be held in New Delhi in January-February 1980.

XI. METEOROLOGY

38. An allocation of Rs. 21 crores has been made for the Meteorology sector in 1979-80 against Rs. 10.50 crores anticipated to be spent in 1978-79. India Meteorological Deptt. will continue work on the various schemes aimed at providing meteorological service to aviation, defence, shipping and other user interests like farmers, fishermen etc. The programme envisaged

include steps to improve cyclone warning systems, modernise telecommunications and monitoring of earthquake activity.

39. A significant step forward is the launching of Monex 79 experiment designed to provide a reliable and comprehensive data base for further research in understanding of the monsoon. India is participating in the Special Observing Period 11 (SOP-11) of the First GAPP Global Experiment and the Summer Monex 79. Cruise ships and aircraft will operate in the Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal and the Equatorial Indian Ocean during May to August 15, 1979 and with special sounding systems procured through WMO collect extensive observations for the Monsoon Experiment.

40. Provision has also been made to equip INSAT-1, a multi-disciplinary satellite project to enable it to obtain weather information and high resolution pictures over the Indian Ocean and surrounding areas. The information so collected is expected to be useful in developing new concepts and techniques in the meteorology sector.

41. Suitable provision has been made in 1979-80 to enable the Indian Institute of Astrophysics to proceed with completion/improvement and development of its telescopes and for execution of research studies & functional buildings and the two other Institutes.

XII. COMMUNICATIONS

42. The anticipated expenditure on the communications programme in the Central Sector in 1978-79 is estimated to be Rs. 338.06 crores including Rs. 311.44 crores for the Posts and Telegraphs Department including Telephones and Rs. 26.62 crores for other communication organisations viz., Overseas Communications Service, Indian Telephone Industries, Hindustan Teleprinters and Monitoring Organisation.

43. During the year 1978-79, 1.36 lakh direct exchange telephone lines (DELs) were added, bringing the total number to 18.62 lakhs. Besides, 5753 post offices, 3810 telegraph offices and 3,002 long distance public call offices were opened. In all these cases, except the DELs achievements exceeded the targets. In 1978-79, the Indian Telephone Industries (I.T.I.) is estimated to have produced 4.52 lakh telephone instruments, 1.70 lakh lines of strowger equipment and 60,000 lines of cross-bar switching equipment (P & T equivalent). During the same period, Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., produced 6,275 units of teleprinters.

44. The Scheme for the augmentation of the Gateway Telephone Exchange at Bombay to 180 international terminations was completed during the year. The installation of the Gateway Exchange at New Delhi is nearing completion and is scheduled to be commissioned for regular service by June, 1979.

45. For 1979-80, an outlay of Rs. 411.09 crores has been provided for communications including Rs. 383.91 crores for Posts and Telegraphs Department and Rs. 27.18 crores for

'Other Communication'. It is proposed to open 5,000 new post offices and also provide postal counter facilities to 10,000 villages through mobile post offices. The plan envisages the appointment of 10,000 Extra Departmental Agents for strengthening daily delivery service and for the clearance of letter boxes. It is also proposed to open 2,500 telegraph offices and an equal number of long distance public call offices and add 1.85 lakh telephones (Direct Exchange Lines). As regards long distance switching systems, the proposed target includes the opening of 3 TAXs with a capacity of 6,400 lines and also to commission 20 STD routes during the year. The programme concerning Long Distance Transmission System includes the commissioning of 1,400 route Kms. of co-axial system, 3,740 route Kms of micro wave system and 2,170 route Kms of UHF system during the year (1979-80) as against the achievement of 2, 624, 27, 35 and 465 routes Kms respectively in 1978-79.

46. The production of telephone instruments by I.T.I. is proposed to be stepped upto 5.09 lakhs in 1979-80. Action is also being taken to increase the switching capacity in the country, manufacturing electric typewriters and renovate plant and equipment.

47. *Intelsat and Insat*.—The programme relating to Intelsat through which communication facilities are to be provided to remote areas by establishing two main earth stations and five small earth stations will be completed during the year.

48. The implementation of the multipurpose INSAT scheme is also proceeding so that full use can be made of the satellite which would be in the orbit by March 1981.

49. The IOCOM Madras-Penang Cable system is expected to be ready by Oct. 1980. Necessary action for implementing the project is being taken in consultation with Commonwealth partners. Plans for a GATEX System at Madras GATEWAY Centre to work in conjunction with the IOCOM Cable System are being processed. To facilitate the extension of the International subscribed Dialed (ISD) telephone service to more countries, it is proposed to install electronic type gateway exchanges at Bombay and New Delhi by 1981-82. Work towards this end is in progress.

XIII. BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION

50. The provision for development schemes under Broadcasting in 1978-79, the anticipated expenditure during the year and the outlay in 1979-80 are given in the table below:

	(Rs. crores)		
	1978—79	1979—80	
	BE	RE	BE
(i) Sound Broadcasting	11.35	8.28	11.18
(ii) Television	9.36	6.90	7.05
(iii) S & T Schemes	0.41	0.10	0.20
Total Broadcasting	21.12	15.28	18.43

Sound Broadcasting

51. As compared with the provision of Rs. 11.35 crores, an expenditure of Rs. 8.28 crores is expected to have been incurred in 1978-79. The physical achievements during the year include the completion of permanent studios at Shillong, Aurangabad, Jagdalpur, Raipur and Jalgaon, and Type IV studios at Lucknow. The permanent studios at Ambikapur, Chatarpur, Nagpur, Rajkot, Ratnagiri, Rewa, Suratgarh, Agartala, Jeypore, Vijayawada and Multi-purpose studios at Najibabad are also expected to be completed during the year. Other schemes likely to be completed during the year are the setting up of 2×10 KWMW transmitter at Aizwal and Calcutta F.M. service at Calcutta.

52. A provision of Rs. 11.18 crores has been made for Sound Broadcasting schemes in 1979-80. The schemes expected to be completed during the year include the permanent studios at Allahabad, Aizwal, Imphal, Ranchi, Siliguri and Type IV studios at Bangalore. The scheme relating to the setting up of 2×100 KWMW transmitter at Srinagar and 100 KWMW transmitter at Delhi, the Monitoring Centre at Delhi, Shillong R/C and the Bombay F.M. service are also expected to be completed during the year. In addition, work will be in progress on several other projects including the construction of staff quarters at various centres. For software schemes, a provision of Rs. 189.96 lakhs has been provided. Under these schemes, provision has been included for light music units, choral groups, educational broadcasts, science cells, regional news units, farm and home units, sports cells and audience research.

Television

53. A provision of Rs. 9.36 crores was made for Television schemes in the Annual Plan 1978-79; and against this, an expenditure of Rs. 6.90 crores is anticipated. The physical achievements in 1978-79 include the commissioning of relay transmitters at Muzafferpur, Sambalpur and Kanpur, and the erection of 175 metre high masts for transmitters at Calcutta and Lucknow. The studio building at Jullundur is also expected to be completed during the year.

54. Of the 2180 direct reception TV sets earmarked for installation in the service ranges of the SITE continuity relay transmitters, 1311 sets have been installed and the bulk of the remaining sets are expected to be installed during 1978-79. Under software schemes, impact and profile studies were undertaken. Specially commissioned plays and films particularly suited for children were produced by drawing outside experts in the field. TV news Units were set up at the stations to improve the content and image of Television news.

55. In 1979-80, a provision of Rs. 7.05 crores has been made for Television schemes. During the year, work will be continued on various schemes at the TV stations at Srinagar, Bombay/Pune, Madras, Calcutta, Lucknow/Kanpur,

Delhi and Jullundur/Amritsar/Kasauli. Work on the SITE continuing programme will also be continued during the year.

56. Under new schemes, work will commence on the T.V. stations at Ahmadabad, Bangalore and Trivandrum. The implementation of the schemes for Programme Production Centres at Gulbarga, Muzaffarpur and Raipur will also be taken up. Provision has also been made for schemes for setting up relay centres at Jammu, Murshidabad, Ajmer, Asansol, Madurai, Vijayawada, Cuttack, Panaji and Varanasi. Other schemes included in the Annual Plan 1979-80

include the shifting of Bar production unit—BPU—at Delhi to Jaipur, and the shifting of BPU Hyderabad to a permanent building. Provision has also been made for staff quarters.

57. Government in fulfilling its obligation of bestowing autonomy to the broadcasting media has introduced a Bill for the creation of Prasar Bharati on 16-5-1979 in the Parliament. It is hoped that as a result of this step the autonomous organisation when it comes into existence, will remove the present weakness of the broadcasting system and result in much greater involvement of the people in the development effort.

Outlay on Transport & Communication—1979-80

(Rs. crores)

	1978—79 Outlay	1979—80
Railways		
Centre	535.30	650.00
Roads		
Centre		
Centrally Sponsored }	103.87	120.00
States	310.73	309.01
Union Territories	22.67	24.55
Total	437.27	453.56
Road Transport		
Centre	5.55	9.43
States	109.30	118.53
Union Territories	0.98	1.54
Total	115.83	129.50
Major Ports		
Centre	91.00	81.00
Minor Ports		
Centre		
Centrally Sponsored }	2.80	9.00
States	4.67	4.23
Union Territories	1.40	2.49
Total	8.87	15.72
Shipping		
Centre	97.61	160.96
Union Territories	1.11	3.77
Total	98.72	164.73
Inland Water Transport		
Centre and Centrally Sponsored	3.00	9.57
States	1.12	1.28
Union Territories	0.27	0.25
Total	4.39	11.10
Lighthouses		
Centre	2.75	3.00
Farrakha Barrage		
Centre	7.00	6.20
Civil Air Transport		
Centre	82.02	141.39
States	0.25	0.70
Union Territories	0.23	0.17
Total	82.50	142.26
Meteorology	15.76	21.00
Tourism		
Centre	5.48	12.94
States	10.97	12.46
Union Territories	2.17	2.62
Total	18.62	28.02
Communications		
Centre	355.10	411.00
States	0.06	0.06
Union Territories	0.03	0.03
Total	355.42	411.09
Broadcasting		
Centre	21.12	18.43
Total Transport & Communications		
Centre	1328.36	1653.92
States	437.04	446.27
Union Territories	28.83	35.42
Total	1794.23	2135.61

CHAPTER 10

Education

OUTLAY—A total outlay of Rs. 273.77 crores has been approved in the Annual Plan 1979-80, Rs. 183.27 crores in the Plans of States/ Union Territories and Rs. 90.50 crores in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Education and Culture). This excludes the transfer to the non-plan sector of provisions required to maintain current activities at the end of 1978-79. The non-Plan expenditure is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 280 crores. Within this approv-

ed outlay high priority is given to elementary education and adult education accounting for 56 per cent of the outlay in the State Plans. These two programmes are incorporated in the Revised Minimum Needs Programme with earmarked provisions: efforts are being made to integrate all programmes under the RMNP at the district/block levels. Table 1 indicates the provision for Education in the Annual Plan 1979-80, according to the different agencies:

Table 1
Outlay on Education 1979-80*

Sector	(Rs. crores)		
	1978-79		1979-80
	Approved	Anticipated	Approved
Centre	115.00	122.50	90.50
States	267.86	268.57	166.34
Union Territories	26.59	27.59	16.93
	409.45	418.66	273.77**

* Exclusive of outlays for education provided under the North Eastern Council and Hill and Tribal Areas Plans.

** Excluding the transfer to the non-Plan sector of about Rs. 280 crores at the end of 1978-79.

2. *Centrally Sponsored Schemes.*—In pursuance of the decision of the National Development Council, the Centrally sponsored schemes in the field of Education have been reviewed. Provisions for the schemes of vocationalisation of education and the establishment of planning and monitoring units in the States have been transferred to the State sector. The outlay on the schemes, "Appointment of Hindi Teachers in non-Hindi speaking States" and "Experimental

programme of Non-formal Elementary Education" will remain under a Centrally sponsored programme and shared equally by the concerned States and the Centre.

3. *Elementary Education.*—The plan envisages an additional enrolment of 42 lakh children in elementary education classes I-VIII, 25 lakh in classes I-V, and 17 lakh in classes VI-VIII (Table 2).

Table 2
Physical Achievements 1978-79 (Anticipated) and Targets 1979-80 and 1982-83 under Elementary Education.

1	(Figures lakhs)				
	1978-79 Anticipated		1979-80 [†] Target		1982-83 Target
	Total Position	Additional	Total Position	Additional	Total Position
2	3	4	5	6	
I. Age Group 6-11† Classes I-V	730 (85)	20	755 (88)	25	880 (100)
II. Age Group 11-14 Classes VI-VIII	195 (41)	13	212 (44)	17	282 (56)
III. Age Group 6-14 Classes I-VIII	925 (70)	33	967 (72)	42	1162 (84)

NOTE.—Figures in bracket shows percentage coverage of the Population in the relevant age-group.

4. A scheme for introducing non-formal elementary education to take care of children who either do not attend schools or who drop out soon after enrolling in schools, is being finalised and would be implemented as a Centrally sponsored scheme. The thrust of the scheme will be mainly towards helping the educationally backward States. Provision is made, for the establishment of new schools in villages/habitations which at present have no schools within reasonable distance for the strengthening of single-teacher schools for the construction of primary buildings and additional class rooms in addition to incentives of mid-day meals, for free supply of books, school uniforms etc. With the collaboration of the National Informatics Centre, arrangements have been made to monitor enrolments and attendance in elementary schools particularly for special studies to be undertaken in blocks falling behind in the achievement of targets.

5. *Adult Education.*—The National Adult Education Programme is expected to take care of about 45 lakh of additional illiterate adults during 1979-80. This is based on the targets proposed and the outlay recommended in the State Plans and is subject to review and revision during the year. As a general policy, the emphasis would be on specific target groups like

women and people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other under-privileged sections. It is proposed to promote adult education among women by entrusting the responsibility in a large measure to women teachers and to help develop 'mahila mandals' in rural areas for this purpose. Voluntary organisations would continue to be supported to promote adult education. Administrative machinery at the State, district and project levels is being strengthened for the supervision of present programmes and for taking necessary preparatory steps for substantially expanding the coverage of the programme in the coming years.

6. *Other Sub-Sectors.*—As in the previous year, provision is made in the Annual Plan 1979-80 for the improvement and maintenance of activities, rather than for large scale expansion of other sectors like secondary and higher education. In secondary education, the programme of structural reform and of vocationalisation would be continued. No new university or technical education institution is provided for. In technical education assistance would be given to 35 selected polytechnics for developing programmes of technical extension services to the local community/neighbourhood for the spread of science and technology.

Health & Family Welfare

I. HEALTH

IN the annual plan 1979-80, an outlay of 268.18 crores has been provided. The agency-wise break up of the outlays for the year 1979-80 vis-a-vis 1978-79 is as below:—

	(Rs. crores)		
	1978-79		1979-80
	Plan Outlay	Anti- cipated Expenditure	Budget Esti- mate
1. Central.	21.98	20.73	17.92
2. Centrally Sponsored*	124.50	124.49	139.05
3. States	122.35	124.16	97.21
4. Union Territories	12.71	12.99	14.00
Total	281.53	282.37	268.18

*This provision is before its transfer to the State Sector according to N.D.C. decision

Central Schemes

2. An outlay of Rs. 17.92 crores has been provided in 1979-80 for the schemes shown in the Annexure 11.I. The facilities at various institutes will be improved. It has also been proposed to produce Japanese Encephalitis Vaccine by extending the existing facilities at Central Research Institute, Kasauli.

3. The promotion of indigenous system of medicine has also been given due importance. Setting up of the Indian Medicine Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd., National Institute of Unani Medicines, expansion of ISM Wing of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and towards training of under graduate teachers in ISM are some of the important new schemes under this programme.

4. The Scheme-wise Outlays for Centrally Sponsored Schemes are given in Annexure 11.II. Targets and likely achievements for the year 1978-79 and targets for the year 1979-80 regarding some of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes are given in Annexure 11.III.

5. Following the decision of the N.D.C., some of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes would be implemented as centrally aided schemes and the outlays are to be shared between the Centre and the States on a matching 50:50 basis from 1979-80. (Details are given in Annexure 11.II).

6. Under the community health workers' training programme, the emphasis of which is on health promotion and prevention of diseases through community participation, 81,000 Community Health Workers have been trained till

31-3-1979 since its inception on 2-10-1977. A quick evaluation of the implementation of this scheme carried out by the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi and the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi in 1978-79 had revealed the general acceptance of the programme by the community. Certain corrective measures needed in the light of the findings of these studies have been made by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The number of CHWs in position increased from 31,000 on 1-4-78 to 81,000 by the end of the year.

7. For the training of Multi-Purpose Health Workers Scheme an outlay of Rs. 640.99 lakhs has been provided during the year 1979-80 as against Rs. 509.15 lakhs during the year 1978-79.

8. Under the reorientation of Medical Education Scheme, 34 medical colleges out of 106 medical colleges have been given financial assistance for the implementation of this scheme during the year 1978-79 at the rate of Rs. 4.79 lakhs per college. For 1979-80 an outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs is estimated to cover all the remaining colleges.

9. Resurgence of Malaria has become a major health problem in the country. A modified plan of operation to contain the disease effectively initiated since 1977-78 will be continued. There has been a downward trend in the incidence of malaria since the year 1977 as reflected by a fall in the number of reported cases from 6.47 million to 4.73 million during 1977 and to 3.88 million (provisional figures) during 1978.

10. Consequent to the declaration of eradication of smallpox from the country, it has been decided to ensure control measures against smallpox through primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations as part of the extended programme of immunisation under Family Welfare programme during the remaining plan period 1979-80 vide details under Family Welfare.

11. The extended programme of immunization is also expected to control the infectious childhood diseases like diphtheria, Pertussis (Whooping cough), Tetanus, Poliomyelitis, Typhoid and Tuberculosis vide details under Family Welfare.

State Plans

12. An outlay of Rs. 111.21 crores has been recommended for the annual plan 1979-80. The salient features of the annual plan 1979-80 programme are:—

- (i) Establishment of 40 additional primary health centres against total estimated

number of 178 centres needed during 1978-83 for ensuring establishment of one primary health centre in every community development block, besides additional primary health centres in hilly areas of Assam, hilly areas of West Bengal and difficult terrain areas like Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland and Mizoram etc.

- (ii) 6,108 sub-centres are proposed to be established during the annual plan 1979-80 against 38,566 sub-centres during 1978-83.
- (iii) Establishment of 504 subsidiary health centres is proposed for the annual plan 1979-80 out of which 365 will be in the States of Punjab and Rajasthan which attached great importance to this scheme. Under this programme existing rural dispensaries are being strengthened by greater provision of drugs and medical officer for promotive, curative and preventive health services.

13. Targets envisaged under the revised minimum needs programme of States/Union Territories during the annual plan 1979-80 vis-a-vis the targets and achievements during the Plan period 1978-79 are shown in Annexure 11.IV.

II. FAMILY WELFARE

14. The Family Welfare will continue to be implemented as a cent per cent centrally spon-

sored programme in the plan period 1978-83. A Working Group on Population Policy has been set up and the detailed strategy for implementation of this programme will emerge after the Group submits their final report.

15. The performance during April 1978—February, 1979 and tentative expected levels of achievement envisaged in the annual plan 1979-80 are given in Annexure 11.V.

16. As against the outlay of Rs. 11,172 lakhs in Budget Estimate 1978-79 and Rs. 10,292 lakhs in final Grant 1978-79, an outlay of Rs. 11,619.23 lakhs has been provided for this programme in the annual plan 1979-80. Details of the schemes are given in Annexure 11.VI.

17. Facilities for Family Welfare services will be expanded as per details given in Annexure 11.VII. Provision has also been made in the Annual Plan 1979-80 for training of female health workers for running rural sub-centres at the rate of one for every 5,000 rural population by 1987-88 by opening new ANMs schools and increasing the admission capacity in the existing schools. Provision has also been made for training of 1 lakh traditional birth attendants (Dais) and for building up the infrastructural facilities in selected states generally having infant/maternal mortality and low acceptance of family planning. For better supervision and coordination of MCH activities a new post of District Public Health Nurse will be created for each District Family Welfare Bureau.

Health Sector—Scheme-wise outlay for Central Schemes for the year 1979-80

(Rs. lakhs)

Scheme	1979-80 Recommended outlay
1	2
I. Hospital & Dispensaries	
1. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital	70.00
2. Extension of Safdarjang Hospital	54.75
3. Central Institute of Psychiatric, Ranchi	7.00
4. C.G.H. Schemes	153.00
5. Grants to Voluntary Organisations	45.00
6. Setting up of Hospitals and Dispensaries in rural areas on 1/3 basis	15.00
7. All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore	8.95
8. All India Institute of Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation, Bombay	12.00
9. Cancer Research and Treatment	101.00
10. National Scheme of Rehabilitation	19.00
11. Development of Super Specialities	45.13
12. National Institute of orthopaedics, Safdarjang Hospital	3.00
Total I (Hospitals and Dispensaries)	533.85
II. Medical Education and Research	
1. National Medical Library, New Delhi	1.50
2. Sucheta Kirpalani Medical College & Hospital, New Delhi	14.00
3. Delhi University Medical College	Transferred to Delhi Plan.
4. Kalavati Saran Children Hospital, New Delhi	5.00
5. Grants to Kasturba Medical College	40.00
6. Assistance to Meerut Medical College . . . . .	..
7. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi	50.00
8. Dr. R. P. Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences	2.00
9. P. G. Institute of Research & Training, Chandigarh	25.00
10. Jawahar Lal Institute, Pondicherry	58.00
11. Stipends to Post Graduate Students	10.00
12. V. P. Chest Institute, Delhi	10.00
13. National Institute of Mental Health and Nuero Sciences, Bangalore	40.00
14. Establishment of Regional Workshops	5.50
15. Grants to I.C.M.R.	295.40
16. Grants for other Research	12.00
17. National Board of Examination	10.00
18. Documentation Centre at National Medical Library	1.00
19. Continuing Medical Education Scheme of Medical teachers	1.00
20. Medical & Health Education Commission	60.00
21. Collaborative studies in the field of Nuclear medicine with Deptt. of Atomic Energy . . . . .	..
Total II (Medical Education & Research)	640.40
III. Training Programme	
1. Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur College of Nursing	1.80
Total III (Training Programme)	1.80

1	2
IV. Control/Eradication of Communicable Diseases	
1. National Tuberculosis Institute, Bangalore	4.00
2. B.C.G. Vaccine Laboratory, Guindy	Scheme dropped.
3. Stipends to trainees—V.D.	0.50
4. Prevention of Blindness—Strengthening of Dr. R. P. Institute	70.00
5. Central Leprosy Teaching & Research Instt., Chingleput	4.00
6. Pasteur Institute, Coonoor	20.75
7. National Instt. of Communicable Diseases, Delhi	8.78
8. Regional Leprosy Institute, Aska	4.50
Total IV (C.C.D)	112.53
V. Indian System of Medicine & Homoeopathy	
1. Indigenous system of medicine	284.00
2. Homoeopathy	65.00
3. New Schemes of ISM	16.00
Total V (ISM & Homoeopathy)	365.00
VI. Other Programmes	
1. Feasibility Test of Vitamins & Minerals, Fortification of Staple food	—
2. Health Education	2.28
3. Goitre Control	13.90
4. Central Research Instt., Kasauli	42.00
5. Separate T & R Wing at C.R.I., Kasauli	15.00
6. R.H.T.C., Najafgarh	1.56
7. All India Instt. of Hygenic & P. Health, Calcutta	9.50
8. Health Intelligence	6.93
9. Serilogists & Chemical Examiner, Calcutta	1.00
10. Drug Standard Control	15.75+3.00*
11. Prevention of Food Adulteration	14.10+8.78*
Total VI (Other Programmes)	133.80
Grand Total (I to VI)	1792.36

*For new measures to be implemented under the programme.

Annual Plan 1979-80 outlay for Centrally Sponsored Schemes under Health Sector

Scheme	(Rs. lakhs)
I. Centrally Sponsored Schemes to be transferred to State Plans	
1. School Health	15 00
2. Combined Food and Drug Laboratories	50.00
3. State Health Education Bureau	8.00
4. Drug Inspectorate of States	10.00
5. Under Graduate Colleges of ISM & Homoeopathy	60.00
6. Training of Village Practitioners	5 00
7. Dispensaries in Tribal Blocks	68.00
8. Nature Cure.	10.00
Total I	226.00
II. Centrally Sponsored Schemes to be continued on a 100% basis	
1. Assistance to Post-Graduate Deptts. (ISM)	40.00
2. Estt. of ISM Pharmacies etc.	20.00
Total II	60.00
III. Centrally Sponsored Schemes to be continued on 50:50 sharing basis	
1. National Malaria Eradication Programme (Rural) }	7494.00
2. National Malaria Eradication Programme (Urban) }	
3. Filaria Control	128.00
4. Leprosy Control	399.42
5. T. B. Control	480 00
6. S.T.D.	7.10
7. Cholera	19.50
8. Prevention of Blindness	375.00
9. Community Health Workers Scheme	3575.00
10. Training and Employment of Multipurpose Workers	640.99
11. Re-orientation of Medical Education	500.00
Total III	13619.01
Total I to III	13905.01

Centrally Sponsored Schemes—Targets and Likely Achievements for 1978-79 and targets for 1979-80

1	Units	1978-79		1979-80
		Target (Addl.)	Likely Achievement	Targets (Additional)
	2	3	4	5
(Communicable Diseases)				
11. Filaria Control				
(a) Control units	No.	5	5	10
(b) Survey units	„	14	5	9
(c) Filaria Clinics	„	1	3	50
(d) Rural Filaria Control	„	3 Distts.	3	3 (contd.)
22. Leprosy Control				
(a) Control units	„	8	9*	..
(b) Upgraded units	„	9	6	..
(c) SET Centres	„	800	820*	..
(d) Urban Leprosy Units	„	31	25	6
(e) Reconstruction/Survey Units	„	4	7*	..
(f) Training Centres for paramedical staff	„	2	1	2
(g) Temporary hospitalization wards	„	20	26*	10
33. Tuberculosis				
(a) District T. B. Centre	„	N.A.	N.A.	20
(b) T.B. Isolation Beds	„	..	..	..
44. Cholera Control Programme				
(a) Cholera Combat Teams	„	8	7	15
55. Trachoma Control Programme				
(a) Blocks/PHCs.	„	..	3550 (follow up)	3550 (follow up)
66. Prevention of Blindness				
(a) Mobile units	„	15	15	15
(b) Primary Health Centres	„	400	400	500
(c) District Hospitals	„	50	50	50
(d) Medical Colleges	„	9	9	10
(e) Regional Institutes	„	6	6	6 (cont'd.)
(f) National Institutes	„	..	..	..

*Higher achievement due to completion of backlog for the previous year.

N.A.—Not available.

Revised Minimum Needs Programme under States/UTs.

1	Units	1978-79		1979-80
		Targets	Likely Achievement	Targets (Addl.)
	2	3	4	5
I. Rural Health Programme				
(a) Primary Health Centres	No.	36	27	40
(b) Sub-centres	„	817	2970	6108
(c) Rural Hospitals	„	97	76	120
(d) Subsidiary Health Centres	„	..	265	504
(e) Mobile Units . . . . .	„	..	..	125

Family Welfare—Performance in 1978-79 and expected levels for 1979-80

	(In Millions)	
	Performance (April, 1978 to February, 1979)	Expected- levels of per- formance in 1979-80
1. Voluntary Sterilisation	1.44*	3.07
2. I.U.D. insertions	0.52*	1.15
3. C.C. Users (end of period)	3.16	5.00
4. Oral Pills Users (end of period)	0.09	0.50
5. Immunization of children with DPT	5.50	12.00
6. Immunization of children with DT	5.63	20.00
7. Immunization of expectant mothers with TT	3.00	6.00
8. Prophylaxis against Nutritional Anaemia		
(a) Women	8.18	11.00
(b) Children	7.64	11.00
9. Prophylaxis against blindness in children due to Vit. 'A' deficiency	12.17 (1st Dose) to 3.51 (IInd Dose)	} 25.00
10. Expanded programme of immunization :		
(a) Poliomyelitis	N.A.	0.67
(b) Measles	N.A.	0.20
(c) B.C.G.	N.A.	12.00
(d) Small pox	N.A.	32.00
(e) Typhoid	N.A.	5.00
11. Training of Traditional Dais	0.05@	0.10

* Figures upto March, 1979

@ Upto December, 1978

N.A. Information not available.

Family Welfare Programme

Schemes	(Rs. lakhs)
Outlay 1979-80	
I. Services and Supplies	
1. Rural and Urban Family Welfare Centres/Family Welfare Sub-centres	4700.00
2. Family Welfare Bureaux	620.00
3. Compensation for IUD and Voluntary Sterilisation	1500.00
4. Post-Partum Programme	650.00
5. Transport	385.00
6. Programme of other Central Ministries	140.20
7. Conventional Contraceptives (including Hindustan Latex Ltd.)	451.00
8. Procurement of IUD and Oral Pills	38.66
9. Provision of Voluntary Sterilisation facilities	104.00
10. New Schemes	151.00
Sub-Total (Services & Supplies)	8739.85
II. Training	921.73
III. Mass Education	525.00
IV. Research and Evaluation	
1. Demographic and Communication Research including NIHFV and IIPS, Bombay	213.02
2. Bio-Medicine (excluding ICMR)	30.00
3. Contribution to IUSSP and UNFPA	18.93
Sub-Total (Research and Evaluation)	261.95
V. India Population Project	281.22
VI. Maternity and Child Health	
1. Immunization Programme	354.00
2. Programme of Prophylaxis against Nutritional deficiency of diseases	250.00
Sub-Total (Maternity and Child Health)	604.00
VII. Organisation	235.47
GRAND TOTAL (I TO VII)	11619.23

Family Welfare—Creation of Additional Facilities in 1978-79 & 1979-80

	Target 1978-79	Likely achievement 1978-79	Target 1979-80
1. Establishment of Rural Family Welfare Centres	180	154	50
2. Construction of buildings for Rural Family Welfare Centres at PHCs	500	200	100
3. Establishment of additional Urban Family Welfare Centres	100	100	100
4. Procurement of vehicles for Rural Family Welfare Centres	100	100	100
5. Establishment of Post-Partum Centres at District level	75	50	16
6. Establishment of Post-Partum Centres at Taluq level	—	—	25
7. Construction of PHC annexures for ANM Training Schools	25	10	25

Water Supply, Housing and Urban Development

I. URBAN DEVELOPMENT

A Provision of Rs. 13.027 crores has been made for Urban Development Programme for 1979-80. Of this, the States and Union Territories Plans would account for Rs. 88.19 crores including Rs. 23 crores for Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority (CMDA) Programmes and Rs. 10.66 crores for State Capital Projects. The Central Plan provision is Rs. 42.08 crores. State-wise allocations are set out in Annexure 12.I.

States and Union Territories

2. The provision in the States' and Union Territories' Plans is meant for financial assistance to local bodies for undertaking urban development programmes, preparation of master plans, implementation of vital projects of the Master Plans like land acquisition and development, sites and services programme, environmental improvement of slums and integrated development of Calcutta Metropolitan Area. Loans to local bodies are given for undertaking remunerative schemes like market complexes, construction of shopping centres, bus and truck terminals and theatres and auditoria. Assistance by way of grants is provided for undertaking non-remunerative schemes like construction of roads, public conveniences, culverts, bridges, street lighting etc. The Plan lays special emphasis for the development of small and medium towns under the Revised Minimum Needs Programme a much greater stress is being laid on environmental improvement of slums rather than going in for the costlier scheme of Slum Clearance and Re-housing. For this, the Annual Plan includes a provision of Rs. 15.83 crores. On the basis of norms envisaged in the Draft Plan 1978-83, this provision would benefit about 1.05 million slum dwellers. The provision of Rs. 23 crores for C.M.D.A. will be supplemented by the resources raised by the C.M.D.A. and the Central assistance that is likely to be provided outside the State Plan. The integrated development of the city includes water supply and sewerage schemes, improved traffic and transportation, sites and services, housing and basti improvement.

State Capital Projects

3. For the State Capital Projects of Bhopal, Chandigarh and Gandhinagar, the Plan makes a provision of Rs. 10.66 crores—Rs. 2 crores for Bhopal, Rs. 4.66 crores for Chandigarh and Rs. 4 crores for Gandhinagar. These allocations are meant for the construction of office and residential accommodation, as well as for the provision of water supply and sewerage and other public and commercial buildings.

Central Sector

4. In the Central Sector, a provision of Rs. 42.08 crores has been proposed. These provisions are meant to supplement the outlays by the State Governments and are intended to augment essential urban infrastructural inputs like water supply and sewerage, roads and road transport, area development etc. Of the above outlay, Rs. 40 crores is meant for the Integrated Urban Development Programme. As a result of N.D.C. decision, the Central scheme of Integrated Urban Development has been discontinued with effect from 1-4-1979. Instead of new scheme for the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns has been proposed. The implications of these changes and the funding are being worked out.

5. For the development of National Capital Region around Delhi, the Plan includes a provision of Rs. 0.76 crore. The details of the NCR Programme are under review. The intention is to develop selected towns well away from Delhi, so that they act as a buffer to avoid large influx of population into Delhi as well as to encourage migration away from Delhi to these new growth centres.

II. HOUSING

6. The Annual Plan makes a provision of Rs. 205.19 crores for various housing schemes. Of this, States and Union Territories Plans would account for Rs. 134.52 crores and the programme in the Centre would account for Rs. 70.67 crores, including Rs. 8 crores for Police Housing Scheme (Annexure 12.II).

States and Union Territories

7. In keeping with the strategy visualised in the Draft Five Year Plan, the outlay for Housing sector would be largely spent on housing for economically weaker sections (EWS) and low income groups (LIG). In respect of rural housing, a substantial provision of Rs. 31.72 crores has been included for rural house sites-cum-hut construction scheme under the Revised Minimum Needs Programme. With this provision, on the basis of norms envisaged in the Draft Plan 1978-83, about 5.1 lakhs rural landless workers would derive benefits from the scheme.

Central Sector

8. The details of the schemes are at Annexure II. As regards Police Housing, the NDC has decided that this scheme should be dropped from the Central Sector and transferred to the State Sector along with the funds. The implications of it are being worked out.

9. An enhanced equity provision of Rs. 5 crores has been made for Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) which would enable it to disburse advances to the tune of Rs. 77 crores against schemes already sanctioned by it and to be sanctioned during the year. HUDCO has, upto 31-3-1979, sanctioned 945 schemes in 267 cities covering almost all the States involving a loan assistance of Rs. 424.6 crores. This would enable construction of about 4.26 lakh dwelling units and development of about 53,000 plots. Of this, about 80% of the dwelling units would benefit the *EWS* and *LIG*. HUDCO has already made a modest beginning in the field of rural housing.

III. WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

10. The Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83 envisages provision of safe drinking water supply to all the remaining problem villages by March, 1983. The Plan also visualises substantial improvement in water supply and drainage facilities in urban areas. In keeping with the above approach, the Annual Plan for 1979-80 provides an outlay of Rs. 429.52 crores for Water Supply & Sanitation programmes. The details of the outlays are as below:

	(Rs. crores)	
	1978-79	1979-80
	Revised outlay	outlay
Urban		
(a) Water Supply & Sanitation	124.77	195.36
Rural		
(a) RMNP	114.30	151.99
(b) Other than RMNP	26.00	—
Total (Rural)	140.30	151.99
Total (State Plan)	265.07	347.35
Central Sector	61.61	82.17
Grand Total	326.68	429.52

State-wise details are given in the Annexure 12-III.

11. *Urban Water Supply & Sanitation*.—Of the total outlay of Rs. 195.36 crores in the State Sector a sum of Rs. 127.65 crores is for the continuing and new water supply and sanitation schemes in small and medium towns. The balance of Rs. 67.71 crores is for major water supply and sanitation projects for the metropolitan cities, the details of which are indicated below:

	(Rs. crores)	
	Outlay in State Plan	
	1978-79	1979-80
	Anticipated expenditure	Outlay
Bombay	17.00	25.25
Delhi	14.43	16.50
Madras	7.09	8.00
Bangalore	2.70	3.00
Hyderabad	7.64	2.80
KAVAL * Towns in U.P.	10.20	12.16
Total	59.06	67.71

* KAVAL stands for Kanpur, Agra, Varanasi, Allahabad and Lucknow towns.

12. Under the Integrated Bombay Water Supply and Sanitation project, an amount of Rs. 25.25 crores (including Rs. 6 crores on account of Market Borrowings of the Bombay Municipal Corporation) has been included in the State Plan. This will be supplemented by contribution from the Bombay Municipal Corporation from its internal resources. Since assistance under IUDP would no longer be available from the Central Sector as per NDC decision, the State Government will be advised to take consequential action in this regard.

13. The above outlays do not include outlay for Water Supply, sewerage and drainage programmes in the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Area, the provision for which was to be made under IUDP. Since this programme has been discontinued in the Central Sector with effect from 1-4-79, the State Government will be advised to take consequential action in this regard.

14. *Rural Water Supply*.—A total provision of Rs. 151.99 crores for Rural Water Supply programme in the State and Union Territories is earmarked for problem villages under the Revised Minimum Needs Programme. It is expected that about 15100 such villages will be covered with water supply systems.

Central Sector

15. In keeping with the strategy envisaged in the Draft Plan 1978-83, an enhanced provision of Rs. 80 crores has been included in the Central Sector for accelerating the pace of rural water supply programme in problem villages. This assistance will supplement the efforts of the States.

16. An outlay of Rs. 70 lakhs has been included for schemes relating to modern mechanical collection, composting and disposal of garbage. Funds have also been allocated for the scheme of conversion of dry latrines into sanitary ones, for which an outlay of Rs. 26 lakhs has been made for completing the on-going pilot-cum-demonstration schemes in selected cities. Both these programmes have been transferred to the State Sector with effect from 1-4-79 as per the NDC decision.

17. The balance provision of Rs. 121 lakhs in the Central Sector relates to supporting activities of the Water Pollution Control Board, training of Public Health Engineering personnel and handling of WHO/UNICEF assisted rigs.

Approved/Agreed outlays for 1979-80 Urban Development—Centre/States & U.Ts.

(Rs. lakhs)

	Total outlay	of which R.M.N.P
A. States		
1. Andhra Pradesh	250	100
2. Assam	30	10
3. Bihar	85	25
4. Gujarat	390	30
5. Haryana	62	50
6. Himachal Pradesh	53	—
7. Jammu & Kashmir	270	30
8. Karnataka	80	60
9. Kerala	175	75
10. Madhya Pradesh	150	60
11. Maharashtra	1000	250
12. Manipur	10	2
13. Meghalaya	14	7
14. Nagaland	105	—
15. Orissa	25	15
16. Punjab	400	—
17. Rajasthan	100	62
18. Sikkim	16	—
19. Tamil Nadu	430	350
20. Tripura	25	5
21. Uttar Pradesh	250	140
22. West Bengal	500	200
Total States	4420	1471
B. Union Territories		
1. Andaman & Nicobar	—	—
2. Arunachal Pradesh	—	—
3. Chandigarh	27.32	—
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.50	—
5. Delhi	900.00	100.00
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	35.00	6.25
7. Lakshadweep	—	—
8. Mizoram	10.00	—
9. Pondicherry	60.00	6.00
Total —Union Territories	1032.82	112.25
Total—States & Union Territories	5452.82	1583.25
C. C.M.D.A. and States Capital Projects	3366.15	—
Total (A + B + C)	8818.97	1583.25
D. Central Sector		
1. Integrated Urban Development Programme	4000.00	—
2. Development of National Capital Region	76.00	—
3. Removal of Khatals in Calcutta and Howrah	100.00	—
4. Research and Training	15.00	—
5. Development Displaced Persons Colonies	17.00	—
Total—Central Sector	4208.00	—
Grand Total—Central, States & U.Ts.	13026.97	1583.25

Approved/Agreed outlays for 1979-80 - Housing Central and States

(Rs. lakhs)

States/Union Territories	Total outlay	of which RMNP
States		
1. Andhra Pradesh	700	500
2. Assam	230	100
3. Bihar	500	150
4. Gujarat	1032	300
5. Harayana	387	140
6. Himachal Pradesh	129	15
7. Jammu & Kashmir	150	4
8. Karnataka	1130	650
9. Kerala	575	75
10. Madhya Pradesh	525	80
11. Maharashtra	1940	365.50
12. Manipur	25	—
13. Meghalaya	54	—
14. Nagaland	96	—
15. Orissa	385	100
16. Punjab	934	100
17. Rajasthan	297	25
18. Sikkim	40	—
19. Tamil Nadu	1050	170
20. Tripura	95	6
21. Uttar Pradesh	1115	200
22. West Bengal	650	175
Total —All States	12039	3155.50
Union Territories		
1. Andaman & Nicobar	11.00*	—
2. Arunachal Pradesh	56.00	—
3. Chandigarh	193.56	—
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	8.00	2.00
5. Delhi	900.00	3.00
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	60.00	1.00
7. Lakshadweep	19.00	—
8. Mizoram	65.00	—
9. Pondicherry	100.00	10.00
Total—Union Territories	1412.56	16.00
Grand Total—States & Union Territories	13451.56	3171.50
Central Sector		
1. Central pool residential and office accommodation	3005.00	—
2. Housing & Urban Development Corporation	500.00	—
3. House Building Advance to Central Government employees	1500.00	—
4. National Building Organisation	**	—
5. Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation workers	180.00	—
6. Hindustan Pre. Fab. Ltd.	25.00	—
7. Delhi Development Authority	1000.00	—
8. Housing Scheme for Dock Labour	4.00	—
9. Other Programmes	53.00	—
10. Total	6267.00	—
Police Housing	800.00	—
Total—Housing Central Sector	7067.00	—
Total —Central, States & Union Territories	20518.56	3171.50

* Include Urban Development.

** Included in Other Programmes.

Water Supply & Sanitation Sector Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/U. Ts.	Revised outlay 1978-79		Approved outlay 1979-80	
		R.M.N.P.	Total	R.M.N.P.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
States					
1	Andhra Pradesh	435	1650	995	1600
2	Assam	274	410	500	650
3	Bihar	785	975	900	1300
4	Gujarat	810	1765	900	1700
5	Haryana	450	550	700	1031
6	Himachal Pradesh	336	486	415	586
7	Jammu & Kashmir	502	931	799	1385
8	Karnataka	950	1820	320	1750
9	Kerala	188	843	200	772
10	Madhya Pradesh	640	1605	750	1750
11	Maharashtra	1350	3967	1163	5650
12	Manipur	100	185	157	500
13	Meghalaya	61	173.25	222	560
14	Nagaland	72	157	195	200
15	Orissa	361	526	150	670
16	Punjab	405	710	600	2100
17	Rajasthan	912	1345	1000	1800
18	Sikkim	30	64	90	136
19	Tamil Nadu	610	2113	875	2460
20	Tripura	39	70	178	230
21	Uttar Pradesh	1490	3551	3023	4500
22	West Bengal	352	575	400	600
	Total—States	11152	24471.25	14532	31930
Union Territories					
1	Andaman & Nicobar	20.00	23.00	55.00	66.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	60.00	85.00	141.00	141.00
3	Chandigarh	—	100.00	—	150.00
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4.35	4.35	—	7.00
5	Delhi	50.00	1423.15	200.00	1850.00
6	Goa, Daman & Diu]	56.00	206.00	69.00	270.00
7	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	3.50
8	Mizoram	81.00	107.05	80.00	250.00
9	Pondicherry	7.00	87.01	22.00	67.00
	Total—Union Territories	278.35	2035.56	667.00	2804.50
	Grand Total—All India	11430.35	26506.81	15199.00	34734.50
	Central Sector	—	6161.00	—	8217.00
	Grand Total	11430.35	32667.81	15199.00	42951.50

Social Welfare and Nutrition

I. SOCIAL WELFARE

FOR the Annual Plan 1979-80, a sum of Rs. 27.16 crores has been provided for Social Welfare Schemes as follows :—

	(Rs. in crores)	
Sector	1978-79	1979-80
Central	12.98	12.42
Centrally Sponsored	7.13	5.90
States	7.47	7.43
Union Territories	1.35	1.41
	28.93	27.16

2. The outlay of Rs. 8.82 crores for States/UTs for 1978-79 has become committed expenditure under the State Sector.

3. *Central Schemes.*—Some of the major schemes in the central sector are: condensed courses of education and vocational training for women, socio-economic programmes for women, working women's hostel, functional literacy for women, scholarships/stipends to the physically handicapped, grants-in-aid to voluntary organisations by the Central Social Welfare Board and educational propaganda in favour of prohibition.

4. For the scheme of condensed courses of Education and vocational training, a sum of Rs. 100.00 lakhs (Rs. 90 lakhs for 1978-79) has been approved for 1979-80. It is proposed to organise about 425 courses of training for adult women. For the socio-economic programme, the approved outlay for 1979-80 is Rs. 150.00 lakhs (Rs. 150 lakhs for 1978-79) and it is expected that about 652 socio-economic additional units would be set up. Regarding working women's hostel, there will be no expansion of the programme since an outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs approved for 1979-80 would be for the schemes already approved in the previous years.

5. The functional literacy programme for women was in operation in 100 ICDS Projects up to the end of 1978-79. For 1979-80, the scheme would be extended to 50 more additional projects already sanctioned. Under the scheme of scholarships/stipends to the physically handicapped, it is proposed to award about 3,000 new scholarships during the year 1979-80 against the existing number of about 10,000 scholarships.

6. The Department of Social Welfare will continue to sponsor research and monitoring of the various programmes. It is proposed to sponsor about 30 research projects during 1979-80 relating to the field of social welfare. For the

year 1979-80, a sum of Rs. 275.00 lakhs (Rs. 250 lakhs for 1978-79) has been approved for financial assistance to voluntary organisation by the Central Social Welfare Board covering about 10,000 grants. Voluntary organisations will be assisted with the grants-in-aid for carrying out propaganda and publicity work in favour of prohibition.

7. It has been decided to set up four national institutes for the handicapped, one each for the blind, deaf, orthopaedically handicapped and mentally retarded; of which the Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped has already been established at Calcutta last year. During 1979-80, the National Institute for Visually Handicapped will be established at Dehra Dun. Action will be taken during the year to set up national institutes for the deaf and the mentally retarded.

8. The research and training activities of the National Institute of Social Defence and National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development will be further developed. During 1979-80, it is proposed to establish a Children's Unit in the National Institute of Public Cooperation & Child Development. About 30 training courses for social defence personnel will be organised by the National Institute of Social Defence during 1979-80.

9. *Centrally Sponsored Schemes.*—There are five centrally-sponsored schemes, the most important of which is the integrated child development service (Rs. 490 lakhs). The other schemes are: (i) services for children in need of care and protection, (ii) welfare of destitute women and children, (iii) integrated education for the physically handicapped, and (iv) special employment exchanges for the handicapped. Under the ICDS Scheme 50 more Projects will be added during the year, raising the total to 150. Advance action for 50 more Projects is contemplated within the approved outlay. These schemes (I to IV) will be transferred to the State sector as per recent decision of the NDC on Centrally Sponsored Schemes on 50:50 sharing basis between the Centre and the States. The target coverage of children in need of care is 12,500 in 1979-80 against the coverage of 32,000 children by the end of 1978-79.

10. *State Plans.*—A sum of Rs. 8.84 crores has been provided for welfare programmes in the State sector. Child welfare, women welfare, welfare of the handicapped and social defence programmes will be continued. The State Governments have been persuaded to take up suitable child welfare schemes in the context of the International Year of the Child—1979. Realising the need to improve and strengthen the

monitoring system in the States, necessary provisions have also been recommended for appointment of special staff for this purpose.

11. Annexures 13.I and 13.II show the programme-wise outlays.

II. NUTRITION SECTOR

12. A sum of Rs. 27.99 crores has been provided for the various nutrition programmes for the year 1979-80 i.e. Rs. 6.75 crores for Central sector and Rs. 21.24 crores for State sector programmes of the provision of Rs. 35.86 crores for 1978-79, a sum of Rs. 28.64 crores has become committed expenditure of the States :

- (1) *Central Plan*.—Out of Rs. 6.75 crores in the Central Sector, an amount of Rs. 3.69 crores has been provided for continuation and expansion of the nutrition schemes of the Deptt. of Food. These schemes include production and processing of low cost nutritious foods, such as Balahar, RYTE food, Miltone, fortification of foods such as sagu and salt, nutrition extension and mass-media communication programmes, pilot projects like milk fortification, consumer pattern and consumer acceptability trials, and production of weaning foods etc.

A major portion of this provision i.e. Rs. 2.75 crores is for the production of Balahar, a low cost food for children. It is expected that production of Balahar would be 50,000 tonnes during 1979-80 as against 40,000 tonnes during 1978-79. It is proposed to intensify the programmes of nutrition education to the masses in rural and backward areas.

- (2) *State Plan*.—The two feeding programmes i.e. Special Nutrition Programme and Mid-Day Meals Programme would be continued and further expanded with a provision of Rs. 21.24 crores during 1979-80. Special Nutrition Programme meant for children in the age group 0-6 years, pregnant and lactating mothers has been assigned priority in ICDS areas. Additional coverage under SNP in 1978-79 was 1.3 million. Under Mid-Day Meals programme school going children in the age group of 6-11 years are given supplementary food, mostly of the children hailing from weaker section of the population. The beneficiaries under these two feeding programme during 1979-80 would be around 4 million.

Annexures 13.III and 13.IV show programme-wise outlays.

Social Welfare : Central & Centrally Sponsored Schemes—Outlay for 1979-80

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl.No.	Programme	1978-79		Outlay for 1979-80
		Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
A. CENTRAL SCHEMES				
I.	Family and Child Welfare Projects	1.00	1.00	—
II. Women Welfare				
1.	Functional Literacy	156.00	115.00	175.00
2.	Condensed courses of education for employment and vocational training for adult women.	90.00	90.00	100.00
3.	Socio-economic programme	150.00	150.00	150.00
4.	Hostels for working women	200.00	200.00	150.00
III. Welfare of the Handicapped				
1.	Expansion and improvement of National Institutes for the blind, the deaf, the mentally retarded and the orthopaedically handicapped.	105.00	70.00	60.00
2.	Scholarships, research, training, sheltered employment and grants-in-aid to voluntary organisations.	135.50	145.00	100.00
IV. Planning, Research, Training & Evaluation				
1.	National Institute of Social Defence	8.50	7.25	8.00
2.	National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development	11.50	12.60	30.00
3.	Social work education and training	85.38	90.50	84.50
4.	Panning, research, evaluation and monitoring	15.00	13.00	9.50
V.	Grants-in-aid to voluntary organisations by the Central Social Welfare Board and strengthening its field organisation.	250.00	305.00	275.00
VI.	Grants-in-aid to All-India Voluntary Organisation	25.00	25.00	25.00
VII.	Day Care Centres/Creches	50.00	50.00	60.00
VIII.	Education work for prohibition	15.00	15.00	15.00
Total Centre		1297.88	1289.35	1242.00
B. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES				
I. Child Welfare				
1.	Services for children in need of care and protection	285.00	230.00	50.00
2.	Integrated Child Care Services	362.20	300.00	490.00
II. Women Welfare				
1.	Welfare of destitute women and children	30.00	30.00	20.00
III. Welfare of the Handicapped				
1.	Integrated education	15.00	15.00	30.00
2.	Placement of handicapped through special employment exchanges and appointment of special officers in ordinary employment exchanges.	20.00	20.00	
Total Centrally Sponsored		712.20	595.00	590.00
C.	New Schemes	1.00	5.00	—
Grand Total		2011.08	1889.35	1832.00

Social Welfare—States & Union Territories— Outlay for 1979-80

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No. No.	States/Union Territories	1978-79		Outlay for 1979-80
		Outlay	Ant. Expdr.	
States				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	59	135	25
2.	Assam	16	14	15
3.	Bihar	12	12	45
4.	Gujarat	23	73	59
5.	Haryana	7	7	32
6.	Himachal Pradesh	11	11	10
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	20	26	30
8.	Karnataka	120	126	60
9.	Kerala	20	28	20
10.	Madhya Pradesh	32	33	40
11.	Maharashtra	86	84	60
12.	Manipur	5	5	5
13.	Meghalaya	6	6	10
14.	Nagaland	10	10	11
15.	Orissa	6	6	55
16.	Punjab	71	64	80
17.	Rajasthan	11	11	9
18.	Sikkim	4	4	3
19.	Tamil Nadu	125	128	49
20.	Tripura	3	3	25
21.	Uttar Pradesh	54	54	50
22.	West Bengal	46	60	50
	Total	747	900	743
Union Territories				
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2.20	2.20	4.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	6.00
3.	Chandigarh	3.26	2.23	27.18
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2.00	1.55	1.00
5.	Delhi	96.07	101.09	65.00
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	5.00	5.00	7.08
7.	Lakshadweep	1.63	1.32	1.50
8.	Mizoram	10.00	10.00	16.00
9.	Pondicherry	15.00	14.33	13.00
	Total	135.16	137.72	140.76
	Grand Total	882.16	1037.72	883.76

Statement showing the financial outlay and expenditure for the current and outlay approved for the next year (1979-80)

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the continuing scheme	1978-79			1979-80				
		Outlay Approved (total)	Capital	Anti. Expr. (total)	Capital	Outlay Proposed by the Deptt.		Outlay Recommended	
						Total	Capital	Total	Capital
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Production of Nutritious Foods									
	(i) Production of Energy Foods/ Extruded Foods/ RYTE	1.00	—	—	—	5.00	—	2.00	—
	(ii) Balahar	250.00	—	250.00	—	275.00	—	275.00	—
	(iii) Miltone/Milk Substitute	25.25	15.00	15.00	12.00	22.50	15.00	22.50	15.00
2. Development of Integrated Food & Nutrition System.									
		5.00	—	5.00	—	6.00	—	6.00	—
3. Fortification of Foods									
	(i) Salt	5.00	—	5.00	—	5.00	—	5.00	—
	(ii) Sago	5.00	—	5.00	4.00	4.00	3.50	4.00	3.50
	(iii) Atta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Nutrition Extension/Mass Media Communication									
	(i) Mobile Food & N.E.U.	25.00	5.00	25.00	5.00	32.00	5.60	32.00	5.60
	(ii) Mass Media Communication	7.00	—	7.00	—	7.00	—	7.00	—
5. Pilot Projects									
	(i) Milk Fortification	3.00	1.00	2.00	0.50	2.00	0.50	2.00	0.50
	(ii) Consumer Pattern & Consumer Acceptability.	5.00	—	5.00	—	5.00	—	5.00	—
	(iii) Quality Control Laboratory	3.00	0.80	3.00	0.80	3.00	0.80	—	—
	(iv) Research & Development	—	—	—	—	1.50	—	1.50	—
6. Weaning Food									
		5.00	—	5.00	—	5.00	—	5.00	—
7. Evaluation									
		1.00	—	0.14	—	1.50	—	1.00	—
8. Directional Expenses									
		1.00	—	0.40	—	1.00	—	1.00	—
Total		341.25	21.80	327.54	22.30	375.50	25.40	369.00	24.60

Statement showing outlay and expenditure for the current and the outlay approved for the next year

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Blocks	1978-79			1979-80			
		Outlay approved	No. of Blocks covered	Anti. Expr.	Outlay proposed by the Deptt.	Number of Blocks proposed to be covered	Outlay recommended at the meeting	Number of Blocks
1.	Expansion of ANP Blocks	89.60	140	393.76	469.68	370	212.88	492
2.	Grants of assistance to on-going blocks	147.56	434					
3.	Grants to post-operational blocks	17.60	88					
4.	Taking over the functions of UNICEF	137.00	—					
5.	New Blocks in sensitive areas	1.20	6	137.00	—	—	37.00	—
6.	Blocks for re-orientation (100 Blocks from 1978-79 series.	—	—					
Total		392.96		393.76	606.68	305.68		

**Statement showing State/U.T.-wise outlay & expenditure for 1978-79 and outlay for 1979-80—
Nutrition**

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	1978-79		1979-80 Outlay
		Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
States :				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	150	150	100.00
2.	Assam	51	45	60.00
3.	Bihar	140	140	150.00
4.	Gujarat	127	127	100.00
5.	Haryana	14	13	34.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	38	33	30.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	13	10	10.00
8.	Karnataka	586	566	150.00
9.	Kerala	80	90	50.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	250	250	350.00
11.	Maharashtra	336	317	150.00
12.	Manipur	6	6	8.00
13.	Meghalaya	19	19	28.00
14.	Nagaland	25.50	25.50	17.00
15.	Orissa	155	155	125.00
16.	Punjab	20	18	16.00
17.	Rajasthan	43	43	28.00
18.	Sikkim	22	21	18.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	48	67	32.00
20.	Tripura	13	13	15.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	166	181	100.00
22.	West Bengal	440	440	440.00
	Total	2742.50	2749.50	2011.00
Union Territories :				
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2.6	2.6	3.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13.00	13.00	9.00
3.	Chandigarh	8.34	8.34	8.32
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3.00	3.00	3.00
5.	Delhi	55.00	61.13	55.00
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	4.00	4.00	6.75
7.	Lakshadweep	1.91	1.22	1.00
8.	Mizoram	12.00	12.00	7.00
9.	Pondicherry	10.00	10.00	20.00
	Total	109.85	115.29	113.07
	Grand Total	2852.35	2864.79	2124.07

Development of Backward Classes

THE Sixth Five Year Plan envisages a determined effort to improve the conditions of life and work for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. To ensure that these two deprived and economically backward groups derive the greatest possible benefit from various development programmes—especially those for rural development, village industries and minimum needs—the instrumentalities of Tribal Sub-Plans and Special Component Plans for Scheduled Castes are being developed. Tribal Plans are area development plans with special emphasis on the needs of tribal populations. The Special Component Plans consist of group-based or family oriented programmes.

2. *Sub-Plan for Tribal Areas.*—Separate sub-plans for areas of Tribal concentration are in operation since 1976-77 in 18 States/Union Territories. These sub-plans represent total developmental efforts, supported by State Plan outlays, outlays from Central Ministries' plans, institutional finance and Special Central Assistance. For operational purposes, the sub-plans will cover 178 Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs). In addition to these ITDPs, some more areas having more than 10,000 population with 50% tribal concentration will be identified and brought within the tribal sub-plans.

3. Main emphasis in the sub-plans will be laid on economic activity generating programmes with emphasis on self-employment. These will vary from area to area, depending upon specific requirements and the nature of resource availability. Rehabilitation programme for those tribals who practise shifting cultivation will be intensified. Integrated programmes for development of hinterland of industrial complexes will be drawn up and implemented. Forestry programmes will lay stress on the plantation of species which are exploited by the tribal people for their personal consumption and commercial use. In the development of social services in tribal areas, efforts will be intensified to raise literacy levels. Besides formal education, non-formal education will receive special attention. Problem of water scarcity and health hazard will be taken up with a view to provide the tribal people these services within a reasonable distance of their habitats. The special programmes will be linked with Integrated Child Development Service Projects of Social Welfare Department, with the Intensive Rural Development Projects of the Rural Development Department, the nutrition programmes under different Ministries and other programmes of Ministries.

4. The Special Central Assistance available as additive to State sector programmes is Rs. 70 crores.

5. *Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes.*—For drawing up special component plans it will be necessary to identify schemes under each sector which have direct relevance to the development of scheduled castes, and to earmark funds out of the divisible pool in the State sector, at least in proportion to the population of the individual target groups and according to the nature of the programmes in the Central sector. The schemes suited to the needs of individual scheduled castes groups are to be formulated and special attention paid to landless agricultural labourers amongst them. For this group, schemes which are not conditioned by the possession of land, such as, animal husbandry, dairying, fisheries, cottage and village industries are more suitable. Special attention will also be given to the marketing of their products and credit facilities extended through cooperatives/corporations, etc. The traditional craftsmen like leather workers will be aided to maximise their output. For new crafts, a percentage would be earmarked for scheduled castes in the number of trainees and provision made for post-training assistance for production and marketing. In respect of provision of minimum needs and services, it will be ensured that sufficient earmarking for the scheduled castes under housing, health and slum improvement programmes are also made. The programmes of sewerage, conversion of dry-latrines into water-borne latrines, etc. would bear relation to the improvement of economic conditions of sweepers and scavengers.

6. *Backward Classes Sector.*—A total provision of Rs. 89.65 crores for the development of Backward Classes in the supplementary sector has been made in the Annual Plan 1979-80. The break-up of outlay between States/Union Territories and Centre is as follows :

	(Rs. in crores)
Outlay 1979-80	
States/U.T. Plan	58.99*
Centrally sponsored/Centrally aided schemes.	30.66*
Total	89.65

*These figures will undergo revision in the light of the decision of National Development Council in respect of the Centrally sponsored schemes.

7. In the State Plans, educational incentive like pre-matric scholarships, stipends, boarding grants, distribution of books, stationery, uniforms, as well as running schools and hostels for SC/ST/OBC will continue under these schemes. Sixteen lakh children are expected to benefit from such schemes. Some of the States have

started coaching classes for SC/ST girls and boys in middle and high schools to help them in examination. The economic schemes formulated for SC/ST under Backward Classes Sector have been in the nature of grants and subsidies for agriculture, cottage industries, animal husbandry, etc. Some States have taken up schemes like assisting unemployed SCs/STs in self-employment schemes by giving seed money for availing institutional credit. Eleven States which have already set up Scheduled Castes Financial Development Corporations are required to make equity funds which will be suitably matched by the Centre. It is expected that States will be providing Rs. 10 crores for these Corporations. Other programmes for which grants and subsidies are given and wherever direct RMNP norms do not apply, such as, drinking water wells, will also be given to Harijan Bastis.

8. *Centrally sponsored schemes.*—The Centrally-sponsored Schemes included during 1978-79 will be continued during 1979-80. However, the pattern of funding of the schemes is being reviewed in the light of the decisions of N.D.C. An amount of Rs. 14.60 crores has been provided for post-matric scholarships in the Plan. In addition a sum of Rs. 35.40 crores would be spent by the States on non-Plan side annually. It is estimated that about 5 lakh Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes students would benefit from this scheme. There is also a provision for awarding pre-matric scholarships to children of those engaged in unclean occupations. Under the Book Bank Scheme for Medical and Engineering students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 2,000 sets of books were given to 247 Engineering Medical Colleges in 1978-79. Additional sets of books will be given to these colleges depending upon their requirements

under the Coaching & Allied Schemes. Six additional Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres will be set up. Eleven Tribal Research Institutes and six Research Cells in various States will be aided. Grants-in-aid will be provided to All-India and regional voluntary organisations to continue their welfare and developmental activities. Provision has also been made for machinery for the implementation of Civil Rights Act, 1955. A cell has been set up at the Centre to coordinate the working of similar cells set up in various States. The central cell will advise the cells in the States for identifying sensitive areas, propaganda and publicity work on removal of untouchability and for other measures for effective implementation of Act.

9. A major economic development programme for Scheduled Castes in the Annual Plan 1979-80 will be undertaken through Scheduled Caste Development Corporations. Scheduled Caste Development Corporations are already functioning in eleven States. States which have a substantial population of Scheduled Castes but have not yet formed such Corporations will be encouraged to set up such Corporations. The role of the Corporations will be that of guarantor and promotor, which should enable the members of scheduled castes to get correspondingly larger institutional credit besides giving guidance so as to improve their standard of living through various economic activities. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 10 crores has been provided in the Central Plan. This sum will be given to States on a matching basis for investment in the share capital of the Corporations in the ratio of 49 per cent for the Centre and 51 per cent for the States.

Science and Technology

1978-79 Review.—Some of the research findings during the year include the development of a fish meal plant to process 120 Kg. 'C' class marine fish, distillation still for citronella oil, solar still of capacity of 5000 litres per day of drinking water, deep well hand pump for use in rural areas, soft drink double seven, continuous tea roller, and new methods of curing raw, hides and skins and solvent fat liquor blend. Under National Remote Sensing Agency, laboratories for image processing, image production etc. have been set up and three aircrafts have been acquired and surveys & interpretation of photographs relating to several drought prone areas, Brahmaputra Flood Control Programme, soil surveys etc. were undertaken. Reconnaissance surveys were carried out in parts of H.P., Haryana and Punjab along the Siwalik formations of Himalayan foot hills and two major belts of potential uranium deposits have been delineated. Structural work for the active and control building of Fast Breeder Test Reactor Complex has been completed. Satellite Television Experiment Project (STEP) completed one year of successful operation in June 1978 and was extended by another year. All the preparations for the SLV-3 experimental flights are at advanced stage and the vehicle is likely to be test flown during 1979-80. Studies on improving fuel combustion efficiencies have resulted in a fuel saving of 12% in the soaking pit at Rourkela Steel Plant while heating cold ingots.

2. *1979-80.*—S & T programmes include co-ordinated research projects for plant protection, agricultural engineering water management, animal and fish genetic resources, research on buffalo, goat and post harvest technology. Data collection and studies for utilisation of surplus water resources of river basin in drought prone areas, water quality observations, sedimentation studies of reservoirs are being carried out. Surveys for command areas of rivers will be taken up. For development of agro-based products and rural development, programmes will be taken up in the fields of plant tissue culture, marine algae, solar energy utilisation, biogas, village pottery, extension of cultivation of essential

oils and medicinal plants, foot wear making and allied industries, mini oil complex and mini paper mill.

3. All India coordinated projects are envisaged for development of process control instruments, techniques for geophysical exploration of mineral resources, hydrogeology ground water surveys; hybrid circuit for T.V., electronic control instrumentation for tea industry, pesticides from plant sources, complex fertilizers from indigenous rock phosphate. Trisonic wind Tunnel facilities are being augmented and schemes for modernisation of national laboratories is being carried out. Setting up of a laboratory complex for diagnostic research and information and documentation centre for steel industry is in the process of implementation. Facilities for ore dressing and agglomeration are being augmented. S & T plan projects in the field of telecommunication, meteorology and petroleum are being implemented.

4. For atomic energy research the Fast Breeder Test Reactor and 100 MW Thermal Research Reactor are expected to be completed by 1980 and 1981 respectively. Setting up of facilities for biological, biomedical and chemical studies for charged particles etc., are envisaged under the Variable Energy Cyclotron Project. The main tasks under space research will include completion of current projects such as satellite launch vehicle (III), Rohini Satellite, and Satellite for Earth Observation and making the APPLE space craft ready for launch in May 1980; pre-investment activities are to be initiated in three major projects planned during 1978-83 viz., IRS, SLV-V and Proto-INSAT.

5. Major Medical research projects cover the fields of communicable diseases reproductive biology and fertility control, nutritional metabolism and degenerative diseases and delivery of health care services.

6. S & T outlays and expenditure under various sectors for 1978-79 (A.E.) and 1979-80 (B.E.) are shown in Annexure 15.I and Annexure II.

Science & Technology—Plan Outlay

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	Ministry/Deptt./Agency	1978-79(AE)	1979-80(BE)
A. S & T Agencies			
1	Atomic Energy (R & D)	31.71	33.20
2	Space	29.65*	28.01
3	Deptt. of Science & Technology	19.83	23.50
4	CSIR	19.08	24.20
5	Supply (National Test House)	0.36	0.66
Total A		100.63	109.57£
B. S & T Component under Ministries/Deptts.			
6	Heavy Industries	10.19	12.63
7	Industrial Development	3.84	2.85
8	Steel	4.17	6.36
9	Mines	1.71	2.16@@
10	Power	1.72	2.38
11	Coal	1.90	2.72
12	Petroleum	4.33	5.30
13	Chemicals & Fertilizers	1.35	1.95
14	Electronics	7.74	8.19
15	Communications	7.49	7.00
16	Information & Broadcasting	0.14	0.20
17	Shipping & Transport	1.22	2.22
18	Tourism & Civil Aviation (IMD & Institutes)	9.86	10.13
19	Works & Housing	0.21	0.24
20	Labour	0.01	0.10
21	Education	9.13†	4.45†
22	Health—ICMR	5.39	2.95@
23	Agriculture —ICAR‡	48.66	54.96
	—FRI‡	1.00	1.58
24	Food	0.67	1.14
25	Irrigation**	2.20	3.30
Total B		122.93	132.81
GRAND TOTAL		223.56	242.38

*Does not include Rs. 6.29 crores for INSAT.

**Includes outlays for Central Water Power Research Station, Poona and Central Soil & Material Research Station, New Delhi.

@Plus non-plan outlay.

@@Includes Rs. 100 lakhs for S & T programmes of FCSI.

†Tentative

‡Including education and training.

£Excludes Rs. 1.10 crores in the State Sector which is shown in Chapter II.

Science & Technology — Non-Plan Expenditure

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	Ministry /Deptt./Agency	1978-79(AE)	1979-80(BE)
A. S & T Agencies			
1	Atomic Energy (R & D)	34.20	41.50
2	Space	17.63	25.09
3	Deptt. of Science & Technology	25.68	32.07
4	CSIR	25.30	26.96
5	Supply (National Test House)	0.71	0.70
	Total A	103.52	126.32
B. S & T Component under Ministries/Deptts.			
6	Heavy Industries	10.62	14.98
7	Industrial Development	1.09	2.72
8	Power	0.14	0.73
9	Coal	1.58	1.68
10	Petroleum	0.95	2.14
11	Communication	4.71	4.72
12	Information & Broadcasting	0.31	0.37
13	Shipping & Transport	0.72	0.77
14	Works & Housing	0.71	0.76
15	Tourism & Civil Aviation	10.02	12.95
16	Health—ICMR		5.05
17	Agriculture —ICAR	20.26	32.85
	—FRI	1.63	1.73
18	Food	0.45	0.49
	Total B	53.19	81.94
	GRAND TOTAL A & B	156.71	208.26

Craftsmen Training and Labour Welfare

IN the Central Plan for 1979-80, an outlay of Rs. 6.00 crores has been provided for craftsmen training and labour welfare programmes including Rs. 85 lakhs of financial assistance from U&DP for purchase of equipment for training programmes as against the revised expenditure estimate of Rs. 3.84 crores for 1978-79. It includes a provision of Rs. 100 crores both in 1978-79 and 1979-80 to be given to State Governments for rehabilitation of bonded labour on a matching grant basis. Including the corresponding provision of Rs. 13.11 crores made in the annual plans of States and Union Territories and transfer of Rs. 4.56 crores of committed expenditure to the non-plan side, the total step up in the outlay for craftsmen training and labour welfare programmes would be from Rs. 16.21 crores in 1978-79 to Rs. 23.67 crores in 1979-80. In addition a provision of Rs. 3.43 crores has been made in State Plans for relief to the educated unemployed.

2. In the Central Sector, while the bulk of the outlay continues to be on craftsmen's training, the increase has been mainly in the outlays for schemes relating to industrial and mines safety, workers educations, vocational rehabilitation centres for the physically handicapped, surveys of the registered unemployed and the ITI training of women for self-employment, special training programmes for women and programmes for advanced training.

3. Provision has also been made to strengthen the activities of the Rural Labour Cell in the Ministry of Labour and establish a new separate Cell to deal with problems relating to child labour.

4. In the plans of the States and Union Territories, provisions have been made for improving the facilities at the Industrial Training Institutes (ITI's). To make the training programme more purposeful, it is proposed to diversify the training to suit local needs, within a close tie up

with local industry and to cater to rural needs. Provision has also been made to strengthen the employment service network and the machinery for implementation of labour laws.

5. There have been proposals for a shift in the State Plan programmes of welfare measures, employment service and training programmes in favour of workers in the rural areas particularly in Bihar, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Orissa and Delhi. Specific proposals for women workers for training and welfare are also being provided in a number of States particularly in Punjab, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Chandigarh.

6. The sub-sectorwise break-up of the provisions for 1979-80 is given below:

Craftsmen Training, Labour Welfare and Employment Annual Plan 1979-80

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Centre States* U.T.* Total			
I Craftsmen Training . . .	175	744	114	1033
II Apprentice Training . . .	21	59	16	96
III Employment Service . . .	23	84	16	123
IV Labour Welfare . . .	196	96	23	315
Total (I-IV) . . .	415	1396**	169	1980
V Bonded Labour . . .	100	79@	—	189
Grand Total (I-V) . . .	515***	1485**	169	2169

* Schemewise breakup of States and UT on the basis of proportion of outlays as recommended by Working Group.

** Includes provision of Rs. 183 lakhs in Gujarat and Rs. 160 lakhs in Maharashtra for schemes for educated unemployed and Rs. 70 lakhs in Maharashtra for other schemes.

*** Does not include Rs. 85 lakhs of financial assistance from UNDP/ILO for training programmes.

@ As recommended by the Working Group.

Rehabilitation

PROGRAMMES of Rehabilitation cover several groups of displaced persons from other countries who have to be integrated into the country's economic life. The problems of rehabilitating displaced persons migrating into India have continued since the country's Independence. The largest groups now to be rehabilitated are (i) persons of Indian origin who are being repatriated from Sri Lanka under the agreement between Sri Lanka and India; (ii) persons who came earlier from the former East Pakistan; and (iii) persons who crossed over from Sind (Pakistan) to India during Indo-Pak conflict of 1971.

2. *Review of Progress in 1978-79.*—Approved outlay for schemes of Rehabilitation Department for 1978-79 was Rs. 34.00 crores. It was envisaged that 19539 families would be resettled. Against this, an expenditure of Rs. 26.92 crores is anticipated and the number of families likely to be resettled is 14388. The shortfall in expenditure has been in the case of (i) 'Persons who crossed over from Pakistan to the States of Gujarat and Rajasthan during Indo-Pak conflict, 1971', (ii) Dandakaranya and (iii) Repatriates from Sri Lanka.

3. During the year under Review, a large number of migrants from former East Pakistan deserted the rehabilitation sites in Dandakaranya to West Bengal. This necessitated additional expenditure on the resettlement of such migrants.

4. *Plan for 1979-80.*—An outlay of Rs. 33.00 crores has been provided for the various rehabilitation schemes in the year 1979-80. The scheme-wise details of the financial allocations and physical targets are shown in Annexures 17.I and 17.II. The important features of some of the schemes are:

- (i) Acquisition, reclamation and development of land for resettlement of displaced persons;
- (ii) House building and business loan assistance;
- (iii) Provision of medical facilities; and
- (iv) Provision of educational and training facilities, etc.

5. In the Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83 Document, it was indicated that the outlay of Rs. 20 crores required for major and medium irrigation works in the Dandakaranya area would be made available from the total outlay for 'Major and Medium Irrigation'. It has since been decided that the outlay for the irrigation projects in the Dandakaranya area will be made in the Plan of the Rehabilitation Department.

6. The various programmes are discussed below:

- (i) *Migrants outside West Bengal.*—Agricultural occupations have been given the main emphasis in the programme for resettlement of migrants. 758 agricultural families are expected to be re-settled in the rural areas in Andhra Pradesh (288 families), Uttar Pradesh (300 families), and Madhya Pradesh (170 families). In addition, another 245 families will be settled in urban areas in non-agricultural occupations.
- (ii) *Dandakaranya.*—It is proposed to rehabilitate 2200 families during 1979-80. The provision of Rs. 16.02 crores for the Dandakaranya areas during 1979-80 is inclusive of Rs. 10.50 crores for the major and medium irrigation projects. The cost estimates of irrigation projects viz., Potteru and Satiguda have increased from Rs. 14.81 crores to Rs. 41 crores and from Rs. 2.02 crores to Rs. 11.05 crores respectively.

The Working Group to examine the strategy and prerequisites for the development of Dandakaranya Region set up by the Planning Commission in March, 1978 was reconstituted in November, 1978. The Working Group to examine the Master Plan and the need of strategy and prerequisite for the development of Dandakaranya Region prepared by the Town and Country Planning Organization. The Working Group has recommended that the Dandakaranya Development Authority should undertake planning on a continuing basis and coordinate plan efforts of all the States/Agencies operating in the area.

- (iii) *Sri Lanka Repatriates.*—About 8500 families are expected to be re-settled in 1979-80 in Plantations (2,000 families), Seed Farms Corporations (200 families), Small Trade (4,600 families), Industrial Schemes (1,500 families) and other schemes (200 families).
- (iv) *Repatriates from Burma.*—About 300 families of repatriates who have already arrived in India are likely to be rehabilitated during the year 1979-80.
- (v) *Repatriates from Uganda, Zaire and Vietnam.*—The work relating to settlement of displaced persons from Uganda and Zaire

is almost complete. Housing and business loans are proposed to be granted during 1979-80, to 266 families from Vietnam.

- (vi) *Residuary problems of Refugees in West Bengal.*—A provision of Rs. 12 lakhs has been made during 1979-80 for medical facilities.
- (vii) *Permanent rehabilitation of displaced persons from Pakistan in Gujarat and Rajasthan.*—Consequent on the Government decision to grant Indian citizenship to the displaced persons who crossed over from Pakistan in 1971 presently putting up in camps in Rajasthan and Gujarat and also to extend the benefits of rehabilitation to

them, the two State Governments have prepared schemes for their rehabilitation. In Gujarat, all the 1574 families have been shifted from camps during 1978-79 and are expected to be fully rehabilitated by the end of 1979-80. In Rajasthan, 8,600 families—5,600 in Barmer District and 3,000 in the Rajasthan Canal Project Area are to be re-settled. During 1978-79, 4,000 families in the Barmer District have been shifted from the camps. These and the remaining 4,600 families—1,600 in the Barmer District and 3,000 in the Rajasthan Canal Project Area are expected to be rehabilitated by the end of 1979-80.

**Annual Plan 1979-80—Rehabilitation
Financial Outlays**

(Rs. crores)

Schemes	Fifth Plan Outlay	1974-78 Actuals	1977-78 Actuals	1978-79		1979-80
				Apprvd. Outlay	Anti. Expdr.	Agreed Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. (a) Migrants outside West Bengal Dandakaranya and Andaman and Nicobar Islands						
(i) Agriculturists	6.52	6.52	2.19		1.57	1.70
(ii) Non-Agriculturists	4.99	3.39	1.02	2.12	0.70	0.32
(b) Migrants from former East Pakistan, in West Bengal	6.10	3.08	0.61		0.56	0.64
(c) Indian Enclaves in former East Pakistan	0.80	0.52	0.12	0.20	0.16	0.15
(d) Residuary Problems of West Bengal						
(i) Medical Facilities	1.52	0.78	0.52	0.60	0.76	0.12
(ii) Other Facilities	8.68*					
2. Dandakaranya	25.54	24.08	10.86	14.75	13.40	16.02
3. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3.78	—	—	0.60	0.09	
4. Displaced persons from Pakistan in Gujarat and Rajasthan	—	—	—	4.00	1.45	6.08
5. Chhamb	11.00	3.70	0.93	1.90	0.94	0.69
6. Sri Lanka Repatriates	28.17	18.85	5.19	8.50	5.73	5.00
7. Burma Repatriates	4.25	3.17	1.07	1.00	1.25	1.37
8. Repatriates from Uganda, Zaire and Saigen		0.29	0.08	0.15	0.12	0.09
9. Residuary Problems of displaced persons from West Pakistan	1.46	0.50	0.08	0.18	0.09	0.81
					0.10	
					by C.P.W.D.	
10. Rehabilitation Industries Corporation		0.05	—	—	—	0.01
Total	102.81	64.93	22.67	34.00	26.92	33.00

*Since transferred from the Department of Rehabilitation Plan to other Ministries Plans.

**Annual Plan 1979-80—Rehabilitation
Rehabilitation of Families**

(No. of families)

Scheme	Fifth Plan Target	1974-78 Actual Achievement	1978-79		1979-80
			Target	Anticipated Achievement	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. (a) Migrants outside West Bengal, Dandakaranya and Andaman and Nicobar Islands					
(i) Agriculturists	6463	5513	1050	367	758
(ii) Non-Agriculturists	5545	6609	400	420	245
(b) Migrants from Indian Enclaves in former East Pakistan	731	388	189	200	145
2. In Dandakaranya Area	9120	4752	2700	569*	2200
3. In Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2370	Work has since been transferred to Ministries of Home Affairs and Agriculture.			
4. Displaced persons from					
(i) Rajasthan	—	—	—	4000	4600
(ii) Gujarat	—	—	—	—	1574
(iii) Chhamb	4600	3700	300	900	—
5. Sri Lanka Repatriates	28434	29331	14200	7000	8500
6. Burma Repatriates	8015	3839	500	706	300
7. Repatriates from Uganda, Zaire and Saigon	800	464	200	226	—
Total	66078	54596*	19539	14388	18320

*Upto 30-6-1978.

CHAPTER 18

Information and Publicity

EFFORTS to reach people in the rural interior through the media of mass communication were intensified by the Central and State Governments during 1978-79. Publicity support was organised by the media units of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting for important development programmes like the Integrated Rural Development, Food for Work, Rural Electrification, Drinking Water Supply etc. Special attention was paid by the Press Information Bureau to cater to the needs of the small and medium newspapers. The Directorate of Field Publicity set up during the year five new field units and one regional office. It has designed an experimental field publicity programme for implementation in some of the backward and tribal areas in close cooperation with the authorities responsible for the execution of the development schemes.

2. The Plan for 1979-80 envisages production of more films particularly for children and also for the rural and tribal audiences. Development of 16 mm technology by the Films Division is envisaged. The Directorate of Field Publicity has proposed to set up 12 additional field units and one regional office. The programmes of the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity for exhibitions include the production of small kits for circulation in rural areas.

3. The provision in the Annual Plan 1979-80 for schemes relating to Information and Publicity is Rs. 921 lakhs. This includes Rs. 510 lakhs for schemes of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Rs. 345 lakhs for States and Rs. 66 lakhs for Union Territories

CHAPTER 19

Statistics

AN outlay of Rs. 575.00 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan, 1979-80 for the schemes of the Department of Statistics. The important schemes proposed to be undertaken during the year relate to Economic Census and Surveys, conduct of Fresh Middle Class Family Living Survey, Strengthening of Training Programmes in Central Statistical Organisation, In-house printing facilities, acquisition of a large size computer, introduction of Direct Data Entry System for accelerating data processing, pooling of Central and State Samples, increase in the size of sample of socio-economic surveys of the NSSO, improvement of the coverage and the quality of the data collected through Annual Survey of Industries, strengthening of coordination of field work and training of staff of National Sample Survey Organisation.

2. A scheme to conduct sample surveys on employment-unemployment, consumer expenditure and social consumption in 100 selected rural

development blocks is also being proposed as a component of the Central Scheme on 'Strengthening of Planning Machinery'.

3. A provision of Rs. 192.00 lakhs has been made for the six schemes of the Office of the Registrar General, India. These mainly relate to Registration Promotion, methods research and Population studies, computerisation of 1981 census data, study of distribution of infrastructural facilities in rural and urban areas and sampling studies in connection with 1981 Census data, etc.

4. In the State Sector an outlay of Rs. 245.42* lakhs has been provided. The important schemes relate to strengthening of statistical machinery at different levels, training of statistical personnel, improvement of social statistics, improvement of price statistics and preparation of regional accounts and estimates of capital formation.

*Provisional.

