

ANNUAL PLAN

1976-77



सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—PLANNING COMMISSION

CONTENTS

	PAGES
1. Approach and Policy	1
2. Plan in Outline	12
3. Financing of the Plan	29
4. Agriculture	37
5. Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	70
6. Cooperation and Community Development	92
7. Special Programmes of Rural Development	109
8. Irrigation, Command Area Development and Flood Control	112
9. Power	119
10. Industry and Minerals	131
11. Village and Small Industries	146
12. Transport and Communications	149
13. Education, Technical Education and Art and Culture	158
14. Science and Technology	167
15. Health, Family Planning and Nutrition	174
16. Urban Development, Housing and Water Supply	188
17. Employment, Manpower and Labour Welfare	197
18. Development of Backward Classes and Social Welfare	199
19. Other Programmes:	207
(i) Rehabilitation	207
(ii) Information Services and Plan Publicity	208
(iii) Statistics	208
20. Plan Implementation	211
21. Twenty-Point Economic Programme	216
ANNEXURE	
A Review of Important Activities and Studies of the Planning Commission during 1975-76	219

Approach and Policy

THE Annual Plan 1976-77 has been drawn up in the background of achievement of a degree of price stability and a significant improvement in the overall economic situation in 1975-76. The Plan also takes into account the new sense of discipline and dynamism brought about by the declaration of emergency and the launching of the New Economic Programme in the early part of the year 1975-76. All these elements are woven into a pattern of investment to meet the imperative need of the economy to accelerate considerably its rate of growth combined with stability.

Review of Economic Situation

2. As mentioned earlier the Indian economy in the year 1975-76 has been marked by a commendable degree of price stability, a substantial increase in agricultural production especially of foodgrains, acceleration in industrial growth, comfortable supply of various essential commodities and inputs, highly improved industrial relations and speedier movement and transportation of goods. A highly satisfactory performance in the procurement of foodgrains along with their imports have also enabled the building of a sizeable stock of foodgrains with the public agencies. Though the balance of trade position continues to be a matter of concern, foreign exchange situation does not for the time being impose the same constraint on the resumption of growth process on account of a larger inflow of foreign exchange remittances and availability of net foreign aid. A significant change in the economic scene described above though partly aided by favourable weather conditions was mainly due to concerted measures and new initiatives undertaken by the Government to tackle with the various problems of the economy particularly after the declaration of emergency.

3. The most conspicuous feature of the economic scene during 1975-76 has been the reversal of inflationary trends. The downward trend in prices which began since October 1974 was, on the whole, maintained during 1975-76. Even during the lean period between April and September, the wholesale index of prices moved within narrow limits; but after the end of October, 1975 there occurred a significant decline in the wholesale prices. The wholesale index in the last week of March 1976 reached 282.9 the level prevailing 2 years back and was lower by 7.9 per cent than a year ago and by 14.4 per cent over end September

1974. Even the average index for 1975-76 has been lower by 3.3 per cent over that of 1974-75. This negative rate of inflation is by no means a mean achievement viewed in the context of present international price situation.

4. The decline in prices has been primarily on account of a sharp fall in the prices of food articles and the industrial raw materials i.e. by 14.5 per cent and 15.6 per cent respectively over a year ago. In particular the prices of foodgrains, edible oils and oilseeds which had greatly influenced the inflationary pressures during 1972-74 period recorded sizeable decline and were lower by nearly 25 per cent, 34 per cent and 31 per cent respectively over a year ago. The wholesale price indices of chemicals, machinery and transport equipment have also been lower, though moderately, by 4.8 per cent and 1.5 per cent. The prices of manufactures, however, recorded a small increase of 0.6 per cent. This may be partly ascribed to the upward revision made in the administered prices of certain important intermediates such as coal, steel, cement, oil products and increase in electricity rates. While the prices of some of the manufactures like jute manufactures, fertilizers, essential oils, oil cakes and paints and varnishes registered decline in varying degrees, the prices of a number of other manufactures did not show fall despite the reduction in the wage costs and of the prices of some of the industrial raw materials. The reasons for stickiness in prices in these cases require closer investigation.

5. The fall in the general index of wholesale prices and particularly those of food articles has been followed by a somewhat similar fall in the index of consumer prices. The All-India Consumer Price Index for industrial workers in the month of March 1976 reached 286 and was lower by 10.9 per cent over a year ago and 14.6 per cent over October, 1974. The Consumer Price Index for agricultural labourers registered even a larger fall—by 24.1 per cent during the period October, 1974, and February, 1976 because of the greater weight of food in the consumption basket.

6. The favourable price situation has been brought about partly through a substantial increase in the agricultural production and partly through pursuing a number of vigorous and stringent policy measures. A constant watch was also kept on the trends in the

growth in money supply, deficit financing and the bank credit to the commercial sector so as to keep the increase in aggregate monetary resources in proper relationship with the increase in real output. Despite increased provisions made for non-plan items of expenditure such as export promotion, support to the Public sector units, fertiliser subsidy, defence expenditure and Dearness Allowance to Central Government employees, and the increased Central assistance of about Rs. 198 crores provided to the Plans of the States and the Union Territories, the deficit financing, according to the revised estimates, has been of the order of Rs. 490 crores as against Rs. 246 crores envisaged in the budget for the year. According to present indications the year might close with a smaller order of deficit financing.

7. While keeping in view the considerations of price stability and the need for stimulating investment and production particularly in the priority sectors, an overall policy of credit restraint was continued to be followed by the Reserve Bank during the year. The increase in the scheduled commercial bank credit to the commercial sector during the year 1975-76 (March 28, 1975 to March 26, 1976) had amounted to Rs. 2048 crores (including bills rediscounted) against an increase of Rs. 1289 crores in the corresponding period in the previous year; excluding the increase in food credit (Rs. 904 crores), the increase in the non-food credit to the commercial sector at Rs. 1144 crores was larger than the corresponding increase of Rs. 1043 crores in the previous year. The money supply registered a growth of 9.1 per cent during the year 1975-76 (March 31, 1975 to March 26, 1976) compared to an increase of 6.3 per cent in the corresponding period of the previous year. A sizeable part of the expansion in money supply was accounted for by a substantial accretion to the net foreign exchange assets of the banking sector—Rs. 708 crores as against the net decline of Rs. 270 crores in the previous year. If the increase in money supply on account of this factor is excluded the increase in money supply in 1975-76 was only 3.2 per cent as against an increase of 9.3 per cent in the corresponding period in the previous year.

8. Besides continuing the anti-inflationary measures initiated in the middle of 1974 a number of other measures were adopted particularly after the emergency to ensure price stability. These included crack down on economic offenders—black-marketeers, profiteers and smugglers, restricting the use of unaccounted funds, statutory requirement of exhibition of prices and of stocks of selected essential commodities by traders, mandatory display of weight, measure and identity on pre-packed commodities and banning of sole selling agencies in certain industries such as

vanaspati, sugar, paper and cement. These measures combined with the dehoarding operations undertaken by the Government on an extensive scale led to change in the psychology of both the consumer and the traders resulting in the sellers' market turning into a buyers' market in various essential commodities. This situation has obtained for a short period of a few months only.

9. The public distribution system for essential commodities especially cereals, sugar, kerosene, soft coke and controlled varieties of cloth has been sought to be further strengthened and widened to cover the vulnerable sections of society in the rural, the hill and coastal deficit areas as well as industrial workers and the students' community. The involvement of the cooperatives in the public distribution system has been enlarged. The Civil Supplies Department has been also monitoring the production, prices and supplies of various other essential products such as cultural paper, essential drugs, baby food, tyres and tubes, etc. A model scheme has been undertaken in Delhi and Nainital. It is proposed to extend, it to a few other centres.

10. The procurement prices of both rabi and kharif cereals were maintained at previous year's level as an important ingredient of stable price policy. However, to ensure a fair return to the growers and to protect their real incomes, Government has decided to extend support to rabi cereals including barley as well as to gram. Statutory minimum price of sugar-cane as also of raw jute was kept unchanged. The prices of controlled cloth were also kept unaltered. Sizeable imports of selected wage goods—foodgrains edible oils such as palm oil, were arranged with a view to build up a buffer stock and thus augment indigenous availability.

Agricultural Production

11. The agricultural output which had recorded a significant recovery in 1973-74 after two consecutive years of stagnation again suffered a set back in 1974-75. Judging from the present indications, the agricultural output in 1975-76 is likely to increase by about 8 per cent over the previous year 1974-75. The output of foodgrains during 1975-76 is expected to reach a record level of 114m. tonnes as against 101 m. tonnes in 1974-75 representing an increase of 13 per cent over the previous year and of 5 per cent over the earlier recorded crop of 1970-71. This increase in the production of foodgrains has been on account of favourable weather conditions as well as the increase in the consumption of chemical fertilizers in the rabi season.

12. The increase in the consumption of fertilizers has been on account of the reduction that was effected in the prices of various types of fertilizers, first in July and again in December 1975, higher distribution margins and better sales promotion. The comfortable availability of various inputs such as water, electric power, diesel, improved seeds (HYV) and credit also helped in attaining the record level of foodgrains output in 1975-76.

13. The output in case of major commercial crops has been also on the whole satisfactory. The production of oilseeds is estimated at the targetted level of 10 m. tonnes mainly on account of a substantial increase in the output of groundnuts. While the output of sugar-cane estimated at 144.8 m. tonnes (in terms of cane) will be somewhat higher than in 1974-75 that of cotton is expected to be somewhat lower—by 3 per cent. The output of cotton is now placed at 69 lakh bales against nearly 71 lakh bales in 1974-75. The output of jute and mesta has been estimated to be around the same level as in the previous year though it will be substantially below the target of 6.7m. bales. This seems to be due to unfavourable weather conditions and shrinkage in area as a result of fall in prices in 1974-75.

14. The improved agricultural production has resulted in a comfortable supply position for various essential commodities such as foodgrains and edible oils and has significantly contributed in bringing about a favourable price trend. The procurement of kharif cereals has been of a highly satisfactory order both on account of the increased production of the cereals specially of rice and the gearing up of procurement operations. The procurement of rice and other kharif cereals amounted to 5.67 million tonnes up to May 7, 1976 against 3.45 million tonnes in the corresponding period last year and was even higher than the total procurement of 4.3 m. tonnes in 1973-74. As a result of the easy availability of foodgrains in the open market, the off-take from the public distribution system has tended to decline in the past few months. A good level of procurement, reduced off-take from the public distribution system and sizeable imports arranged during 1975-76 have rendered it possible to build up a comfortable stock of 11 million tonnes of foodgrains by the end of April, 1976. This would provide a reasonable safeguard against rise in the prices of foodgrains.

Industrial Production

15. Industrial production which had remained more or less stagnant in 1973-74 recorded an increase of 2.5 per cent in 1974-75. The available data suggests that lately there has been a considerable picking up

in industrial growth. The index of industrial production which increased by barely 0.7 per cent in the first quarter of 1975-76 increased by 5 per cent in the subsequent quarter and improved to 6.4 per cent in the third quarter of 1975-76. The growth in industrial production over the year 1975-76 is estimated at 4.5 per cent. Apart from a considerable improvement in the power supply position and in the availability of certain strategic inputs such as coal, steel, cement, the acceleration in industrial activity has been the result of various steps taken in the wake of emergency and the New Economic Programme. Industrial licensing policies and procedures were liberalised to ensure fuller utilisation of the existing capacities and to promote investment in priority sectors. Additional incentives in the form of higher percentage of levy free sugar quota and concession in excise duty have also been announced to encourage investment in the sugar industry. A similar concession has been extended to the cement industry also. Various facilities have been extended to non-resident Indians for the establishment of industrial undertakings and for investing their earnings in the selected industries. Export and import policy for 1975-76 was also oriented to ensure adequate and timely availability of critical inputs specially to the export oriented industries. There has been a considerable improvement in industrial relations which is reflected in the marked decline in the man-days lost through industrial disputes since July 1975. The number of mandays lost during the period July—December, 1975, was 4.46 million as against 9.9 million in the corresponding period of 1974. There has also been a new dynamism brought about in the public sector undertakings and enterprises and a considerable improvement in efficiency in transport services. As a result, various industries specially those producing intermediate and capital goods such as coal, saleable steel, cement, non-ferrous metals aluminium, copper and zinc), nitrogenous fertilizers, diesel engines, railway wagons, paper and pulp machinery, boilers, agricultural tractors, machine tools, motor cycles and scooters recorded sizeable increases in production during the year (April 1975—January, 1976). The production of certain consumer goods such as sugar, vanaspati, soap, leather footwear, baby food and polyester fibre recorded substantial improvement over the previous year. On the other hand certain industries such as cotton textiles and cotton yarn and industries manufacturing consumer durables such as jeeps and cars, air-conditioners, radio receivers, electric fans, dry cells and plastics recorded sizeable declines on account of various factors affecting their demand and have been responsible for depressing the otherwise satisfactory growth rate in industrial production. These factors include consumer resistance to high prices as in case

of cotton textiles and consumer durables, immobilization of black money, fall in demand for exports of cotton and jute manufactures. A package of measures—relaxation on restrictions on government buildings, augmentation of urban transportation, modification in the distribution policy of controlled cloth relaxations in the issue of bonus shares and reduction in excise duties in case of number of consumer durables, have been taken by the Government to stimulate demand and promote industrial production.

16. A notable feature of industrial growth in 1975-76 has been a significant improvement in capacity utilisation and production in the public sector enterprises particularly in the basic industries such as coal, iron and steel, nitrogenous fertilisers and non-ferrous metals. The weighted average rate of growth for the public sector as a whole excluding N.T.C. mills was as high as around 15 per cent during the period April to December, 1975 as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. The total pretax net profits of 120 running enterprises amounted to Rs. 312.5 crores during 1974-75 which was more than twice the profit of Rs. 148.7 crores earned by 114 running concerns in 1973-74. The return on capital employed in the Central Government enterprises (ratio of gross profits after providing for working expenses and depreciation but before deducting the interest and tax liability) increased from 5.2 per cent in 1973-74 to 8.4 per cent in 1974-75. In spite of higher utilisation of capacity by all major enterprises the level of inventories was brought down from 4.3 months' to 3.9 months' output turnover in 1974-75. According to present indications the Central public sector undertakings (120) are expected to have a net profit before tax of Rs. 350 crores in 1975-76.

17. As regards the State Governments' commercial undertakings like irrigation, electricity, these continue still to incur heavy losses. In 1974-75 the budgetary subsidy to commercial irrigation which benefits only a small section of better off farmers was as high as Rs. 20 crores in 1975-76. Similarly, the losses of Rs. 200 crores in 1975-76. Similarly, the losses of 15 States Electricity Boards were around Rs. 190 crores in 1974-75. In spite of revisions in electricity tariff undertaken by the State Governments the State Electricity Boards are still incurring heavy losses—estimated at Rs. 136 crores in 1975-76.

Balance of Payments

18. The balance of trade position continued to be a matter of concern during 1975-76. The total value of exports during the period April, 1975 to February, 1976 amounted to Rs. 3400 crores representing an increase of 16.2 per cent over the total value of exports of Rs. 2927 crores in the corresponding period

of previous year. Imports on the other hand increased at a somewhat slower rate (15 per cent) and aggregated to Rs. 4,618 crores between April, 1975 and February, 1976 compared to that of Rs. 4015 crores in the corresponding period of the previous year. The deficit on trade account in the first 11 months of the fiscal year thus amounted to Rs. 1218 crores and was significantly larger than the trade gap of Rs. 1088 crores for the corresponding period in the last year. The commodity-wise trade data which is available for the period April—September, 1975 only, indicates that the items which contributed to the increase in export earnings have been sugar, engineering goods, iron ore, iron and steel, fish, tea, tobacco and leather and leather manufactures. Even though there has been some slackening in the growth of exports in value terms, in quantitative terms it is expected to achieve a rate of growth of 6 to 7 per cent. This increase has been achieved at a time when the world trade has been facing recession and has even actually declined. The slackening in growth rate of exports has been mainly attributable to the sagging demand for such export items as jute manufactures, cotton fabrics, oil cakes, etc. and to the fall in the international prices of certain important commodities. The main items which have accounted for the increased import bill during the year 1975-76 have been food, fertilisers and machinery equipment.

19. During 1975-76 various measures were taken to increase exports and encourage import substitution. The import policy was made more responsive to the needs of raising industrial production and promoting exports, elimination of non-essential imports and removal of delays for providing import licences for raw materials and components. These measures included provision for automatic licensing, facilities for export linked import licences, increase in compulsory export obligation in respect of certain industries, enhancing of import entitlements in case of various non-traditional products such as engineering goods, chemical and allied products, leather and leather goods, and ready-made garments. Following the 20-Point Economic Programme the export drive was further intensified by introducing several new measures such as delicensing of 2/3rds of the 300 items which were earlier subject to export licensing, abolishing of fee for application for export licences, extension of cash compensatory support to more items like jute carpet packing, specially jute carpets, coir products, woollen carpets, procedure simplification in application forms for claiming incentives and allowing of automatic growth of capacities for 15 export oriented engineering industries. Since February, 1976 jute webbing and jute twine have also been exempted from export duty.

20. Following the recommendation of the Engineering Export Promotion Committee a separate Cabinet

Committee on Exports was set up to undertake *inter alia* planning of measures for individual items and two cells, namely, export planning cell and export project planning cell, have been created in the Ministry of Commerce to coordinate export effort. Bilateral trade agreements have also been signed with various countries in order to promote economic and trade relations.

21. To reduce fluctuations in the external value of rupee and to provide a measure of stability to our foreign-trade, rupee was delinked from pound sterling with effect from September 25, 1975. A new system of calculating the value of rupee with reference to a stable weighted average of the exchange rates movements of the currencies of India's major trading partners was introduced. Stringent measures were taken for plugging leakages of foreign exchange by taking action against smuggling and illegal dealings in foreign exchange. A package of measures were also announced to attract remittances from the non-resident Indians abroad. Larger inflow of private remittances through official channels and improvement in net receipts from other invisibles as a result of the various measures taken along with the increase in net foreign aid including the drawal from IMF oil facility helped to bring about a considerable improvement in the foreign exchange reserve position. The total foreign exchange reserves at the end of March, 1976 stood at Rs. 1,385 crores as compared to Rs. 969 crores at the end of 1974-75.

National Income, Savings and Investment

22. According to the Quick Estimates prepared by the Central Statistical Organisation, the National Income in 1974-75 increased marginally i.e. by 0.2 per cent. On the basis of increase in agricultural and industrial output, as already mentioned, the overall growth in the national income in real terms may be expected to be around 5.5 per cent in 1975-76.

23. The ratio of domestic savings to national income in 1974-75, according to the estimates prepared by the Reserve Bank of India showed a marginal decline from 12.1 per cent in 1973-74 to 11.8 per cent in 1974-75. Though the savings of the public sector as well as that of the private corporate sector seem to have recorded significant improvement, yet this was more than offset by the decline in the savings of the household sector probably on account of sluggishness in the growth of national income and the rise in prices which continued till the middle of 1974-75. The available data on financial assets indicate that the savings ratio would have increased to some extent in 1975-76 in view of the sizeable increase in national income in real terms in 1975-76 and the overall stability in prices. The aggregate investment in the economy as a proportion of

national income recorded an increase from 12.9 per cent in 1973-74 to 13.8 per cent in 1974-75 mainly on account of larger net inflow of foreign resources. The current indications in regard to the output specially in the major capital goods industries as also the behaviour of prices of machinery and equipment show that as a result of the implementation of Annual Plan 1975-76 investment as a proportion of national income is likely to have increased further in 1975-76.

Basic Approach and Objectives

24. The basic approach underlying the Annual Plan 1976-77 is one of promoting growth with stability. The New Economic Programme and the consideration of social justice have also received special attention in the resources allocation. The Plan outlay of Rs. 7,852 crores for 1976-77, broad details of which are indicated later represents an increase of 31.4 per cent over the original plan allocation for 1975-76—the highest step up in the development outlay in any one year since the beginning of the planning process in the country. This order of step-up has been considered necessary on several counts. The magnitude of investment during first two years of the Fifth Five Year Plan period had to be kept at modest level in view of the urgency to control inflation. Substantially higher outlays were required to achieve higher levels of output in critical sectors of the economy—agriculture including irrigation coal, steel, oil, power, fertilizer, non-ferrous metals. Certain areas in private sector are also facing the problem of under-utilized capacities and demand constraint. Public sector investment in the situation could act as a catalytic agent and a pace setter for achieving fuller utilization of the capacity in priority areas in the private sector and for attaining higher growth rate in economy as a whole. Planning being a continuing process, investment is also needed on new projects which are of critical importance from the point of view of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

25. The order of investment envisaged in Annual Plan 1976-77 is also feasible and can be realised without disturbing price stability on account of several favourable factors. A highly satisfactory level of buffer stock of foodgrains and substantial accretion to the foreign exchange reserves provide cushion against any potential risk in the short run in raising level of aggregate investment in the economy. The position in regard to supply of essential intermediates and key inputs such as steel, coal, power, transport is quite comfortable and is likely to improve further as a result of the fulfilment of the physical targets in these areas in 1976-77. The stringent policies—fiscal, monetary and credit, followed by the government since July, 1974 are expected to continue. The introduction of emergency and

the launching of the New Economic Programme (including the crack down on the economic offenders) have created appropriate climate and favourable conditions such as industrial peace, curbing of speculative activities, etc. for not only maintaining but accelerating the pace of investment and growth in the economy. Finally, the scheme of financing the Annual Plan has involved quite a significant order of resource mobilization by the Centre and the States together. The total additional resource mobilization undertaken in the course of the three years of the Plan for exceeds what was initially postulated in the Draft Fifth Plan.

26. In the resource allocation a high priority has been assigned to agriculture including irrigation, power, coal, oil, fertilizer and non-ferrous metals. These are precisely the areas which are assigned a crucial role in the investment and growth strategy outlined in the Draft Fifth Plan. However, in view of the overall constraint of financial resources which still persists, top priority has been given to projects capable of yielding results in the short run. Full provisions have been made for the projects which could be completed in the course of the next two years. In view of the long term needs of the economy allocations have been made for new starts on a selective basis in the critical sectors taking into account the financial and physical constraints operating in the economy.

27. The outlay for special programmes included in the 20-Point Economic Programme such as land reforms, cooperation, handloom, provision for house-sites, apprenticeship scheme, free supply of books, stationery, etc. has been substantially stepped up in 1976-77. Larger provisions have also been made to expand the development programmes specially for the benefit of the weaker sections of the community and the backward areas—tribal and hill areas. In order to provide increased social consumption of the vulnerable section of the community outlay for Minimum Needs Programmes has also been appreciably raised in 1976-77. The programme in the field of education, health, labour and labour welfare are also proposed to be considerably expanded. Emphasis has also been placed on expanding employment opportunities. In addition to the impact of various development programmes mentioned above, considerable importance has been attached to the promotion of village and small industries.

Plan outlays and priorities

28. The Annual Plan 1975-76 provided for an outlay of Rs. 5978 crores which represented an increase of 23 per cent over the provision for the Annual Plan of the previous year—1974-75. In the course of the

year on account of improved economic situation investments in the crucial sectors specially steel, railways, shipping and transport, fertilizers, coal and power were stepped up to the extent of Rs. 270 crores in the Central Sector Plan. Following the announcement of the New Economic Programme additional allocation of Rs. 85 crores was made to the States to enable them to increase the outlays on selected irrigation and power projects.

29. The Annual Plan for 1976-77 as already mentioned envisages an outlay of Rs. 7852 crores which represents a very steep increase over the original allocation for 1975-76. If prices continue to remain stable in the course of the year, Annual Plan should ensure a very substantial acceleration in the rate of investment in the public sector. If the expected increase in investment in the private sector takes place as a result of various measures adopted, the aggregate rate of investment in the economy may turn out to be significantly higher than what was realised on the average during the last decade or so.

30. The provision for agriculture and allied programmes is proposed to be stepped up from Rs. 691.41 crores in 1975-76 to Rs. 896.23 crores in 1976-77 i.e. an increase of 29.6 per cent. Besides larger agricultural credit from financial institutions such as co-operatives, commercial banks, ARC etc. is likely to be available in 1976-77 as compared to 1975-76 for increasing agricultural output. The agricultural credit by cooperatives (short, medium and long term) in 1976-77 is estimated at Rs. 1561 crores as against Rs. 1323 crores anticipated in 1975-76. The ARC is expected to provide credit to the tune of Rs. 185 crores in 1976-77 against Rs. 140 crores likely to have been made available in 1975-76. Commercial banks are also expected to provide a substantial amount by way of short and medium term credit to finance agricultural development activities in 1976-77. Besides the outlay for agricultural and allied programmes mentioned above, the annual Plan 1976-77 includes substantially higher provisions for supporting programmes such as major and medium irrigation works, rural electrification and fertilizer projects in the public sector as below :—

(Rs. in crores)				
Head of Development	1975-76	1976-77	Increase	%age, increase in 1976-77 over 1975-76
(i) Major and medium irrigation (including flood control)	468.22	686.79	218.57	46.7
(ii) Rural Electrification	98.00	114.00	16.00	16.3
(iii) Fertilisers	303.60	434.56	130.96	43.1

Taking into account the outlays for agriculture and allied services, major and medium irrigation, fertilizers and rural electrification, the total funds available for development of agriculture in 1976-77 (Rs. 4103 crores) would be markedly higher than in 1975-76 (Rs. 3230 crores), representing an increase of about 27 per cent.

31. Apart from agriculture substantial provisions have been made for power and industrial and mineral sectors as indicated in the table below :

Head of Development	(Rs. in crores)			
	1975-76	1976-77	Increase	%age increase in 1976-77 over 1975-76
Power (including rural electrification)	1101.53	1453.40	351.87	31.9
Industry & Minerals (including Fertilizers)	1644.02	2185.34	541.32	32.9

The significant step up in the outlay on industry and mineral sector is on account of the fact that considerably higher provisions have been made in 1976-77 for the development of energy (coal and oil), fertilizers and iron and steel. The outlay for science and technology Plan 1976-77 has been substantially raised to Rs. 158.30 crores as against estimated expenditure of about Rs. 115 crores in 1975-76.

32. Under social services the Plan outlay for 1976-77 is substantially higher i.e. 29.5 per cent over 1975-76 allocation. The step-up in outlays is markedly higher under education (37 per cent), Health (32.2 per cent), Water supply and sanitation (37.2 per cent) and labour and labour welfare (30.8 per cent). The family planning programme will be considerably intensified for which also higher outlay has been provided in the Annual Plan 1976-77. The National population policy announced recently is proposed to be implemented with vigour. The main features of this policy include raising the age of marriage, higher monetary compensation for low parity couples for acceptance of family planning, introduction of group incentives and implementation of new multi-media motivational strategy, allocation of specific quantum of Central assistance to the States on the basis of their performance in respect of the family planning programme.

33. As mentioned earlier the outlay for Minimum Needs Programme has been considerably stepped up in 1976-77. The provision of Rs. 254.90 crores consists of Rural electrification (Rs. 23.64 crores), Rural roads (Rs. 53.37 crores), Education (Rs. 57.42 crores), Public Health Centres (Rs. 23.14 crores),

Rural water supply (Rs. 61.50 crores), House-sites for the agricultural landless labour (Rs. 10.02 crores), Slum improvement (Rs. 9.07 crores), Nutrition (Rs. 16.74 crores). A substantial provision has been made in the Annual Plan of States and Union Territories for various development schemes under the New Economic Programme. The details are as under :—

	(Rs. in crores)	
	1975-76 Anticipated	1976-77 Plan
1. Irrigation	604.23	762.67
2. Power	1159.56	1289.69
3. Others	86.89	121.61
TOTAL	1850.68	2173.97

Besides, the Central Plan includes a provision of Rs. 163.71 crores for various schemes related to this Programme, bringing the total outlay for this programme to Rs. 2337.68 crores against Rs. 1969.69 crores in 1975-76. The implementation of this Programme is expected to create larger employment opportunities and incomes particularly for the weaker sections of the community.

Agricultural Production

34. Against the anticipated production of foodgrains of 114 million tonnes in 1975-76 a target of 116 million tonnes has been fixed for 1976-77 on the basis of normal weather conditions. However, in view of the input Plan envisaged for 1976-77, the production of foodgrains might turn out to be even higher if the behaviour of the weather turns out to be as favourable in 1976-77 as it was in 1975-76. The targetted level of production of oilseeds and cotton have been placed at 10.5 million tonnes and 7.5 million bales respectively. The production of jute and mesta is expected to increase from 5.8 million bales in 1975-76 to 6.5 million bales in 1976-77. There is likely to be a marginal increase in the production of sugarcane also in 1976-77.

35. The main elements in the strategy for promoting agricultural growth and achieving the targets of production indicated above are the step-up in the consumption of fertilisers, increase in area under irrigation, introduction of high yielding varieties on a more extensive scale and adoption of soil conservation. The target of consumption of chemical fertilisers in 1976-77 has been fixed at 36 lakh tonnes as against an estimated consumption of about 29 lakh tonnes in 1975-76. Special attention will be devoted to the development of local manurial resources mainly through setting up of additional mechanical composting plants and gobar gas plants throughout the country. The irrigation facilities

through major, medium and minor works will be extended to additional to million hectares in 1976-77. The gross cropped area is also expected to increase by 2.3 million hectares. Besides intensive development programme for pulses in operation in 40 districts in 1975-76, the intensive district programme for major commercial crops-oilseeds, cotton, jute & mesta and sugarcane development around sugar factory areas are proposed to be further intensified during 1976-77. Apart from providing credit on an adequate scale, the pattern of credit flow has been modified so as to make larger quantities available in kind to the farmers. To ensure efficient use of fertilisers and plant protection measures, intensive training of the extension staff and of the farmers is proposed to be organised in the course of the year. Seeds certification and control programme will be considerably streamlined to ensure availability of high quality of seeds to the farmers.

36. Special stress has been laid in the Annual Plan on the improvement of the productivity of small and marginal farmers and in the semi-arid zones. The provision for special programmes like small and marginal farmers, drought prone area and command area development programme has been substantially raised from Rs. 80.66 crores in 1975-76 to Rs. 93.83 crores in 1976-77. The methodology of an integrated rural development programme will be worked out on an experimental basis. A provision of Rs. 15 crores has been made for this purpose in the Annual Plan.

Industrial Production

37. The industrial development Plan for 1976-77 has been formulated to stimulate the rate of investment and growth in the industrial sector in consonance with the main strategy outlined in the draft fifth plan with certain adjustments in industrial priorities necessitated by developments at home and abroad in the last two years. The main plank of strategy for the industrial development lies in the emphasis given to industries catering to agriculture, energy and exports, fuller utilization of existing capacities and creation of new capacities and production of mass consumption goods particularly those required for the weaker section of the community.

38. Of the total increase of Rs. 1874 crores in the Plan outlay for 1976-77 over that for 1975-76, the industry and minerals sector accounts for an increase of Rs. 541 crores of 29 per cent. Of the total outlay of Rs. 2185 crores nearly 79 per cent has been provided for basic and the strategic industries such as iron and steel, fertilisers, coal, petroleum, petro-chemicals and non-ferrous metals. A substantial step up in outlay has been provided in the critical areas such as energy (coal

and petroleum), fertilisers and iron and steel. About 86 per cent of the increase in the Plan outlay for the industrial sector for 1976-77 is accounted for by these industries as shown below :—

	(Rs. in crores)		
	1975-76	1976-77	Increase(+)
(i) Coal and Lignite	230.00	278.25	48.25
(ii) Petroleum	254.00	371.48	117.48
(iii) Fertilizers	303.60	434.56	130.96
(iv) Iron and Steel	271.72	438.62	166.90

The provision for consumer goods industries such as textiles, cement and paper in the public sector plan has been increased from Rs. 64 crores in 1975-76 to a little over Rs. 85 crores in 1976-77. The provision for providing investment and transport subsidy has also been doubled from Rs. 5 crores in 1975-76 to Rs. 10 crores for giving increased support to the programme of industrial development in the backward areas.

39. The physical targets fixed for 1976-77 in respect of selected Industries are indicated in the relevant chapter on Industry and Minerals. The production of saleable steel will further increase to 6.46 million tonnes in 1976-77. The coal output is planned to reach a record level of 108 million tonnes during the current year. The production of chemical fertiliser (nitrogenous and phosphatic) is proposed to be increased from 18.5 lakh tonnes in 1975-76 to 23 lakh tonnes in 1976-77. The production levels of paper, cement, vanaspati, sugar and cotton textile industries are also expected to register significant increase in 1976-77.

Besides the measures already taken (para 15) certain additional incentives have been announced in the Central Budget for 1976-77 to promote investment and growth in the private corporate sector. A scheme of investment allowance at the rate of 25 per cent of the cost of acquisition of new machinery and plant has been introduced for certain priority industries. The funds of IDBI have been sought to be augmented through the deposit of exempted sur-charge of 5 per cent on income tax payable by the companies. The rate of capital gains tax in respect of long term capital gains derived by companies has also been reduced. The threshold for determining the chargeable profits under Companies (Profits) Sur-tax Act has also been raised from 10 to 15 per cent of the capital employed. The investment by non resident Indians in equity shares for

certain priority and export oriented industries has been exempted from wealth tax for 7 years. Further, in order to increase production in industries facing the problem of demand constraint varying degree of excise duty reliefs have been extended to a number of consumer durables. A new scheme of excise duty relief to the extent of 25 per cent of duty payable on goods produced in excess of production in a selected base year is proposed to be introduced to encourage higher production. The resources of the IDBI and other term lending institutions are also proposed to be augmented and the policies oriented to provide adequate funds for investment in selected priority industries and to finance the requirements of modernization, renovation and rehabilitation of important industries like cotton, jute and sugar. A maximum lending rate of 16.5 per cent to be charged by scheduled commercial banks in respect of loans upto 7 years duration has also been fixed. The import policy for 1976-77 has also been further liberalised to facilitate increased industrial production.

41. The outlook for industrial growth for 1976-77 bids fair. The position in regard to availability of key inputs such as steel, coal, cement, power and transport facilities which is already satisfactory is likely to improve further as a result of the achievement of physical targets envisaged in the Annual Plan. Mention has already been made about the target of additional production of steel, coal and cement. Installed capacity of power is likely to increase by 2.5 million KW in 1976-77. Railways are fully geared to handle the target of originating traffic of 225 million tonnes against 214 million tonnes in 1975-76. With the expected increase in agricultural production (and agro-based industrial inputs), the new dynamism introduced in the working of the public sector undertakings and the new climate of industrial peace generated in the economy after the emergency and the expected buoyancy in the investment in the private sector, it is reasonable to expect that the rate of industrial growth in 1976-77 would be higher in 1976-77 as compared to 1975-76.

Policy-Frame

Price Policy

42. For gaining the maximum advantage from the planned step-up in investment envisaged in the Annual Plan, the maintenance of conditions of price stability is of crucial importance. The fact that a measure of price stability has been achieved in the economy in the last 1-1/2 years does not however warrant complacency particularly in the light of the recent trend in prices which have shown a slight upward movement since the end of March, 1976. There are various elements in the economic situation which necessitate

strict vigilance on the price front. Besides a substantial increase in the investment in the public sector as envisaged in the Annual Plan, the investment in the private sector may also show a buoyancy. A sizeable increase in the aggregate investment in the economy may therefore have demand pull impact on the prices. The decision of the Government to release part of the impounded compulsory deposits to the extent of Rs. 270 crores in 1976-77 is likely to add further to the pressure on demand. The behaviour of the monsoons and of the agricultural production and consequently of the trend of agricultural output cannot be predicted with any degree of certainty at this stage. The speculative and hoarding activities of the producers and the traders though curbed a great deal may still pose a threat to price stability in certain situations. Thus, it will be extremely important to follow appropriate policies in 1976-77 to avoid emergence of inflationary forces in the economy.

43. A durable means of maintaining price stability, however, still lies in increasing significantly the domestic output and availability particularly of the essential goods of mass consumption as well as the essential raw materials and inputs. The realisation of the targets of production as set out in the Annual Plan would therefore be of utmost importance.

44. The public distribution system will have to continue to play an effective role in making essential commodities of mass consumption available at reasonable prices, specially to the weaker and vulnerable sections. Therefore the public distribution system would need to be further streamlined and strengthened in the interest of price stability. Certain measures have been taken in the past few months to protect the consumers such as those relating to display of prices on pre-packed commodities etc. These need to be strictly enforced and their implementation kept under constant review.

45. Notwithstanding the comfortable position of the stocks of foodgrains and foreign exchange reserves which provide reasonable safeguard against any potential threat to price stability, the effective procurement operations should continue both in regard to rice and wheat. These are essential for feeding the public distribution system, for maintaining a reasonable level of food stocks and to avoid pressure on balance of payments. The procurement/support prices of agricultural commodities particularly of foodgrains should be fixed keeping in view the need for maintaining price stability as these have substantial weight in the consumer price index of the industrial workers as well as the agricultural labourers.

46. It is further recognised that the success on price front has been due to a considerable measure on account of the monetary, credit and fiscal discipline that has been followed since the middle of 1974. Their continuation would be equally important particularly in a situation when large increases in investment are contemplated so that the growth in money supply does not far outstrip the increase in real output and a reasonable balance between aggregate demand and supply is maintained. The decision to make use of the resources available from the compulsory deposits would also mean that the cushion in the non-monetary liabilities against the growth in money supply would also not be available. It would therefore be essential that the Budgetary operations of the Central and State Governments are regulated in a manner that the deficit financing does not exceed the level of Rs. 320 crores envisaged in the Annual Plan. This calls for utmost restraint on the growth of non-Plan expenditure. While it would be necessary to ensure that the credit needs for productive purposes or the essential needs in the priority sectors are made available consistent with the priorities of the Plan, a general measure of credit discipline and restraint that is being followed by the commercial banks would need to be continued. In fact it would be extremely important to follow a rigorous credit planning policy by the commercial banks particularly to avoid accumulation of excessive inventories for speculative gains. However, care will have to be taken that this is implemented with due flexibility and does not come in the way of increased investment and production specially in the priority sectors. In this context the need for formulation of an aggregate monetary budget can hardly be overstressed in order to avoid the emergence of conditions of excess demand in the economy.

47. To check the speculative activities of the traders and producers it may be necessary to continue the policy of crack down on economic offenders—hoarders, blackmarketeers and smugglers. The trend of prices of essential commodities such as food, edible oils, sugar should be kept under a constant watch and remedial measures taken to avoid the rise in their prices.

48. There has been in the past two to three years a considerable escalation in prices particularly of the manufactured goods. Significant fall in the consumer Price Index for industrial workers in the last few months is expected to reduce the cost of production due to downward adjustment in the variable dearness allowance. If at the same time affective measures are also taken by the entrepreneurs to increase productivity

and efficiency through better inventory control mechanisms and management techniques, it may be possible to reverse the process of escalation of costs. It may therefore be desirable to adopt appropriate devices to promote these efforts and to ensure that the benefit of this goes to the consumer. This would help in reinforcing the forces leading to price stability.

Balance of payments

49. Despite a significant increase in the value of exports, the trade gap in 1975-76 has further widened. The favourable trend in the position regarding foreign exchange reserves in 1975-76 has been on account of certain special factors such as improvement in the invisibles and the larger inflow of private remittances and increased flow of net foreign assistance. The burden of debt servicing is progressively increasing and has been claiming a considerable share of export earnings. In order, therefore, to ensure that the increasing needs of imports can be financed through our export earnings there should be no let up in our efforts to increase exports to the maximum possible extent. In this context the crucial importance of maintaining price stability particularly in respect of export goods to improve our competitiveness in the world market cannot be overstressed. It will also be necessary to evolve and adopt sustained marketing strategies for the commodities in which India has an export potential. The success in increasing exports would therefore depend on the maintenance of price stability, generation of adequate exportable surpluses and diversification of export markets. In particular, the possibilities of increasing exports in engineering and other goods to the OPEC countries would need to be given even greater emphasis than hitherto. On the whole, it would be necessary to increase the quantum of exports in real terms by about 8-10% in 1976 to secure a measure of external viability.

50. The import policy for 1976-77 has been considerably liberalised. It may be necessary to arrange such types of imports as would maximise output for the domestic market as well as for exports. Also arrangement may be made, if found necessary, to import certain wage-goods which are required in the interest of price stability.

51. Notwithstanding a substantial decline in the international prices of fertilisers and accumulation of satisfactory stock of foodgrains the import bill for 1976-77 will still be quite large. To avoid further

deterioration in the balance of payments position, it is of vital importance to realise the targetted level of production in key areas like food, fertilisers, oil, non-ferrous metals, coal, etc. The uncertainty regarding the international prices of crude and oil products also points to the continued need for pursuing appropriate policies for restraining the growth in the domestic consumption of petroleum products, intensifying the inland and off-sea shore oil explorations and augmenting the oil production. Special attention also needs to be given to increase our earnings from invisibles particularly from tourism, shipping, etc. The drive against

smugglers should continue unabated to avoid leakages in foreign exchange.

52. If the levels of savings and investment implicit in the Annual Plan are realised in real terms without disturbing price stability, this would constitute a major break with the past and facilitate the resumption of process of growth more vigorously on a steady path. It will also lay solid foundations on which edifices of a sound and strong economy could be built in future. This highlights the necessity of implementing the Annual Plan with utmost efficiency within the policy-frame outlined above.

Plan in Outline

Plan Outlay

THE Annual Plan for 1976-77 has been formulated in consonance with the policy and objectives outlined in the preceding Chapter with special emphasis on the implementation of the Prime Minister's 20-Point Programme. The total Plan outlay for the Centre, States and Union Territories in 1976-77 is of the order of Rs. 7852 crores, which represents an increase of 31.4 per cent over the previous year's outlay of Rs. 5978 crores. This marks the highest step-up in development outlays in any one year since the advent of planning in the country. The broad sectoral distribution of the Plan outlay is as follows :—

Head of Development	(Rs. crores)	
	Plan Outlay	
	1975-76	1976-77
1. Agriculture and Allied Programmes	691.41	896.23
2. Irrigation and Flood Control	468.22	686.79
3. Power	1101.58	1453.40
4. Village and Small Industries	73.89	95.02
5. Industry and Minerals	1644.02	2185.34
6. Transport and Communications	1040.44	1304.31
7. Social Services	782.82	1010.06
8. Others	175.71	220.77
TOTAL	5978.09	7851.92

2. Details of the Plan outlay for 1976-77 by major heads of development for the Centre, individual States and Union Territories according to the new classification of heads of development as prescribed by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India are indicated in Annexures I to IV. The allocations of Plan outlays for the Minimum Needs Programme in the States and Union Territories are shown in Annexure V.

3. The increases in development outlays in 1976-77 over the previous years are more pronounced in the field of agriculture and allied services, irrigation, power and industry & minerals in keeping with the general objective of strengthening the core sector of the economy.

4. The outlay for agriculture in 1976-77 has been stepped up by about 30 per cent over the previous

year's outlay whereas the increases in outlays in its supporting sectors such as irrigation, fertilizers and power over the corresponding outlays in 1975-76 are as high as 42.8 per cent, 43 per cent and 32 per cent respectively.

5. The outlay for 'Industry & Minerals', another vital sector, has been stepped up by about 33 per cent over the previous year. The increase in the Plan allocation for 'Transport & Communications' in 1976-77 is also higher by 25 per cent over the previous year.

6. Outlays on Social Services have also been increased. The Plan allocations in 1976-77 for education, health, family planning, nutrition, housing and urban development, water supply and sanitation and welfare of backward classes are all higher than in the previous year. Thus, it will be seen that a major step-up in investment is an important feature of the Annual Plan of 1976-77.

7. Some of the important developments and the physical programmes envisaged in the major sectors of the economy in the Annual Plan for 1976-77 are briefly outlined in the following paragraphs.

Agriculture and Allied Service :

8. For achieving the production targets of food-grains and other crops, reliance is being placed mainly on the step-up in the consumption of fertilisers and an increase in irrigated area coupled with efficient utilisation and management of these and other inputs. The other elements of the strategy for agriculture include an increase in the area under high-yielding varieties of cereals and in the total crop area under food-grains. Adequate provisions have been made for plant protection measures, farm credit and market development to match the growth in physical programmes.

9. Special emphasis has been laid on production programmes with an integrated area approach such as the Drought-Prone Area Programme, the Command Area Development Programme, special programmes for small and marginal farmers and agricultural labour.

10. The important physical targets in the agriculture sector are shown below :-

	Unit	1975-76 Anticipated achievement	1976-77 Target
Foodgrains	Mill tonnes	114.00	116.00
Oil Seeds	" "	10.50	10.50
Sugarcane	" "	144.80	150.00
Cotton	Mill bales (170 k.g. each)	6.90	7.50
Jute & Mesta	Mill bales (180 each)	5.80	6.50
Consumption of Chemical fertilisers :-			
Nitrogenous (N)	Lakh tonnes	21.48	26.50
Phosphatic (P ₂ O ₅)	" "	4.66	6.00
Potassic (K ₂ O)	" "	2.78	3.50
Total (NPK)	" "	28.92	36.00
Soil Conservation	Mill. hectares	18.71	19.40
Gross Cropped Area	" "	171.20	173.50

Irrigation

11. Increases of the order of 2 million hectares are planned in the irrigation potential as well as in the utilisation of this potential. The target subdivided between surface and ground water are shown below :-

(Figures in million hectares)

	1975-76 (Anticipated)		1976-77 (Targets)	
	Potential	Utilisa- tion	Potential	Utilisa- tion
Surface Water	30.5	28.2	31.9	29.6
(a) Major & Medium	22.5	20.2	23.5	21.2
(b) Minor	8.0	8.0	8.4	8.4
Ground Water	17.2	17.2	17.8	17.8
	47.7	45.4	49.7	47.4

Power

12. Additional generating capacity of about 2.5 million kw. is expected to be commissioned. This will raise the aggregate capacity to about 24.5 million kw. by the end of 1976-77. Regionwise additions to generating capacity during 1976-77 are expected to be as under :-

Region	Generat- ing Capacity in M.W.
Northern Region	912.0
Western Region	576.0
Southern Region	559.1
Eastern Region	470.0
North-Eastern Region	10.0
TOTAL	2527.1

13. The generation of energy in 1976-77 is estimated at 94,000 million units which will be about 9 per cent more than in 1975-76.

14. High priority will continue to be given to expeditious construction of inter-State transmission lines. The following inter-States lines are expected to be completed in 1976-77 :-

- (1) Ennore (Tamil Nadu) — Nellore (Andhra Pradesh)
- (2) Nasik (Maharashtra) — Navasari (Gujarat)
- (3) Giri (Himachal Pradesh) — Yamuna (Uttar Pradesh)
- (4) Udhampur Jammu & Kashmir — Sarna (Punjab)
- (5) Alipurduar (West Bengal) — Bongaigaon (Assam)

15. The main thrust under the Rural Electrification programme is towards stepping up agricultural production through energisation of irrigation pump sets. During 1976-77, additional 1,80,000 pump sets are expected to be energised and 11,000 villages to be electrified.

Industry and Minerals

16. Over-riding priority has been accorded to industries catering to agriculture and energy. Emphasis has also been laid on the production of mass consumption goods particularly those required by the weaker sections of the society.

17. The targets of production envisaged in some of the important areas are given below :-

Industry	Unit	1975-76	1976-77
		Antici- pated Produc- tion	Target of Produc- tion
1	2	3	4
Saleable Steel	Mill. tonnes	5.78	6.46
Aluminium	'000 tonnes	187	220
Copper	Do.	23.9	36
Zinc	Do.	27.8	48
Coal	Mill. tonnes	99.88	108
Nitrogenous fertilisers (In terms of N)	'000 tonnes	1535	1850
Phosphatic fertilisers (P ₂ O ₅)	Do.	320	450
Pesticides (Tech. material)	Do.	37	40
Machine Tools (organised sector)	Rs. million	1080	1200
Heavy Electrical Equipment :			
(a) Hydro turbines	m.kw.	1.2	1.3
(b) Thermal turbines	Do.	2.5	2.7
(c) Transformers	m. kwa.	13.3	15.5

1	2	3	4
(d) Electric Motors . . .	mhp	3.5	3.7
Agricultural tractors . . .	'000 Nos.	33.3	35.5
Commercial Vehicles . . .	Do.	43.8	50.0
Petroleum Refinery products . . .	mill. tonnes	20.7	21.5
Cement	Do.	17.2	18.2
Paper & paper board . . .	'000 tonnes	829	900
Newsprint	Do.	53	60
Cotton Cloth (mill sector)	mill. metres	4100	4400
Sugar	mill. tonnes	4.64	4.9

Village and Small Industry

18. In furtherance of the 20-point programme, special emphasis is being given to the handloom industry by reservation of a few more items for exclusive development by handlooms, modernisation of handlooms, strengthening marketing and training facilities, etc.

19. Likewise, carpet weaving is proposed to be given greater attention by improving designs and marketing assistance especially for exports.

20. The important physical targets envisaged under this sector are as under :—

	Unit	1975-76	1976-77
		Likely achievement	Anticipated
PRODUCTION			
1. Cotton handloom and power-loom cloth	Mill metres	4000	4200
2. Khadi cloth-quantity	Do.	51.2	60.2
Do.—Value	Rs. Crores	45.0	53.0
3. Raw Silk	Million Kg.	3.2	3.76
4. Village Industries* value	Rs. crores	155.4	173.0
EXPORTS			
5. Cotton handloom fabrics and manufactures	Rs. crores	97.0	107.0
6. Silk fabrics & waste	Do.	15.6	17.5
7. Coir products-quantity	'000 tones	36.0	40.0
Do. —Value	Rs. crores	17.5	18.5
8. Handicrafts	Rs. crores	185.0	201.0

(*The figures relate to the centres assisted by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission)

Transport

(a) Railways

21. The target for originating freight traffic in 1976-77 has been set at 225 million tonnes which is 11 million tonnes more than the anticipated figure for 1975-76. Some of the important projects which

are likely to be completed in 1976-77 are the rail link to Haldia Port, a new line between Guna and Maksi, and another between Tomagullu and Mudukulapenta and the electrification of the line from Calcutta to Delhi.

(b) Roads

22. In addition to providing increased outlays on national highways and augmentation of city transport Services, there will be increased emphasis on development of roads particularly in hilly and backward areas.

(c) Ports and Shipping

23. The Haldia Dock Project, the Vishakhapatnam Outer Harbour Project and Madras Iron Ore Berth Project are all expected to be completed in 1976-77. In the Mormugao Iron Ore Berth Project, new iron ore handling facilities are also likely to be commissioned during the year.

24. The operative tonnage of Indian Shipping reached a level of about 4.87 million GRT by the end of March 1976. Fourteen Ships aggregating to about 4.63 lakh GRT, already ordered, are expected to be delivered during 1976-77. This would increase the total tonnage of Indian Shipping to about 5.33 million GRT by the end of 1976-77. There may be further addition to the tonnage on account of acquisition of second-hand vessels.

Communications

25. It is expected to open/upgrade 600 post offices during 1976-77. An addition of 1.3 lakh telephones (direct exchange lines) is envisaged during the year. Further, the opening of 1100 telegraph offices and 800 long-distance public call offices has been planned.

26. Under the Overseas Communication Service, the main activities in 1976-77 will be completion of the Dehradun Earth Station and Commissioning of Stored Programme Controlled Telex Exchange at Bombay.

27. Provisions have been made for continuing the TV broadcast to a limited number of the villages currently covered by Satellite instructional Television Experiment (SITE) through a terrestrial system.

Education

28. Expansion of education facilities is a major activity under the school education programme for

1976-77. The targets envisaged for 1976-77 are indicated below :—

Classes	(In lakhs)	
	Additional Enrolment in Schools	
	1975-76	1976-77
	Likely Achievement	Target
I-V	21.01	23.67
VI-VIII	10.74	10.34
IX-XI	5.17	7.02

29. At the University stage, the emphasis will continue to be on improving quality and orienting higher education towards the socio-economic needs of the country. Half of the additional enrolment of about 2 lakhs envisaged in 1976-77 will be through non-formal courses like correspondence courses, private studies, etc. In technical education also the main stress will be on consolidation and quality improvement.

30. The three components of the 20-Point Economic Programme which have a bearing on education and training, viz, provision of books and stationery to students at cheaper rates, supply of essential commodities to hostellers and expansion of the Apprenticeship Training Programme have been adequately provided for in the Plan. Book Banks have been established so far in 1000 colleges and the scheme will be expanded further in 1976-77. The utilisation of apprenticeship places by diploma and degree holders in engineering is expected to increase from 8400 in 1975-76 to over 15,000 in 1976-77.

Science and Technology

31. The plan for Science and Technology has been formulated for the first time after detailed discussions with the Ministries and Agencies regarding their programmes. Special emphasis has been given to research in agriculture, energy, natural resources, key sectors of industry and infrastructural inputs such as transport and communications.

Health and Family Planning

32. The major areas of thrust in 1976-77 will be intensification of the programme for minimum needs, control of communicable diseases and intensification of family planning programme. A comprehensive Population Policy has been announced recently covering a variety of regulatory measures, incentives and disincentives for increasing the effectiveness of the family

planning programme. The physical targets proposed for 1976-77 are shown below :—

Unit	1975-76 Anticipated	Additions Target for 1976-7
Minimum Needs Programmes:		
(a) Primary Health Centres Nos.	27@	23
(b) Sub-Centres Do.	1436@	1165
(c) Rural Hospitals Do.	40*	52
Communicable Diseases :		
National Malaria Eradication Programme :—		
(i) Rural (f)		
(a) Attack Phase units	97.409	97.409
(b) Consolidation Phase units	63.010	63.010
(c) Maintenance Phase units	232.831	232.831
TOTAL units	393.250	393.250
(ii) Urban No. of towns	..	3
National Smallpox Eradication Programme :—		
(a) Primary Vaccination million	24.65	30.26
(b) Revaccination Do.	93.61	121.05
Family Planning :		
Sterilisations lakhs	26.52	43.00
I.U.D. Insertions lakhs	5.94	11.37
Conventional Contraceptive users (cumulative) lakhs	30.91	46.90

@Figures are up to December 1975 only.

*Includes figures for 1974-75 also.

(f) Phasing of the units.

Housing and Urban Development

33. A scheme under housing which deserves special mention relates to the stepping up of the provision of house sites for landless and weaker sections of the community, an important factor of the 20-Point Economic Programme. The rural house-sites scheme envisages provision of house sites free of cost to families of landless workers in rural areas who do not already own a house-site or built-up house or a hut on a land of their own. In addition to the provision of house sites, the scheme envisages an assistance of Rs. 150 per site for development of the plot.

34. It is estimated that about 6 million house sites have been allotted so far, out of which about 3.68 lakh sites have been developed. In the coming year, greater stress will be laid on the development of allotted plots thus enabling the speedy construction of houses.

35. Likewise, steps will be taken to implement the programme of socialisation of urban land, another important point in the 20-Point Programme. Increased

emphasis will be given to the environmental improvement of slums under the Minimum Needs Programme as it relates to cities and towns.

Rehabilitation

36. The programme of rehabilitating migrants and displaced persons will be accelerated and against an expected achievement of 10,453 families settled in 1975-76, a target of 14,873 has been set for 1976-77.

Backward areas and classes

(a) Tribal areas

37. Emphasis will be placed on measures for providing land alienation, debt redemption and revising

the excise policy. Integrated tribal projects covering debt redemption, restructuring of credit-cum-marketing organisations, updating land records, minor irrigation and plantation schemes will be launched.

(b) Backward Tribes/classes

38. The main emphasis continues to be on education with increased provision of stipends, scholarships, hostels, special training institutions.

ANNEXURE I

Plan Outlay for 1976-77—Central, States and Union Territories

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	Head of Development	Central & Centrally Sponsored Schemes	States	Union Territories	Total
	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agriculture and Allied programmes including A.R.C.	366.60@	514.08	14.95	896.23
2.	Irrigation & Flood Control	14.38	666.70	5.71	686.79
3.	Power	163.71	1270.97	18.72	1453.40
4.	Village & Small Industries	51.68	40.02	3.32	95.02
5.	Industry & Minerals	2051.75	132.74	0.85	2185.34
6.	Transport & Communications	1039.80	246.80	17.71	1304.31
7.	Education	78.70	160.36	13.75	252.81
8.	Science & Technology	91.28	..	..	91.28
9.	Health	58.72	61.61	5.83	126.16
10.	Family Planning	70.14	..	..	70.14
11.	Nutrition	4.17	16.36	0.60	21.13
12.	Water Supply & Sanitation	1.28	170.98	16.53	188.79
13.	Housing & Urban Development	43.83	124.40	13.17	181.40
14.	Welfare of Backward Classes	15.95	38.85	0.95	55.75
15.	Social Welfare	9.12	3.88	0.62	13.62
16.	Labour & Labour Welfare	1.86	6.27	0.85	8.98
17.	Others	27.44	50.93	3.90	82.27
18.	Employment Promotion Programme	..	46.00	..	46.00
19.	Hill and Tribal Areas	..	76.00	..	76.00
20.	North Eastern Council	..	..	..	16.50
	GRAND TOTAL	4090.41	3627.55	117.46	7851.92

@Includes Rs. 15 crores for integrated Rural Development Programme.

Plan Outlay for 1976-77—States

ANNEXURE II

(Rs. lakhs.)

Sl. No.	Head of Development	Andhra Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Gujarat	Haryana	Himachal Pradesh	Jammu & Kashmir	Karnataka	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh	Mihara Pradesh
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Agriculture & Allied Services (including Co-operation)	2211	1880	4030	2863	1100	1159	971	3650	2720	4388	5495
2.	Irrigation & Flood Control	7130	861	6400	4813	3043	52	908	2950	1985	5050	8698
3.	Power	10618	1720	7010	7000	4505	890	2717	7350	2210	12403	13813
4.	Village & Small Industries	220	218	325	97	150	52	150	296	250	160	250
5.	Large Industries & Minerals	588	301	728	529	74	88	364	524	820	384	1625
6.	Transport & Communications	1980	606	2295	1303	882	743	725	1423	647	1102	3223
7.	Education £	575	836	1170	662	387	195	511	625	640	793	1952
8.	Health	250	260	595	141	311	90	325	350	250	375	425
9.	Nutrition	146	37	110	102	..	26	4	128	115	200	200
10.	Sewerage & Water Supply	1250	235	550	855	280	151	404	1140	750	1225	3684
11.	Housing & Urban Development	775	112	475	608	177	136	207	1050	480	510	1994
12.	Welfare of Backward Classes	355	115	300	170	30	33	15	300	100	315	400
13.	Social Welfare	19	10	10	12	4	5	15	45	11	20	19
14.	Labour & Labour Welfare	26	15	35	45	17	9	15	48	30	45	105
15.	Other Programmes ££	92	60	171	125	93	107	593	139	142	165	4057
16.	Central Assistance for Hill & Tribal Areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	26235	7266	24204	19325	11053	3736	7924	20018	11150	27200	45950

Sl. No.	Head of Development	Manipur	Moghalaya	Nagaland	Orissa	Punjab	Rajasthan	Sikkim	Tamil Nadu	Tripura	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	Total
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1.	Agriculture & Allied Services (including Co-operation)	331	444	641	1831	2783	1449	312	2474	419	6247	4100	51133
2.	Irrigation & Flood Control	380	18	..	2216	1990	4752	60	2137	29	10465	2733	66670
3.	Power	90	650	52	5533	9243	3533	98	7018	364	23010	7265	127097
4.	Village & Small Industries	95	43	27	87	208	45	24	359	54	607	285	4002
5.	Large Industries & Minerals	62	72	113	390	880	399	105	731	93	3322	1082	13274
6.	Transport & Communications	333	350	471	641	1771	773	307	1644	192	2277	932	24680
7.	Education £	99	96	149	719	1014	858	79	820	77	1473	2296	16036
8.	Health	70	42	45	190	300	257	68	531	55	620	611	6161
9.	Nutrition	4	13	18	150	13	25	14	97	6	120	108	1636
10.	Sewerage & Water Supply	75	100	113	239	600	950	60	1992	47	2013	385	17098
11.	Housing & Urban Development	26	27	120	255	2150	310	27	1162	54	1145	640	12440
12.	Welfare of Backward Classes	30	30	..	105	400	60	2	620	50	325	130	3885
13.	Social Welfare	3	4	3	3	58	10	3	75	2	25	32	388
14.	Labour & Labour Welfare	4	4	5	13	60	38	5	33	3	40	32	627
15.	Other Programme ££	57	129	13	95	430	71	56	407	11	111	2569	9693
16.	Central Assistance for Hill & Tribal areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7600
	TOTAL	1659	2022	1770	12467	21900	13500	1220	20100	1455	51800	23200	362755

£ Includes Provision for General Education, Art & Culture, Technical Education and Scientific Services & Research.

££ Includes provision for state capital projects, Information & Publicity, Economic Services, General Services and Employment Projects.

ANNEXURE III

Plan Outlay for 1976-77 — Union Territories

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Head of Development	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Arunachal Pradesh	Chandigarh	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Delhi	Goa, Daman & Diu	Lakshadweep	Mizoram	Pondicherry	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Agriculture & Allied Services (including Co-operation)	152.55	288.00	18.10	50.66	160.00	324.00	48.25	300.22	153.21	1494.99
2.	Irrigation and Flood Control	..	1.00	..	21.05	250.00	275.00	..	..	24.10	571.15
3.	Power	26.50	83.50	60.00	12.50	1372.00	205.00	12.00	48.00	52.25	1871.75
4.	Village & Small Industries	7.00	18.00	12.60	3.15	209.75	15.00	2.75	38.00	25.24	331.49
5.	Large Industries & Minerals	..	1.30	19.76	..	12.75	33.00	..	3.00	15.49	85.30
6.	Transport & Communications	371.04	334.00	17.50	12.50	530.50	182.60	14.24	254.38	53.96	1770.72
7.	Education	40.00	117.00	65.20	12.64	815.00	161.50	23.39	40.00	100.46	1375.19
8.	Health	7.10	43.00	18.50	2.00	340.00	90.00	10.51	43.00	29.35	583.46
9.	Nutrition	2.42	5.00	5.00	4.44	25.00	3.25	1.00	8.00	6.31	60.42
10.	Sewerage and Water Supply	9.40	30.00	85.00	3.00	1300.00	90.00	5.50	65.00	65.39	1653.29
11.	Housing & Urban Development	5.00	30.00	150.74	6.14	915.00	55.00	8.00	39.00	108.40	1317.28
12.	Welfare of Backward Classes	4.20	..	..	..	50.00	5.00	..	1.00	34.39	94.59
13.	Social Welfare	1.74	..	..	1.00	40.00	3.50	0.19	6.00	10.00	62.43
14.	Labour & Labour Welfare	..	3.00	3.00	..	60.00	13.00	0.35	1.40	3.94	84.69
15.	Other Programmes	48.05	16.20	259.60	0.92	20.00	8.50	3.82	18.00	14.51	389.60
	TOTAL	675.00	970.00	715.00(*)	130.00	61007.00	1464.35	130.00	865.00	697.00	11746.35

(*) Includes Rs. 324 lakhs as Chandigarh's own resources (including receipts from sale of plots available for financing Chandigarh Capital Project and Water Supply Project.

ANNEXURE IV
STATEMENT I

Plan outlays for 1976-77—Central & Centrally Sponsored Programmes

(Rs. Crores)

	Plan outlay
I. General Services	
1. Stamps	1.14
2. Currency, Coinage and Mint	2.84
3. Supplies & Disposals	0.46
4. Stationery and Printing	0.45
5. Public Works	(—)2.48*
6. Other Administrative Services	0.71
TOTAL—General Services	3.12
II. Social and Community Services	
1. Education	74.20
2. Art and Culture	4.42
3. Scientific Services & Research	100.20
4. Medical	7.80
5. Family Planning	70.14
6. Public Health	50.92
7. Water Supply and Sanitation	1.28
8. Housing	15.24
9. Urban Development	31.03
10. Information and Publicity	2.33
11. Broadcasting	23.49
12. Labour and Employment	1.90
13. Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons	19.54
14. Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes	15.95
15. Social Welfare	9.12
16. Other Social and Community Services	0.06
TOTAL—Social and Community Services	427.62
III. Economic Services	
(a) General Economic Services	
1. Planning Machinery	1.68
2. Export Promotion	0.78
3. Cooperation (Including Cooperative Fertilizer Factories)	50.73
4. Statistics	2.78
5. Other General Economic Services	15.64
TOTAL—(a) General Economic Services	71.61
(b) Agriculture and Allied Services :	
1. Agriculture	126.88
2. Minor Irrigation	5.00
3. Soil and Water Conservation	7.86
4. Area Development	23.60
5. Food	24.34
6. Animal Husbandry	17.12
7. Dairy Development	28.24

*Net of recoveries of Rs. 4.00 crores on account of reduction in inventory.

	Plan outlay
8. Fisheries	11.95
9. Forest	5.84
10. Rural Development	2.04
11. Agricultural Financial Institutions	68.13
TOTAL—(b) Agriculture and Allied Services	321.00
(c) Industry and Minerals	
1. Village and Small Industries	49.67
2. Machinery and Engineering Industries	73.88
3. Petroleum	371.48
4. Petro-chemicals	113.38
5. Chemicals	8.51
6. Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	12.90
7. Fertilisers	420.06
8. Shipbuilding	27.23
9. Telecommunication and Electronic Industries	20.51
10. Coal and Lignite	278.25
11. Iron and Steel	438.62
12. Non-ferrous Metals	96.57
13. Atomic Energy Industries	46.97
14. Consumer Industries	85.45
15. Plantations	5.60
16. Other Industries	12.83
17. Industrial Financial Institutions	10.98
18. Mineral Exploration and Development	16.40
TOTAL—(c) Industry and Minerals	2089.29
(d) Water and Power Development	
1. Irrigation, Flood Control and Navigation	23.13
2. Power	163.71
TOTAL—(d) Water and Power Development	186.84
(e) Transport and Communications	
1. Railways	411.00
2. Posts and Telegraphs	203.41
3. Ports	119.94
4. Lighthouses	4.48
5. Shipping	79.38
6. Civil Aviation	61.98
7. Roads	84.98
8. Road Transport	6.50
9. Inland Water Transport	4.69
10. Tourism	6.89
11. Other Transport and Communication Services	7.40
TOTAL—(e) Transport & Communication Services	990.65
TOTAL—ECONOMIC SERVICES	3659.39
GRAND TOTAL	4090.41

N.B.—Since the above figures are according to the revised budgetary classification of Accounts there will be variations in the sub head-wise classification of plan heads, which actually total up to Rs. 4090.13 crores.

Approved Plan Outlays for 1976-77—States

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Andhra Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Gujarat	Har-yana	Hima-chal Pradesh	Jammu & Kashmir	Karna-taka	Kerala	Madhya Pra-desh	Maha-rash-tra
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Agriculture excluding Land Reforms	500	428	477	640	295	376	202	650	440	290	1005
Land Reforms	34	80	340	63	12	38	55	400	1010	166	
Minor Irrigation	420	530	1800	740	78	162	345	880	315	1650	1981
Soil and Water Conservation	40	76	140	170	30	81	34	350	70	400	661
Area Development :											
(a) Approved Command Area	193	15	150	100	40	..	15	100	5	225	71
(b) Other area Dev. Activities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal Husbandry	235	193	266	165	75	82	160	250	75	200	550
Dairy Development	..	..	..	..	46	44	12	..	70	..	..
Fisheries	56	64	50	125	8	7	9	70	250	56	79
Forests	83	131	125	250	36	265	59	110	170	180	290
Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	175	12	215	100	180	5	7	327	60	225	230
Community Development :											
(a) General	..	..	..	..	3	8	7	..	60	..	..
(b) Community Development Programme	60	75	200	65	27	31	20	13	30	511	154
(c) Rural Works Programme											
I. Agriculture & Allied Services	1796	1604	3798	2448	830	1104	925	3150	2565	3903	5021
II. Cooperation	415	276	232	415	270	55	46	500	155	485	474
Water Development	80	..	200	..	25	3	14	10	20	350	..
Power Development	15	..	..	..	23	35	45	20	..	..	..
Multipurpose River Valley Projects											
(a) Irrigation Portion	3600	..	2300	3333	371	..	..	..	..	1284	..
(b) Power Portion	..	..	..	..	1257	..	..	..	..	..	..
Irrigation Projects	3090	565	2300	1330	2564	40	700	2890	1815	3396	8693
Flood Control Projects	360	296	1600	150	83	9	194	50	150	40	5
Power Projects	8773	1720	3170	3525	1625	530	1562	4848	910	7920	8488
Transmission & Distribution	1230	..	2450	2850	1050	155	715	1712	1160	3000	4500
General	600		1390	625	550	170	395	770	140	1488	825
III. Water & Power Development	17748	2581	13410	11813	7548	942	3625	10300	4195	17458	22511
Industries	453	259	640	450	70	80	302	514	800	291	1577
Village & Small Industries	220	218	325	97	150	52	150	296	250	160	250
Mining & Metallurgical Industries	135	42	88	79	4	8	62	10	20	93	48
IV. Industry & Minerals	808	519	1053	626	224	140	514	820	1070	544	1875
Ports, Light Houses & Shipping	25	..	..	84	..	..	..	20	70	..	85
Civil Aviation	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	5
Roads and Bridges	450	455	2000	800	330	635	520	880	400	1050	1400
Road Transport	1500	116	280	810	490	70	95	500	150	100	1683
Water Transport	..	30	5	..	..	6	..	8	12	..	5
Tourism	5	5	10	9	50	32	110	15	15	12	45
V. Transport & Communication	1980	606	2295	1303	882	743	725	1423	647	1162	322
General Education (excluding Art & Culture)	526	756	1090	590	360	181	477	510	435	753	181
Art & Culture	10	23	..	25	10	6	19	20	15	..	42
Technical Education	39	57	80	47	17	8	15	90	40	40	110
Scientific Services & Research.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Public Health & Sanitation	250	260	595	141	311	86	325	350	250	375	425
Sewerage & Water Supply	1250	235	550	855	280	151	404	1140	750	1225	3684
Housing	580	92	400	419	153	110	85	900	350	410	1172

ANNEXURE IV—(contd)
STATEMENT II—(contd)
(Rs. lakhs)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Urban Development	195	20	75	189	24	26	122	150	130	100	842
State Capital Projects . . . . .	..	..	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	100	..
Information & Publicity	7	6	8	5	9	6	12	35	8	10	12
Labour & Labour Welfare	26	15	35	45	17	9	15	48	30	45	105
Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes & Other Backward Classes	355	115	300	170	30	33	15	300	100	315	400
Social Welfare	10	10	10	12	4	5	15	45	11	20	19
Nutrition	146	37	110	102	..	26	4	128	115	200	200
Other Social & Community Services	5	2	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	25	..
VI. Social & Community Services	3408	1628	3253	2680	1215	651	1518	3721	2384	3618	8801
Secretariat Economic Services	14	10	13	1	3	2	7	16	12	10	45
Special & Backward Areas :											
(a) Hill Areas . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	360	..	..	..	..
(b) Other Areas . . . . .	..	..	..	31	..	..	75	..	15	..	..
Other General Economic Services	16	12	20	8	5	8	2	13	7	10	..
VII. Economic Services	30	22	33	40	8	10	444	29	34	20	45
Stationery & Printing . . . . .	..	2	15	..	5	5	15	4	100	10	..
Public Works	50	28	115	..	71	86	92	71	..	..	..
Employment Programme . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	4000
VIII. General Services	59	30	130	..	76	91	127	75	100	10	4000
GRAND TOTAL	26235	7266	24204	19325	11053	3736	7924	20018	11150	27200	45950

ANNEXURE IV (contd)
STATEMENT II—(contd)

Approved Plan Outlays for 1976-77—States

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Manipur	Meghalaya	Nagaland	Orissa	Punjab	Rajasthan	Sikkim	Tamil Nadu	Tripura	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	Total
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Agriculture excluding												
Land Reforms	92	86	93	380	928	477	97	368	64	986	751	9625
Land Reforms	7	8	20	100	..	8	45	..	22	750	481	3639
Minor Irrigation	60	50	40	600	503	211	20	857	45	2110	1350	14747
Soil & Water Conservation	35	120	56	60	177	44	40	87	65	355	95	3186
Area Development :												
(a) Approved Command Areas	3	..	..	50	..	194	..	15	..	175	60	1411
(b) Other Area Dev. Activities . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
Food . . . . .	..	3	..	..	63	..	10	..	5	..	..	81
Animal Husbandry	30	54	61	55	150	221	40	161	32	..	303	3358
Dairy Development	7	10	..	..	80	..	..	31	35	235	..	570
Fisheries	24	10	8	40	22	19	7	263	19	19	190	1365
Forests	23	38	286	66	105	116	38	199	80	292	100	3042
Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	5	..	5	80	230	..	..	240	5	450	..	2551
Community Development :												
(a) General	7	..	..	..	98	..	..	..	7	..	90	1804
(b) Community Dev. Programme	6	18	45	61	7	7	..	62	7	125	..	..
(c) Rural Works Programme	2	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	3	..	200	330
I. Agriculture & Allied Services	301	397	614	1492	2408	1267	297	2283	389	5497	3720	45839
II. Cooperation	30	47	27	339	375	122	15	191	30	750	380	5629
Water Development	10	..	..	40	22	..	10	..	..	225	70	1079
Power Development . . . . .	..	..	..	..	65	..	..	..	..	81	30	314
Multipurpose River Valley Projects												
(a) Irrigation Portion	25	..	..	..	943	..	..	400	..	440	350	13026
(b) Power Portion . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1386	..	..	..	..	669	..	3812
Irrigation Projects	310	2	..	1950	525	4692	40	1627	4	9200	1089	46832
Flood Control Projects	35	16	..	226	500	600	10	110	25	600	1224	5743
Power Projects												
Transmission & Distribution	70	650	..	5533	3375	3533	20	4568	265	11885	4335	76637
General	20	..	..	..	3167	..	53	1500	15	9100	2000	35377
III. Water & Power Development	470	668	52	7749	11233	8315	158	9155	393	33475	9998	193797
Industries	60	55	85	183	877	246	50	718	92	3162	1067	12031
Village & Small Industries	95	43	27	87	208	45	24	359	54	607	285	4002
Mining & Metallurgical Industries	2	17	28	207	3	153	55	13	1	160	15	1243
IV. Industry & Minerals	157	115	140	477	1088	444	129	1090	147	3929	1367	17276
Ports, Light Houses & Shipping . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	..	..	..	335
Civil Aviation . . . . .	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Roads and Bridges	300	330	435	475	1000	521	250	1089	165	1550	715	15550
Road Transport	30	15	31	153	703	217	30	484	25	682	180	8144
Water Transport . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	77
Tourism	3	5	5	12	52	35	27	20	2	45	27	541
V. Transport & Communications	333	350	471	641	1771	773	307	1644	192	2277	932	24680

*Includes Rs. 30 lakhs for Colonisation.

ANNEXURE IV—(contd.)
STATEMENT II—(concl'd.)
(Rs. lakhs)

1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
General Education (excluding Art & Culture)	77	85	133	682	969	847	69	727	67	1340	2216	14700
Art & Culture	5	5	5	17	21	847	10	24	4	27	288	
Technical Education	17	6	11	20	24	11	..	69	6	125	53	885
Scientific Services & Research	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	163
Medical	70	42	45	190	300	257	68	393	55	620	611	6019
Public Health & Sanitation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	138	..	..	..	142
Sewerage & Water Supply	75	100	113	239	600	950	60	1992	47	2013	385	17098
Housing	21	14	100	240	1120	250	13	1038	42	1000	425	8934
Urban Development	5	13	20	15	1030	60	14	124	12	145	215	3506
State Capital Projects	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	2150	2380
Information & Publicity	2	2	5	6	25	13	7	4	4	12	7	205
Labour & Labour Welfare	4	4	5	13	60	38	5	33	3	40	32	627
Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes & Other Backward Classes	30	30	..	105	400	60	2	620	50	325	130	3885
Social Welfare	3	4	3	3	58	10	3	75	2	25	32	388
Nutrition	4	13	18	150	13	25	14	97	6	120	108	1636
Other Social & Community Services	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
VI. Social and Community Services	313	318	458	1681	4620	2521	265	5384	298	5773	6391	60899
Secretariat Economic Services	2	1	2	2	..	14	4	1	..	36	12	208
Special & Backward Areas :												
(a) Hill Areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	..	..	..	461
(b) Other Areas	..	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	341
Other General Economic Services	12	2	6	11	19	7	2	9	3	13	..	185
VII. Economic Services	14	73	8	13	19	21	6	111	4	49	162	1195
Stationery & Printing	1	2	..	20	19	5	3	..	3	50	..	259
Public Works	40	52	..	55	37	32	40	242	..	..	..	1011
Employment Programme	..	..	..	..	330@	..	..	..	..	..	250	4600
VIII. General Services	41	54	..	75	386	37	43	242	3	50	250	5870
GRAND TOTAL	1659	2022*	1770	12467	21900	13500	1220	20100	1456	51800	23200	355155

@Includes Rs. 30 lakhs for Film Corpn.

*Includes Rs. 4.50 crores for Kyrdem Kulai Projects.

ANNEXURE IV —(contd)
STATEMENT III

Approved Outlays—Annual Plan 1976-77—Union Territories

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Andaman & Nico- bar Is- lands	Aruna- chal Pradesh	Chandi- garh	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Delhi	Goa, Daman & Diu	Laksh- dweep	Mizo- ram	Pondi- cherry	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Agriculture excluding										
Land Reforms	25.00	69.45	0.50	8.00	39.00	52.00	6.00	129.00	36.65	365.60
Land Reforms	1.00	0.55	..	10.00	..	50.00	..	0.22	7.12	68.89
Minor Irrigation	2.00	2500	3.00	11.00	45.00	30.00	..	20.00	20.58	156.58
Soil & Water Conservation	10.30	30.00	0.50	8.10	7.00	18.00	..	35.00	4.65	113.55
Area Development :										
(a) Approved Command Area . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Other Area Development Activities . . . . .	..	..	0.55	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.55
Food . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal Husbandry }	18.50	44.00	8.30	3.00	..	28.00	5.25	39.00	14.88	191.93
Dairy Development } . . . . .	..	3.20	..	0.40	31.00	10.00	..	6.00	3.20	22.80
Fisheries	19.80	8.30	0.30	0.05	8.00	45.00	25.00	5.00	33.24	144.69
Forests	66.00	60.00	3.50	4.00	..	65.00	..	25.00	..	223.50
Investment in Agricultural Financial Institu- tions . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Community Development :										
(a) General	0.95	14.00	0.40	0.50	1.00	6.00	3.50	22.00	21.31	79.47
(b) Community Development Programmes	0.50	..	..	3.00	..	2.00	..	..	4.31	..
(c) Rural Works Programme . . . . .	..	1.50	0.30	..	..	1.00	..	..	0.01	2.81
I. Agriculture & Allied Services	144.05	256.00	17.35	48.05	131.00	307.00	39.75	281.22	145.95	1370.37
II. Co-operation	8.50	32.00	0.75	2.61	29.00	17.00	8.50	19.00	7.26	124.62
Power Development . . . . .	..	..	..	..	42.00	..	..	..	..	42.00
Irrigation Projects . . . . .	..	..	..	21.00	..	265.00	..	..	10.10	296.10
Flood Control Projects . . . . .	..	1.00	..	0.05	250.00	10.00	..	..	14.00	275.05
Power Projects . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transmission & Distribution }	26.50	83.50	60.00	12.50	1250.00	205.00	12.00	48.00	52.25	1701.75
General } . . . . .	..	..	..	..	80.00	..	..	..	..	80.00
III. Water & Power Development	26.50	84.50	60.00	33.55	1622.00	480.00	12.00	48.00	76.35	2442.90
Industries	7.00	1.30	19.76	..	12.75	28.00	..	3.00	15.49	80.30
Village & Small Industries } . . . . .	..	18.00	12.60	3.15	209.75	15.00	2.75	38.00	25.24	331.49
Mining & Metallurgical Industries . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	5.00	..	..	..	5.00
IV. Industry & Minerals	7.00	19.30	32.36	3.15	222.50	48.00	2.75	41.00	40.73	416.79
Ports, Light Houses & Shipping	161.00	6.00	..	..	..	3.00	8.74	..	2.24	180.98
Civil Aviation . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roads and Bridges	190.00	315.00	2.50	12.50	525.00	90.00	2.00	240.00	46.50	1423.50
Road Transport	14.75	10.00	15.00	..	0.50	0.25	..	10.00	..	50.50
Water Transport . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	50.00	2.50	3.38	..	55.88
Tourism	5.29	3.00	..	..	5.00	39.35	1.00	1.00	5.22	59.86
V. Transport & Communications	371.04	334.00	17.50	12.50	530.50	182.60	14.24	254.38	53.96	1770.72
General Education (Excluding Art and Culture	40.00	112.00	40.00	12.34	750.00	115.00	22.31	40.00	95.61	1227.26
Art and Culture . . . . .	..	5.00	2.00	0.30	..	21.50	1.08	..	..	29.88
Technical Education . . . . .	..	..	23.20	..	65.00	25.00	..	..	4.85	118.05
Scientific Services & Research . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical	7.10	43.00	18.50	2.00	325.00	90.00	10.51	43.00	29.35	568.40
Public Health & Sanitation } . . . . .	..	..	..	..	15.00	..	..	..	..	15.00
Sewerage & Water Supply	9.40	30.00	85.00	3.00	1300.00	90.00	5.50	65.00	65.39	1653.29
Housing	5.00	30.00	131.16	6.14	495.00	40.00	8.00	34.00	68.55	817.85
Urban Development } . . . . .	..	..	19.58	..	420.00	15.00	..	5.00	39.85	499.43
State Capital projects . . . . .	..	..	259.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	259.00
Information & publicity	1.70	9.00	..	0.31	10.00	5.50	3.40	10.00	3.00	42.91
Labour & Labour Welfare . . . . .	..	3.00	3.00	..	60.00	13.00	0.35	1.40	3.94	84.69

ANNEXURE IV—(contd.)
STATEMENT—III—(contd.)
(Rs. lakhs)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribe and other Backward Classes										
	4.20	..	..	..	50.00	5.00	..	1.00	34.39	94.59
Social Welfare										
	1.74	..	..	1.00	40.00	3.50	0.19	6.00	10.00	62.43
Nutrition										
	2.42	5.00	5.00	4.44	25.00	3.25	1.00	8.00	6.31	60.42
Other Social & Community Services										

VI. Social & Community Services										
	71.56	237.00	586.44	29.53	3555.00	426.75	52.34	213.40	361.24	5533.26
Secretariat—Economic Services										
	0.58	..	..	0.61	2.00	0.60	0.20	1.00	1.30	6.29
Special and Backward Areas :—										
(a) Hill Areas										

(b) Other Areas										

Other General Economic Services										
	24.23	6.00	0.60	..	6.00	2.40	0.22	7.00	4.35	50.80
VII. Economic Services										
	24.81	6.00	0.60	0.61	8.00	3.00	0.42	8.00	5.65	57.09
Stationery & Printing										
	1.54	1.20	..	..	2.00	..	..	..	5.86	10.60
Public Works										
	20.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.00
VIII. General Services										
	21.54	1.20	..	..	2.00	..	..	..	5.86	30.60
GRAND TOTAL										
	675.00	970.00	715.00	130.00	6100.00	1464.35	130.00	865.00	697.00	11746.35

Outlays on Minimum Needs Programmes for 1976-77—States & Union Territories

(Rs. lakhs)

States/Union Territories	Rural Electrification	Rural Roads	Elementary Education	Primary Health Centres	Rural Water Supply	House-sites for Landless Agricultural Labourers	Environmental Improvement of slums	Nutrition	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(8)	(10)
States									
1. Andhra Pradesh	150	50	180	125	230	100	44	146	1025
2. Assam	200	254	200	123	193	25	5	37	1137
3. Bihar	300	425	709	390	356	95	30	110	2415
4. Gujarat . . . . .	..	150	210	55	355	35	30	102	937
5. Haryana . . . . .	..	70	135	85	137	11	..	..	438
6. Himachal Pradesh	15	52	47	36	104	..	5	26	285
7. Jammu & Kashmir	100	115	91	40	293	10	35	4	688
8. Karnataka	25	110	160	190	468	90	75	128	1246
9. Kerala . . . . .	..	190	167	103	143	160	5	115	883
10. Madhya Pradesh	300	500	350	65	350	110	30	200	1905
11. Maharashtra . . . . .	..	225	315	160	900	45	153	180	1988
12. Manipur	15	80	32	30	53	..	2	4	216
13. Meghalaya	60	35	25	19	78	..	6	13	236
14. Nagaland	20	70	18	11	92	..	..	18	229
15. Orissa	300	300	430	80	140	35	10	150	1445
16. Punjab . . . . .	..	759	472	61	400	30	20	13	1755
17. Rajasthan	200	471	550	60	658	4	30	25	1998
18. Sikkim	25	20	29	31	22	1	..	13	141
19. Tamil Nadu . . . . .	..	350	50	30	300	50	25	97	902
20. Tripura	84	50	42	23	35	3	3	6	246
21. Uttar Pradesh	250	750	620	269	420	100	50	120	2579
22. West Bengal	200	225	575	275	245	75	140	108	1843
TOTAL States	2244	5251	5517	2261	5972	979	698	1615	24537
Union Territories :									
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands . . . . .	..	27.50	20.92	1.62	9.00	..	..	2.42	61.46
2. Arunachal Pradesh	83.50	..	30.00	22.60	30.00	..	..	5.00	171.10
3. Chandigarh . . . . .	..	..	..	0.48	..	..	..	5.00	5.48
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.25	12.30	5.41	2.00	3.00	..	..	4.44	28.40
5. Delhi . . . . .	..	5.00	144.00	1.10	45.00	8.00	200.00	25.0	428.10
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	5.00	1.00	7.00	11.00	30.00	5.00	4.00	3.25	66.25
7. Lakshadweep . . . . .	..	..	..	3.90	..	..	..	..	3.90
8. Mizoram	30.00	35.00	12.00	8.00	54.00	..	..	8.00	147.00
9. Pondicherry . . . . .	..	5.50	5.57	2.28	7.00	10.00	5.00	6.31	41.66
TOTAL Union Territories	119.75	86.30	224.90	52.98	178.00	23.00	209.00	59.42	953.35
GRAND TOTAL—States and Union Territories	2363.75	5337.30	5741.90	2313.98	6150.00	1002.00	907.00	1674.42	25490.35

CHAPTER 3

Financing of the Plan

As a result of the anti-inflationary measures adopted by the Government, prices have shown a substantial decline since the last week of September, 1974. There is, however, need for continued vigilance on the price front. Every care will have to be taken to ensure that the proposed step-up in investment does not lead to generation of any inflationary pressure in the economy. The scheme of financing the Annual Plan for 1976-77 has been framed against this background. Apart from additional resource mobilisation, it will call for utmost fiscal discipline and restraint on the growth of non-plan expenditure. The tax administration will have to be further tightened and a vigorous drive undertaken to collect arrears and speed up the collection of current dues. Public enterprises will have

to further improve their performance and generate larger surpluses, so that the country gets the maximum benefit from the massive investment already made. Monetary and credit policies will have to be effectively used to maintain balance between aggregate demand and supply. Above all, it would be necessary to realise the targets of production indicated in the Plan; this is of crucial importance both from the point of view of augmenting supplies of essential commodities and generating larger resources for investment.

2. The scheme of financing the Plan in the public sector in 1976-77, together with that originally envisaged for the 1975-76 Plan, is shown in the following table :—

Estimates of Financial Resources

	(Rs. Crores)					
	Annual Plan 1975-76			Annual Plan 1976-77		
	Centre	States	Total	Centre	States	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Domestic Budgetary Resources at 1973-74 rates of taxes, fares, freights & tariffs.	1886	922	2808	2223	1042	3265
1. Balance from current revenues.	499	160	659	386	321	707
2. Gross surplus of Public Enterprises	404	44	448	286	—93	193
(a) Railways	275	..	275	378	..	378
(b) Posts & Telegraphs	73	..	73	57	..	57
(c) Other enterprises	606	44	650	607	—93	514
3. Market borrowings of Govt, Public Enterprises and local bodies	325	453	778	535	391	926
4. Small Savings	110	270	380	110	280	390
5. State Provident Funds	150	139	289	191	171	362
6. Term loan from financial Institutions (Net)	..	143	143	..	113	113
(a) From LIC	..	131	131	..	131	131
(b) From RBI	..	20	20	..	19	19
(c) From RFC	..	64	64	..	62	62
(d) Less : Repayments to financial institutions	..	—72	—72	..	—99	—99
7. Miscellaneous Capital Receipts	398	—287	111	715	—141	574
II. Additional Resource Mobilisation						
(a) Centre						
1974-75 measures	918	50	968	1008	54	1062
1975-76 measures	257	78	335	270	102	372
1976-77 measures	..	..	..	277	32	309
Total	1175	128	1303	1555	188	1743
(b) States						
1974-75 measures	..	577	577	..	704	704
1975-76 measures	..	183	183	..	308	308
1976-77 measures	..	..	..	..	225	225
TOTAL	..	760	760	..	1237	1237

	(Rs. Crores)						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
III. Total domestic budgetary resources		3061	1810	4871	3778	2467	6245
IV. Deficit financing		246	..	246	320	..	320
V. External assistance (net)		861	..	861	1287	..	1287
(a) Other than oil & special credits, (i) Loans & grants		673	..	673	1012	..	1012
(ii) US Rupee funds		—42	..	—42	—53	..	—53
TOTAL		631	..	631	959	..	959
(b) Oil credits		230	..	230	150	..	150
(c) Special credits		178	..	178
VI. Aggregate resources		4168	1810	5978	5385	2467	7852
VII. Assistance for State Plans		—811	811*	..	—935	935*	..
VIII. Special advance assistance to States		—100	100	..	—242	242	..
IX. Resources for the Plan		3257	2721	5978	4208	3644	7852

*Exclusive of special assistance of Rs. 18 crores in each year to Andhra Pradesh under the Six-Point Formula.

3. The domestic budgetary resources are expected to show a marked expansion in 1976-77 due to normal growth, full year's yield from the measures adopted for raising additional resources in 1975-76 and the further resource mobilisation undertaken or proposed to be undertaken in 1976-77. However, in view of the large step-up in Plan outlay, such resources are expected to account for only 79.5 per cent of the total outlay in 1976-77 as against 80.5 per cent envisaged for the 1975-76 Plan. External assistance, inclusive of oil and other special credits, is expected to finance 16.4 per cent of the total Plan outlay. The balance of the Plan outlay amounting to Rs. 320 crores, or 4.1 per cent of the total, is to be met through deficit financing. Brief comments on the contribution of individual sources of financing are given below.

Balance from current revenues

4. The balance for the Plan for 1976-77 from the current revenues of the Central and State Governments at 1973-74 rates of taxation is estimated at Rs. 707 crores, which is higher than that originally envisaged for the 1975-76 Plan by Rs. 48 crores. The balance at the Centre is expected to be lower by Rs. 113 crores while that in the States it is expected to be higher by Rs. 161 crores.

5. The revenue receipts of the Central and State Governments in 1975-76 show a large increase over the original estimates, due to greater buoyancy of the economy, tightening of tax administration and adoption of a scheme of voluntary disclosure of incomes and wealth for a limited period. At the Centre, the Revised Estimates place receipts from taxes at 1973-74 rates higher than originally envisaged by about Rs. 690 crores. Nearly two thirds of this increase—Rs. 456 crores—is accounted for by income and corporation taxes. Union excise duties show an increase of Rs. 103 crores and customs of Rs. 93 crores. Receipts from State taxes have also been substantially higher. The

latest estimates worked out in the discussions held with the State Governments during November, 1975—January 1976, show an increase of more than Rs. 300 crores in receipts from State taxes at 1973-74 rates, mainly under sales tax (Rs. 242 crores) and State excise duties (Rs. 39 crores). Non-tax revenue also shows an increase, especially under interest and forests. A major part of the increase in revenue receipts has, however, been offset by an increase in non-Plan expenditure, particularly on account of revision of emoluments of Government employees, school teachers and employees of local bodies, higher expenditure on export promotion schemes and increase in debt service.

6. The estimates for 1976-77 take into account the normal growth of revenue receipts as also the likely additional receipts on account of further improvement in tax administration and better collection of arrears. Receipts from income tax are, however, expected to be substantially lower than in 1975-76, mainly because the bulk of the receipts under the Voluntary Disclosure Scheme had been realised in that year. Besides, no credit has been taken for profits from sugar exports in 1976-77. On the expenditure side, provision has been made only for minimum increases. Expenditure on debt service has been calculated with reference to the anticipated increase in the interest bearing obligations of the Central and State Governments. Food subsidy has been taken at Rs. 300 crores in the light of the anticipated offtake from the public distribution system and the carrying cost of buffer stock; this shows an increase of Rs. 50 crores over the Revised Estimate for 1975-76. An increase of about Rs. 20 crores has been allowed under export subsidy. Besides, full provision has been made for the cost of increases in emoluments of Government employees, school teachers and employees of local bodies already sanctioned by the Central and State Governments.

Gross surplus of enterprises

7. The gross surplus of public enterprises in 1976-77 at 1973-74 rates of fares, freights and tariffs is estimated at Rs. 193 crores as against Rs. 448 crores in the Annual Plan for 1975-76*. This is attributable to a sharp increase in working expenses. It may, however, be noted that the public enterprises have raised considerable additional resources through revision of their rates. Credit for the additional resources raised by the Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, State Electricity Boards and Road Transport Corporations has, however, been taken separately under additional resource mobilisation. Brief comments on the estimates are given below :—

Railways

8. At 1973-74 rates of fares and freight charges, the Railways are expected to contribute (—) Rs. 378 crores towards Plan resources in 1976-77 as against (—) Rs. 275 crores envisaged in the Annual Plan for 1975-76. However, the Railways have made a large effort since the beginning of the Fifth Plan period for raising additional resources through revision of fares and freight charges estimated to yield Rs. 270 crores in 1974-75, Rs. 432 crores in 1975-76 and Rs. 542 crores in 1976-77. As stated earlier, credit for these amounts has been taken separately under additional resource mobilisation.

9. It may be mentioned here that the budgetary position of Railways showed considerable deterioration in 1975-76 despite an improvement in their operating performance. Aided by favourable working conditions following the declaration of Emergency, the railways set up a new record in transporting freight traffic. The revenue earning traffic in 1975-76 is estimated at 190 million tonnes, representing an increase of about 16 million tonnes over the 1974-75 level. The Revised Estimate of the Railways' gross earnings in 1975-76 is higher than the original estimate by about Rs. 67 crores. This was, however, expected to be more than offset by a sharp increase in working expenses on account of the sanction of five additional instalments of dearness allowance to Railway employees with retrospective effect, increased cost of fuel and stores etc. As a result, the Revised Estimates for 1975-76 place the railways total contribution for the Plan in that year at Rs. 69 crores as against the original estimate of Rs. 150 crores.

10. With the anticipated further increase in the originating revenue earning freight traffic from 190

million tonnes in 1975-76 to 202 million tonnes in 1976-77 and the normal growth of passenger traffic, the railways' gross earnings at 1975-76 fares and freight rates are expected to increase by about Rs. 130 crores in that year. Interest on balances in Railway Funds would also be higher by Rs. 3 crores. The bulk of the increase in receipts is, however, expected to be absorbed by increases in working expenses, due mainly to higher volume of traffic, need for making up arrear in repairs and overhaul of rolling stock, implementation of the Miabhoj Award relating to hours of work and non-employment of casual labour in certain establishments, removal of anomalies in the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission etc. Dividend payment to general revenues and interest on Government loans are also expected to be higher. On the whole, the railways' contribution at 1975-76 fares and freight rates is estimated at Rs. 76 crores. Besides, the supplementary charge levied on freight traffic from April, 1976 is expected to yield Rs. 88 crores. Thus, the total contribution of the railways in 1976-77 is estimated at Rs. 164 crores as against Rs. 69 crores in 1975-76. Excluding the estimated yield of Rs. 542 crores from the revision of fares and freight charges undertaken since 1974-75, the contribution at 1973-74 fares and freight rates would work out to (—) Rs. 378 crores as mentioned earlier.

Posts and Telegraphs

11. The gross surplus of Posts and Telegraphs in 1976-77 at 1973-74 postal and telecommunication rates is estimated at Rs. 57 crores. This is lower than the estimate taken in the Annual Plan for 1975-76 by Rs. 16 crores.

12. The Revised Estimates for 1975-76 show a small increase of Rs. 4 crores in the revenue of Posts and Telegraphs as compared to the original estimate for that year. But, the expenditure on current operations shows an increase of as much as Rs. 25 crores, due mainly to the sanction of additional dearness allowance for the employees and larger payment of haulage charges to the railways on account of the revision of rates. As a result the surplus available from the current earnings of the Posts & Telegraphs is estimated to be lower by Rs. 21 crores. However, advance rentals under the O.Y.T. scheme show an increase of as much as Rs. 55 crores. Miscellaneous capital receipts show a decrease of Rs. 1.8 crores. On the whole, the total contribution of Posts and Telegraphs at 1973-74 Postal and telecommunication rates

*In accordance with the concept adopted in the Draft Fifth Plan, no deduction has been made in working out the gross surplus of Public enterprises for loan repayments by these enterprises to the Central Government. Correspondingly, no credit has been taken for such repayments in calculating the Centre's net miscellaneous capital receipts. Loan repayments in 1976-77 by Railways, P & T and other Central enterprises to the Central Government are estimated at Rs. 145 crores, Rs. 11 crores and Rs. 190 crores respectively.

is estimated at about Rs. 105 crores, which is higher than the original estimate by Rs. 32 crores.

13. In 1976-77, the total revenue at 1973-74 rates is expected to show a further increase of Rs. 32 crores. The operating expenses are, however, expected to increase by as much as Rs. 47 crores. As a result, the surplus from revenues at 1973-74 postal and telecommunication rates is expected to decline by Rs. 15 crores. Receipts under the O.Y.T. scheme are also expected to be lower by Rs. 35 crores. Allowing for a small improvement in interest on Fund balances and miscellaneous capital receipts, the total contribution of Posts and Telegraphs in 1976-77 at 1973-74 rates is expected to be lower than the Revised Estimate for 1975-76 by Rs. 48 crores.

14. The revision of postal and telecommunication rates undertaken in 1974-75 is expected to yield Rs. 60 crores in 1976-77. Besides, the further revision of such rates undertaken with effect from March, 1976 is expected to yield another Rs. 141 crores in that year. Credit for these amounts has been taken under additional resource mobilisation.

Other Central Enterprises

15. The gross surplus of other Central enterprises in 1976-77 is estimated at Rs. 607 crores, or roughly of the same order as originally envisaged for 1975-76. The performance of these enterprises has shown a marked improvement in recent years. The operating results of 120 running enterprises for 1974-75 indicate total pre-tax net profit of Rs. 312 crores, which is more than twice the profit of Rs. 149 crores earned by 114 running concerns in 1973-74. While 81 enterprises earned net profit (pre-tax) of Rs. 451 crores, the remaining 39 enterprises incurred losses aggregating Rs. 139 crores. After providing for tax liability, the overall net profit of the running concerns in 1974-75 amounted to Rs. 184 crores. This is without taking into account the loss of the sick textile mills taken over by the Government. The loss of such mills in 1974-75 is estimated at Rs. 34 crores.

16. The performance of Central Government undertakings shows a further improvement in 1975-76. In the first 9 months of the year, their production in real terms was higher than that in the corresponding period of the preceding year by about 15 per cent. This trend as well as other relevant factors have been taken into account in working out the estimate of the gross surplus of public enterprises for 1976-77.

State Government Enterprises

17. The contribution of State Governments' enterprises in 1976-77 at 1973-74 rates of electricity charges and bus fares is estimated at (—) Rs. 93 crores as against Rs. 44 crores envisaged for the Annual Plan for 1975-76, mainly because the contribution of State Electricity Boards is expected to be lower by Rs. 108 crores and that of Road Transport Corporations by Rs. 32 crores. This is attributable to sharp increase in operating costs due to increases in wages, fuel costs, etc. The State enterprises have, however, undertaken substantial additional resource mobilisation to improve their resources position. The measures adopted in 1974-75 and 1975-76 are expected to yield Rs. 330 crores in 1975-76 and Rs. 440 crores in 1976-77. Credit for these amounts has been taken under additional resource mobilisation.

Market borrowings

18. The latest estimates for 1975-76 place the net profit market borrowings of the Central and State Governments, their enterprises (excluding financial institutions) and local bodies in that year at Rs. 912 crores as against the original estimate of Rs. 778 crores, due mainly to higher growth of bank deposits. Such borrowings for 1976-77 have been taken at Rs. 926 crores, after allowing for an increase of Rs. 35 crores in the deposits of the Employees' Provident Fund with the Central Government.

19. The total net market borrowings of Rs. 926 crores mentioned above for 1976-77 are made up of borrowings of Rs. 535 crores by the Central Government and of Rs. 391 crores by the State Governments and quasi-Government bodies in the States. The decrease in the States' borrowings in 1976-77 as compared to 1975-76 is explained by the fact that the allocations for the latter year included an amount of Rs. 100 crores to enable the States to meet their repayment obligations to the Centre in respect of the Centralised market borrowings of 1963-64. If this extra allocation of Rs. 100 crores in 1975-76 is kept apart, the estimate for 1975-76 would represent an increase of about 10 per cent over the preceding year's level.

Small Savings

20. The Revised estimates for 1975-76 place net small savings collections in that year at Rs. 350 crores as against the original estimate of Rs. 380 crores. However, as compared to the actual collections of Rs. 278 crores in 1974-75, they show a marked increase. In view of the good crops, it is necessary to launch urgently a vigorous drive for collecting small

savings. Considering various factors, the estimate for 1976-77 has been taken at Rs. 390 crores.

State Provident Funds

21. At the Centre, the Revised Estimates for 1975-76 place the net accretion to State Provident Funds in that year at Rs. 226 crores as against the original estimate of Rs. 150 crores, due mainly to crediting of a part of the additional dearness allowance sanctioned during that year to the provident fund accounts of the employees. In the States also, the latest estimates show an increase of Rs. 11 crores over the original estimates. Taking into account the normal contributions and the likely withdrawals, the net accretion to State Provident Funds in 1976-77 is estimated at Rs. 191 crores at the Centre and at Rs. 171 crores in the States making total of Rs. 382 crores.

Term-loans from Financial Institutions

22. Loans in 1976-77 from the Life Insurance Corporation for power development, water supply, housing, etc. from the Rural Electrification Corporation for rural electrification schemes and from the Reserve Bank for participation in the share capital of co-operatives are estimated at Rs. 212 crores. Allowing for repayments, the net receipts would work out to Rs. 113 crores as against Rs. 143 crores in the Annual Plan for 1975-76.

Miscellaneous Capital Receipts

23. These receipts include (a) special borrowings from the Reserve Bank against blocked deposits under the Compulsory Deposits scheme, (b) deposits of the Employees Provident Fund and other recognised non-Government Funds, and (c) the net result of receipts and disbursements under a number of other items.

24. The scheme of impounding half of the dearness allowance increases which was due to expire in July 1976, has been extended for one more year. Deposits made during the extended period will be used for the Plan. The amount would be repaid in five equal instalments, inclusive of interest, into the provident funds of the subscribers commencing from July, 1978. A part of the deposits made under the original scheme together with interest thereon will, however, be repaid in cash during 1976-77 in accordance with the provisions of that scheme. The scheme of compulsory deposits by income tax payers has also been extended for one more year. The rates for assessable incomes above Rs. 25,000 have been raised. Credit has been taken for Rs. 480 crores by way of special borrowing from the Reserve Bank against compulsory deposits in 1976-77. Such borrowing included in the estimates

of resources for the Annual Plan for 1975-76 was only Rs. 100 crores, since the bulk of the compulsory deposits in that year was proposed to be left with the Reserve Bank in order to immobilise a part of the additional purchasing power accruing to the people so as to contain the inflationary pressures in the economy. However, no special borrowing against compulsory deposits was actually resorted to in that year.

25. The special deposits of the employees Provident Fund and other recognised non-Government Funds in 1976-77 are estimated at Rs. 100 crores against Rs. 75¹ crores in the original estimates for 1975-76. The other items at the Centre are expected to show a net decrease of Rs. 88 crores as compared to the 1975-76 plan estimate, due mainly to lower accretion to deposits and funds and some provision for loans to States for relief from natural calamities. In the case of States, on the other hand, the net outgo is expected to be much smaller than in 1975-76 due mainly to larger recoveries of loans and advances and higher accretion to deposits and funds.

26. The estimates of miscellaneous capital receipts allow for an assistance of Rs. 47 crores to the Rural Electrification Corporation in 1976-77. Since loans by this Corporation are reckoned as part of the States Plan resources, loans to it by the Centre are treated as non-Plan in order to avoid double counting.

Additional resource mobilisation

27. The massive additional resource mobilisation effort undertaken by the Central and State Governments and their enterprises in 1974-75 was followed by a further substantial effort in 1975-76. The measures adopted in these years are expected to yield about Rs. 2450 crores in 1976-77. Over the Fifth Plan period, their yield would be far in excess of the Plan target of Rs. 6850 crores. The broad details of additional resource mobilisation are shown in the Annexure.

28. The further measures adopted by the Central Government, railways and posts and telegraphs in 1976-77 are expected to yield about Rs. 309 crores in this year, as shown below :

Additional Resource Mobilisation by the Centre in 1976-77 (Rs. crores)

A. Central Government	
1. Union excise duties (net)	15.1
2. Customs (net)	38.7
3. Stamp duties	18.8
4. Excise duties on medicinal and toilet preparations	7.5—8.0
TOTAL :	80.1—80.6
B. Railways	87.4
C. Posts and Telegraphs	141.0
GRAND TOTAL	308.5—309.0

¹ The Revised Estimates for 1975-76 place such deposits at Rs. 65 crores, so that the step-up envisaged for 1976-77 is Rs. 35 crores.

The yield from the changes in stamp duties and excise duties on medicinal and toilet preparations would accrue entirely to the States and Union Territories. Besides, the States would get a share in the yield from the revision of other excise duties. The total share of the States in additional resource mobilisation by the Central Government is estimated at about Rs. 32 crores, leaving the balance of Rs. 48 crores available to the Centre. Besides, the resources of the railways and posts and telegraphs would be augmented by Rs. 87 crores and Rs. 141 crores respectively.

29. The changes in stamp duties are expected to yield Rs. 22.6 crores in a full year. Consequently, the States' share in a full year would be higher by about Rs. 4 crores.

30. The Central budget for 1976-77 provides for a reduction in the rates of taxes on personal income and wealth. Besides, it gives relief in corporation tax and interest tax; this, together with the proposed new scheme of excise duty relief for higher production, is expected to provide encouragement to production, saving and investment. The cost of the concessions in direct taxes announced for 1976-77 has, however, not been taken into account in the estimates of revenue from additional resource mobilisation as this is expected to be offset by better tax compliance and improved administration.

31. The States are also expected to undertake fresh resource mobilisation of the order of Rs. 225 crores in 1976-77.

32. While both the Centre and the States have made a large effort for raising additional resources the contribution of direct taxes on agriculture to this effort has been rather modest. The increase in such taxes in 1974-75 and 1975-76 is expected to yield only Rs. 57 crores a year. Public investment has contributed substantially to the development of agriculture. In view of the increase in agricultural production and incomes and guaranteed support prices for major agricultural products, it would seem reasonable to call upon the agricultural sector, particularly the affluent sections of the rural community, to make a larger contribution towards the financing of the development effort. It is, therefore, urgently necessary to take further measure to raise additional resources through agricultural taxation, broadly along the lines indicated in the Draft Fifth Plan.

33. The substantial losses being incurred by the States on irrigation and power systems are also a matter of serious concern. In certain States, receipts from commercial irrigation are not sufficient even for meeting working expenses, leave apart interest payments and depreciation provision. The total loss on commercial irrigation works in 1975-76, after taking into

account interest charges, is estimated at more than Rs. 200 crores. This, in effect, amounts to subsidisation of farmers who benefit from Government irrigation works at the cost of the general tax payer. The Draft Fifth Plan emphasises the need for suitable revision of irrigation rates in order to reduce progressively and ultimately eliminate the losses on irrigation. The effort made by the States to revise the irrigation rates has, however, been rather small. The revision undertaken in 1974-75 and 1975-76 is expected to yield only Rs. 38 crores a year. Irrigation certainly has high social profitability, but there is no reason why the beneficiaries should not pay reasonable charges for the irrigation facility. There is, therefore, need for suitable revision of irrigation rates.

34. The State Electricity Boards are also incurring substantial losses. In 1976-77, 15 State Electricity Boards are expected to incur an aggregate loss of Rs. 107 crores at 1975-76 tariffs. It is, therefore, necessary for the Boards to take urgently further steps, including enhancement of tariffs, to reduce their losses and earn a reasonable rate of return on investment. Since the losses are partly due to an element of subsidy in rural electrification in many cases, it would be necessary to review the policy for rural electricity supply also.

35. In 1975-76, special Plan assistance was sanctioned for selected irrigation and power projects in certain States. The assistance for irrigation projects was subject to the State Governments taking positive decisions in that year for revision of water rates to cover the working expenses fully as a first step towards reaching economic levels of water rates (*i.e.* rates sufficient to cover both interest charges and working expenses) over a period of time. Similarly, the States were required to take steps for revision of electricity tariffs in order to qualify for special advance Plan assistance for power projects.

36. With high rates of direct taxes at the Centre and only limited efforts by the States in the sphere of direct agricultural taxes, the bulk of the additional resources have been raised through indirect taxes and revision of fares, freights, tariffs and other rates by public enterprises. Receipts from commodity taxation have shown a marked expansion. A recent review of Union excise duties has, however, brought out the need for rationalising the structure of indirect taxes. Government has, therefore, decided to appoint a Committee to review the existing structure of the indirect tax system and advise on the steps to be taken to improve it.

External Assistance

37. The net external assistance for 1975-76 is now estimated at Rs. 1389 crores as against Rs. 861 crores envisaged in the Annual Plan for 1975-76. The bulk

of the increase is accounted for by grants, including commodity grants, and special credits from Iran for the Kudremukh project and general economic development. Considering various factors, the net external assistance for 1976-77 has been taken at Rs. 1287 crores; this includes oil credits of Rs. 150 crores and special credits of Rs. 178 crores from Iran for Kudremukh project and general economic development. The import strategy will have to be so devised as to maintain a balance between total imports and the available foreign exchange resources, including net aid from abroad.

Deficit Financing

38. Deficit financing in 1975-76 was originally taken at Rs. 246 crores. The Revised Estimates for the Centre place its deficit in that year at Rs. 490 crores. The actual deficit, however, seems to have been lower. Besides, the special borrowing of Rs. 100 crores from the Reserve Bank originally envisaged against blocked deposits with the Bank was, as stated earlier, not resorted to during the year. On a comparable basis the actual deficit financing in 1975-76 seems to have been somewhat higher than originally envisaged.

39. It may be noted that there was a large increase in expenditure in 1975-76, due largely to deliberate action on the part of the Government designed to accelerate the pace of economic growth. The budgetary allocation for outlay on the Central Plan in crucial Sectors was stepped up by Rs. 270 crores. The provision for special advance Plan assistance to certain States, which were expected to have gaps in resources for funding fully the approved outlay on important projects in the core sectors of irrigation and power, was increased by Rs. 75 crores. Following the announcement of the new economic programme, additional special advance Plan assistance of Rs. 35 crores was allocated to certain States to expedite the execution of selected irrigation and power projects. Further advance Plan assistance of Rs. 37 crores was provided to the States to meet the expenditure on relief works on account of natural calamities. Expenditure on export subsidy is estimated to have been higher by Rs. 71 crores. Budgetary support of the order of Rs. 130 crores was provided to the Food Corporation of India. Non-Plan assistance to public sector undertakings and the net outgo on account of fertiliser transactions also showed a marked rise. Besides, the revision of emoluments of Government employees, school teachers and local bodies imposed a heavy burden on the public Exchequer. Most of the increase in expenditure, however, seems to have been offset by an increase in receipt under tax and non-tax revenue, market borrowings, State Provident Funds and external assistance.

40. Deficit financing for 1976-77 has been taken at Rs. 320 crores. In view of the anticipated increase in production, this order of deficit financing is not expected

to have any inflationary impact on the economy. There is, however, need for caution. The large step-up in investment contemplated in the Plan would lead to a substantial increase in demand. Besides, the refund of a part of the compulsory deposits would put additional purchasing power to the extent of Rs. 270 crores in the hands of the people. Since the net addition to compulsory deposits in 1976-77 is proposed to be utilised for financing the Plan. It will not be available as an instrument of reducing aggregate demand. On the production side, there is inherent uncertainty regarding the trend of agricultural output, since it would depend largely on the behaviour of monsoons. The speculative and hoarding activities on the part of producers and traders, although severely curbed, could aggravate the situation in case an imbalance between aggregate demand and supply is allowed to develop. It would, therefore, be necessary to adopt appropriate policies to avoid any inflationary development.

The fiscal, monetary and credit policies will have to be used effectively to curb any excessive expansion of demand. Non-Plan expenditure will have to be kept under strict control and any increase in deficit financing beyond the level of Rs. 320 crores envisaged in the Plan scrupulously avoided. In the sphere of credit, there is need for a greater measures of discipline and restraint, although care will have to be taken to ensure that the genuine requirements for productive purposes and other priority uses are met fully. At the same time, it would be necessary to maintain adequate supplies of foodgrains and other essential consumer goods at reasonable prices. The public distribution system will have to further strengthened and enlarged. A strict watch will have to be kept on the emerging situation and prompt remedial action taken whenever necessary. With sizeable buffer stock of foodgrains and comfortable foreign exchange position. Government has now much greater manoeuvrability in dealing with any possible adverse developments in relation to the price situation.

Central Assistance

41. Central assistance for State Plans in 1976-77 has been allocated on the basis of 10 per cent increase over the 1973-74 level in the case of all States, except Sikkim. This gives a total of Rs. 831 crores. The assistance allocated for Sikkim is Rs. 12.15 crores. In addition, a provision of Rs. 36 crores has been made for hill areas, of Rs. 40 crores for tribal sub-Plans and of Rs. 16.50 crores for the development programme of the North Eastern Council. Besides, a provision of Rs. 242 crores has been made for special advance Plan assistance to certain States which may have gaps in resources for funding fully important projects in the core sectors of irrigation and power.

ANNEXURE

Details of Additional Resource Mobilisation by the Centre & the States in 1974-75 & 1975-76.

(Rs. crores)

	Estimated yield in		
	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
I. Taxes			
(A) Centre			
1. Income-tax	..	—16.60	—27.60
2. Corporation tax	..	15.50	19.40
3. Wealth tax	..	0.50	10.00
4. Excise duty	332.00	642.20	696.60
5. Customs	20.00	36.50	39.00
6. Interest tax	25.00	78.00	85.00
7. Inter-State sales tax	..	40.00	90.00
8. Other taxes and duties	..	3.00	8.00
TOTAL (A)	377.00	808.10	920.40
(B) States			
1. Land revenue @	22.67	53.99	56.95
2. Agriculture income tax	..	0.11	0.11
3. State excise	26.85	40.92	43.48
4. Stamps and registration	18.70	32.08	37.88
5. Taxes on motor vehicles and passengers and goods	32.90	54.55	61.82
6. Sales tax	103.39	189.83	220.10
7. Entertainment tax	14.97	19.12	21.69
8. Other taxes and duties	18.73	46.33	50.52
TOTAL—(B)	238.21	436.93	492.55
II. Public Enterprises			
(A) Centre			
1. Railways	270.00	432.00	454.00
2. Posts and Telegraphs	43.00	57.00	60.00
TOTAL—(A)	313.00	489.00	514.00
(B) States			
1. States Electricity Boards	92.45	244.49	332.25
2. Road Transport Corporations	22.24	85.43	108.07
TOTAL—(B)	114.69	329.92	440.32
III. Non-Tax Measures			
1. Forest	3.20	7.20	7.94
2. Irrigation	10.89	27.82	37.80
3. Other items	6.54	30.64	33.66
TOTAL—III	20.63	65.66	79.40
GRAND TOTAL	1063.53	2129.61	2446.67

@ Includes cess on commercial crops.

CHAPTER 4

Agriculture

I

Crop production

Review of progress in 1975-76

THE targets and anticipated achievements for 1975-76 in respect of important crops are indicated below :

Crop	Unit	1975-76		
		1974-75 Actual	Target	Anti- cipated Achieve- ment
1. Foodgrains	Million tonnes	101.00	114.00	114.00
2. Oilseeds	Million tonnes	8.36	10.00	10.50
3. Sugarcane (Cane)	Million tonnes	140.20	145.00	144.80
4. Cotton	Million bales (170 Kg. each)	7.07	7.20	6.90
5. Jute & Mesta	Million bales (180 Kg. each)	5.81	6.70	5.80

2. The output of foodgrains in 1975-76 is likely to be close to the target. Rainfall and weather conditions in most of the States were favourable during Kharif and the prospects for rabi also appear to be good. The consumption of fertilisers is likely to show improvement over the level of the past two years mainly due to the combined effect of the variety of factors such as favourable weather conditions, improvement in the availability of supplies of fertilisers and reduction in their prices along with better availability of power and irrigation supplies. However, the consumption of fertiliser is likely to remain around 29 lakh tonnes against the target of 36 lakh tonnes.

3. Substantial shortfalls are expected to occur in Jute and Mesta production largely due to unfavourable weather conditions in the beginning of the season in Assam, North Bengal, Tripura and some parts of Bihar.

The targets of crop production

4. The table below presents the all India targetted levels of production.

Target of crop production, 1976-77

Crop	Unit	Target
1. Foodgrains	Million tonnes	116.00
2. Oilseeds	Million tonnes	10.50
3. Sugarcane (Cane)	Million tonnes	150.00
4. Cotton	Million bales (170 Kg. each)	7.50
5. Jute & Mesta	Million Bales (180 Kg. each)	6.50

5. Statements indicating the targets of crop production adopted by various States for the Annual Plan 1976-77 are given at Annexure I—V. The all-India targets of crop production except in the case of jute have been kept lower than the aggregate of States' targets, in view of the past achievements and trends in the use of inputs in different parts of the country. For foodgrains, the all-India target fixed for 1976-77 is 116 million tonnes which is slightly higher than the target for 1975-76. The higher target has been fixed taking into account the stabilised level of production and extent of growth in the utilisation and efficient management of crucial inputs like fertilisers, water and growth in gross cropped area.

Targets of physical programmes

6. Statements indicating Statewise targets of the major agricultural programmes adopted by the States for 1976-77 are given in Annexure VI. Based on the States' targets and the likely achievements during

1975-76, the all-India targets for 1976-77 are given below :

Targets of Agricultural Programmes : 1976-77

Programmes	1975-76		1976-77
	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Target
I	2	3	4
1. Area under high-yielding varieties (Million hectares)	30.00	31.00	33.00
2. Consumption of chemical fertilisers (Lakh tonnes)			
N	25.00	21.48	26.50
P	7.00	4.66	6.00
K	4.00	2.78	3.50
TOTAL (NPK)	36.00	28.92	36.00
3. Consumption of pesticides (000 tonnes of technical grade material)	56.00	53.23	60.00
4. Soil Conservation (Million Hectares)	18.40	18.71	19.40
5. Gross Cropped Area (Million hectares)	171.00	171.20	173.50

Strategy of Crop Production

7. For achieving the targets of foodgrains and other crop production targets, reliance is placed mainly on a step-up in the consumption of fertilisers and irrigated area, coupled with efficient utilisation and management of these and other inputs. The other elements of strategy for realising higher levels of production, include an increase in the area under high yielding varieties of cereals and in the total cropped area under foodgrains. Provision for adequate plant protection material and farm credit to match the growth in the physical programmes is also envisaged. As regards fertilizers, against the actual usage of 25.89 lakh tonnes of NPK in 1974-75, and the estimated consumption of about 29 lakh tonnes in 1975-76 the planned consumption in 1976-77 is 36 lakh tonnes. In order to achieve this target, special measures will be taken for improving productivity and profitability. Special measures for modifying the cropping systems in rice-growing areas in the Eastern States will be further extended and improved so as to bring more area under advance transplantation of paddy.

8. The intensive district programmes for oilseeds, cotton, jute and mesta, and sugarcane development around sugar factory areas will be continued and further intensified during 1976-77.

9. With the price rise in fertilisers, the requirements of credit for small farmers have increased substantially to meet which arrangements have been planned. The pattern of credit flow has also been modified so that a larger component is made available in kind to the farmers. Further, the price rise had led to concentrated

seasonal demands primarily at the time of crop sowings and hence the practice of stocking adequate quantities of fertilisers in selected areas in different States will be continued. Intensive training of extension officers and training of farmers by involving subject matter specialists and agricultural universities will be organised to improve the efficiency of use of fertiliser and plant protection measures.

10. The arrangements for production and distribution of seeds of improved varieties, hybrids of food and commercial crops will be strengthened by setting up State Seed Corporations under a National Seeds Project. Seed certification and seed control programmes will be further streamlined to ensure high quality of seed being made available to the farmers for raising the crops.

11. Special projects like Small and Marginal Farmers Agencies, Drought Prone Area and Command Area Development Programmes, reference to which is made later, will continue to get special emphasis to improve the productivity of small and marginal holdings and the less favourably endowed semi-arid, tribal and hill areas.

II

**General Programmes of Agricultural Development
Agricultural Extension and Administration**

12. For the schemes relating to Agricultural Extension and Administration, an outlay of Rs. 3.30 crores has been provided in the Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes in 1976-77. The break-up of the outlay is indicated below.

Schemes	Agricultural Extension And Administration (Rs. in lakhs)	
	1975-76 Anticipated Expenditure	1976-77 Outlay
1	2	3
A. Central Sector		
1. Extension and training for improving the professional competences of Agr. Extn. Personnel	1.30	3.50
2. Support to Extn. Educational Institutions/Extn. Deptts. in Educational Institutions	3.89	5.07
3. Exchange of Farmers within & outside the country	0.85	1.60
4. Organising Extension workshops, Seminars, etc.	0.20	0.70
5. Agricultural Film Units	29.56	18.44
6. Agricultural Competitions, Fairs and Exhibitions, etc.	0.40	1.90
7. Evaluation of Extension Training and Education	1.04	1.64
8. Strengthening of Extension Directorate—Training Administration and Farm Information Units	0.10	1.00
9. Farmers' Training and Education in HYVP Districts—Staff in HQ.	5.15	4.63
TOTAL	42.49	38.48

(1)	(2)	(3)
B. Centrally sponsored Sector		
10. Farmers Training and Education in HYVP Districts	125.52	154.32
11. Strengthening of Extension Machinery in the States/UTs' of the District and Block Level		137.20
TOTAL	125.52	291.52
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)	168.01	330.00

13. The farmer training and education scheme is now operating in 100 selected districts all over the country. Another 15 new centres were targetted in 1975-76. Due to certain unforeseen constraints, this target could not be achieved. The programme for the next year envisages establishment of 25 new centres taking into account the backlog of the last year.

14. A number of ongoing Central Sector Schemes and a few new schemes proposed to be included in the Central Sector which have been amalgamated so as to improve their effectiveness will be in operation in 1976-77. The main thrust of the regrouped schemes will be to impart better in-service training to different categories of extension personnel and simultaneously provide communication support through audio-visual aids, etc., for the effective implementation of intensive agricultural production programmes.

15. A new programme for strengthening the agricultural extension machinery at different levels and induction of an adequate number of subject-matter specialists is under consideration as a centrally sponsored scheme.

Agricultural Inputs

Fertilizers

16. The abrupt and very sharp rise in the price of chemical fertilisers during the year 1974-75 resulted in the decline of fertiliser consumption to a level of 25.89 lakh tonnes of NPK against 28.39 lakh tonnes during 1973-74. Taking cognizance of this declining trend, the prices of super-phosphate and NPK complex fertilisers were reduced during July, 1975. However, fertiliser consumption did not pick up and in fact, the consumption during kharif 1975 is estimated at about 10.00 lakh tonnes only as compared to 11.27 lakh tonnes in Kharif 1974 and 12.02 lakh tonnes in Kharif 1973. Subsequently, the prices of nitrogenous and phosphate fertilisers were reduced from 1st December, 1975 and further reductions were announced in the budget speech. Since the off-take of fertilisers, especially that of nitrogenous

though below target has improved during rabi 1975-76, and there has been further substantial reduction in the price of fertiliser, coupled with a steady trend in consumption a target of 36 lakhs tonnes of NPK has been fixed for 1976-77.

Organic Manures, Compost and Sewage

17. In order to augment the supply of soil nutrients and to give greater emphasis to the soil building qualities of organic manures, greater importance has been attached to the development of local manurial resources by setting up mechanical composting plants, gobar gas plants throughout the country and for one mechanical composting plant at Ahmedabad. Thirty municipalities were assisted to develop sewage utilisation facilities. During 1975-76, the programme was substantially expanded and 5 mechanical composting plants, 25,400 gobar gas plants and sewage utilisation facilities in 150 more cities and towns are likely to be put up. For 1976-77, the targets for gobar gas plants and sewage schemes and mechanical composting plants are being raised to 25,000, 40 and 10, respectively.

Seeds

18. With regard to improved seeds, the National Seed Corporation, State Farms Corporation and Tarai Development Corporation have maintained their key role in production and distributing. Some states such as Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana, undertook large scale multiplication of certified seeds either through their state seeds corporations, or departmentally. A scheme for a National Seed project with World Bank assistance has been worked out involving the setting up of four State Seeds Corporations during the current year in Phase I and four more during 1976-77 in phase II. With the implementation of this project, production and certification of seeds for food crops and some selected commercial crops will become the responsibility of the States and the National Seeds Corporation, will function, more or less as a service agency for storage and marketing of certified seeds. It is envisaged that during 1976-77, the country's entire requirements of hybrid seeds and to a large extent the seed requirements of the other high yielding varieties of food crops will be substantially met.

Pesticides

19. Adequate supplies of pesticides were routed through State Governments which had their own arrangements for formulation and supply of pesticides, to avoid hardship to cultivators and to overcome shortages. Against the target of 56,000 tonnes, the consumption of pesticides is estimated at about 53,000 tonnes during 1975-76. For 1976-77, a target of 60,000 tonnes of pesticides (TGM) has been fixed.

20. The progress of the Centrally sponsored scheme for eradication of pests and diseases in endemic areas has not been satisfactory in the past two years. The progress has been slow due to the high cost of pesticides. It has, therefore, been decided to provide subsidy on pesticides for the control of more serious pests like green-hoppers and white grub and apple scab to avoid their spreading into new areas.

Soil Conservation

21. With an additional coverage of a little over a million hectares under soil conservation measures during the current year, the actual cumulative achievement by the end of 1975-76 would be about 18.71 million hectares. An additional coverage of 0.69 million hectares of agricultural land under soil conservation programme is targetted for 1976-77. State-wise break-up of the cumulative targetted level of 19.40 million hectares is indicated in the statement at Annexure IX. In the Annual Plan 1976-77, emphasis will continue to be laid on project planning on a water-shed basis and treating all types of land within the water-sheds by suitable soil conservation measures.

22. In the Centrally sponsored Sector, soil conservation works were in progress in 24 catchments of river valley projects in the beginning of 1975-76. Subsequently, two more catchments, namely, Tawa in MP and Tista in Sikkim were included. The scheme is now in operation in the catchments of 26 river valley projects with a targetted coverage of 50,000 hectares during 1975-76. This constitutes a major soil conservation programme and is intended primarily to protect the premature siltation of the reservoirs of costly river valley projects by taking up timely soil conservation measures in the catchment areas. The area coverage under the programme is targetted at 70 thousand hectares during 1976-77 for which an allocation of Rs. 600 lakhs has been made.

23. With a view to building up a strong Central Soil Survey Organisation, the All India Soil and Land Use Survey organisation was strengthened substantially during 1975-76 by sanctioning 43 additional field parties with ancillary staff for supervision, soil cartographic laboratories, etc. In the Annual Plan 1976-77, it is proposed to add three sub-centres at Hyderabad, Ahmedabad and Ranchi besides a zonal head-quarter at Hyderabad. Likewise, further steps will be taken to extend the operation of the other component of the programme towards strengthening of the State Soil Survey Organisation during 1976-77. A total provision of Rs. 70 lakhs has been made for 1976-77 i.e. Rs. 30 lakhs for the Central Organisation and Rs. 40 lakhs for the State Organisations.

24. Another programme for the protection of table lands and stabilisation of adjoining ravinous areas is being implemented in the States of UP, MP, Gujarat, and Rajasthan in the Central Sector of the Plan. An area of about 6 thousand hectares in each State in one or more locations is proposed to be covered under the scheme. The programme is proposed to be implemented with a provision of Rs. 60 lakhs during 1976-77.

Agricultural Credit

25. The cooperative credit structure will continue to be the main institutional agency for providing agricultural credit during 1976-77. It is estimated that during 1975-76 the primary agricultural credit societies would have advanced short term and medium-term loans of the order of Rs. 1013 crores and Rs. 65 crores respectively. For 1976-77, the targets contemplated are Rs. 1162 crores of short-term loans and Rs. 83 crores of medium-term loans. As regards long-term loans (ordinary and special) a target of Rs. 306 crores is envisaged for 1976-77. A provision of Rs 7 crores has been made in the Annual plan 1976-77 under the Central sector towards Central Government support to the ordinary debentures of land development banks, as against anticipated expenditure of Rs. 8 crores under this head during 1975-76. The performance of the cooperative credit structure during 1975-76 and the programme for 1976-77 have been dealt with in greater detail in a subsequent chapter on Cooperation.

26. Next to the cooperatives, the commercial banks constitute the most important source of institutional finance for agricultural production programmes. Collaboration between the public sector banking institutions and credit cooperative banks, the programme of financing the primary agricultural credit societies by commercial banks, which has been in operation since June, 1970, had covered 3241 primary societies by the end of 1974-75. The commercial banks provided short and medium-term loans of the order of Rs. 15.56 crores through the primary agricultural credit societies during 1974-75 as against Rs. 13.81 crores during 1973-74. During 1976-77, the programme would be extended to cover additional areas where the central cooperative banks are weak.

27. As regards direct financing by commercial banks, the outstanding advances for agricultural programmes up to March, 1975, stood at Rs. 543.31 crores as against Rs. 417.63 crores upto March, 1974. During 1976-77 commercial banks would be involved in an increasing degree for financing farmers, particularly those identified as weak under special project areas in selected districts.

28. With a view to accelerating the development of rural economy by providing credit, particularly to small and marginal farmers, 5 regional rural banks were set up on 2nd October, 1975. The number of such banks is expected to increase to 25 by the end of March, 1976. Another 25 such banks are proposed to be set up during 1976-77. An outlay of Rs. 3.13 crores has been provided in the central sector plan of 1976-77 as the contribution of Government of India towards the share capital of these banks. The expenditure during 1975-76 is also expected to be of the same order.

29. In the sphere of long-term loans, the activities of the land development banks and the commercial banks would be supplemented to a larger extent by the Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation. As at the end of December, 1975, the Corporation had sanctioned 2314 schemes of agricultural development involving a total financial outlay of Rs. 1134.05 crore in which the Corporation's commitment amounted to Rs. 981.36 crores. As against this, the actual disbursement by the Corporation amounted to Rs. 453.15 crores representing about 48 per cent of the total commitment. During the year 1975-76, greater diversification took place in ARDC investments for agricultural programmes. Although minor irrigation continued to be the most important programme, large investments were made under programmes relating to land development, farm mechanisation, poultry, fisheries, dairy development and storage. As at the end of December, 1975, the ARDC's disbursement in the eastern and north-eastern region and other under-developed and underbanked States amounted to Rs. 127.80 crores, i.e. 28 per cent of total disbursements. Statewise and project-wise progress of ARDC programme is given at Annexures XIII and XIV.

30. During 1976-77, the activities of the ARDC would be further extended. Emphasis would continue to be placed on the diversification of ARDC's investment programmes. Greater attention would also be paid to the extension of the ARDC programme in under-developed/underbanked States. It is envisaged that the total disbursement of ARDC during 1976-77 would be about Rs. 185 crores. An outlay of Rs. 65 crores has been provided in the Annual Plan 1976-77 under central sector, for budgetary support to the ARDC against an anticipated support of Rs. 55 crores during 1975-76.

Marketing

31. In the State Sector, the schemes relate largely to regulation of markets, provision of agmark and grading facilities and some support for development of

marketing infrastructure. For these programmes, an outlay of Rs. 5.86 crores has been provided in the annual plan 1976-77 of the States and Union territories. In the Central Sector, a provision of Rs. 140 lakhs has been made for schemes of development of selected regulated markets, market surveys and investigation, strengthening of agmark facilities and Banana & Fruit Development Corporation. Under this scheme, financial assistance has been given to 24 markets in economically backward areas, four markets in the commercial crop areas and 9 markets situated in command areas during 1975-76. During the Annual plan 1976-77, additional markets will be selected for providing financial assistance in different areas for which a provision of Rs. 80 lakhs has been made. Market surveys and investigations will be continued during 1976-77. One additional Agmark laboratory will be set up at Bhopal and a few grading centres at the producers-level will also be established during 1976-77.

Food Processing

32. An outlay of Rs. 403 lakhs inclusive of Rs. 62 lakhs of extra budgetary support has been provided for 1976-77 for food processing schemes as against Rs. 300 lakhs including Rs. 50 lakhs of extra budgetary support provided in 1975-76. Some of the programmes included under food processing are setting up of a fruit and vegetable development corporation, community canning and fruit preservation centres, modernisation of rice milling facilities, development of catering and food craft institutes, modern bakeries, development of National Sugar Institute, Kanpur, etc. The Fruit and Vegetable Development Corporation will help the fruit and vegetable growers in getting remunerative prices for their produce. The proposed corporation will develop processing, marketing and export of fruit and vegetables. Modern Bakeries set up for the production and marketing of nutritious bread at a reasonable price has so far set up 9 bakery units at Ahmedabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Cochin, Delhi Madras, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Kanpur, and four new units at Bhubaneswar, Chandigarh, Ranchi and Indore are likely to be commissioned during 1976-77. In addition, action will be initiated for the setting up of 2 new units at Jaipur and Gauhati.

33. For imparting practical training to the students, carrying out research and conducting factory scale trials, an experimental sugar factory with a daily crushing capacity of 100 tonnes of sugarcane set up by the National Sugar Institute is expected to be commissioned in 1976-77.

34. Under other food processing projects, it is proposed to set up a demonstration-cum-pilot processing

unit for detoxification of kesari dal and a few demonstration-cum-pilot units for demonstrating a new process of dal milling which is likely to yield about 10 per cent more dal as compared to the conventional dal mills.

Storage and Warehousing

35. A sizeable buffer stock of foodgrains is to be built up by indigenous procurement as well as imports. This will necessitate construction of additional storage capacity. Keeping this in view, an outlay of Rs. 2215 lakhs has been provided for 1976-77 as against Rs. 441 lakhs in 1975-76 for storage and warehousing. This represents more than five-fold increase in the provision. Of this, Rs. 2100 lakhs is for the construction of storage capacity by public sector agencies while the balance of Rs. 115 lakhs is for farm level storage. The outlay provided for various agencies for construction purposes includes Rs. 650 lakhs for Food Corporation of India, Rs. 350 lakhs for Central Warehousing Corporation. A provision of Rs. 230 lakhs has been made for State Warehousing Corporations in 1976-77, Rs. 130 lakhs in the various State Plans and Rs. 100 lakhs in the Central Plan.

36. The storage capacity with various agencies at the end of 1975-76 is likely to be as under :

Agency	(Lakh tonnes) Storage Capacity
Food Corporation of India	60
Central Warehousing Corp.	12
State Warehousing Corp.	11
	83

37. In addition, the State Governments had created about 18 lakh tonnes of storage capacity upto the end of 1975-76. The provisions made for 1976-77 are likely to add about 10 lakh tonnes of conventional storage and about 5 lakh tonnes of GOP storage.

Special Programmes for selected crops Cereals

38. Special measures for the spread of pre-released and newly released promising varieties of important cereal crops and change in the cropping systems to ensure high productivity will be further intensified. During 1975-76, the minikit rice varieties programme was in operation in about 150 selected districts. Similarly, a minikit programme for popularisation of new varieties of wheat, jowar, maize, bajra and ragi started in 1974-75, will be expanded during 1976-77. A small number of adaptive trials on new varieties

of barley has also been postulated. The programme of community rice nurseries now covers the States of Bihar, Orissa, U.P., etc. The successful operation of the programme visualises larger productivity of rice followed by extensive cultivation of early maturing wheat varieties in these States. To provide due support to these programmes, arrangements for supply of quality seeds are being streamlined in most of these areas.

39. The high-yielding varieties programme of cereal crops along with associated technology and use of inputs constitutes an important plank in the strategy for increasing foodgrains production. In respect of HYV cereals, except bajra, the overall progress in coverage during 1975-76 has been satisfactory, and in the case of rice and wheat, it is slightly above the target. However, achievement in case of bajra hybrids has fallen below the targetted level marginally. This is primarily due to the fact that downy mildew (green ear) disease appeared in the existing varieties of bajra hybrids in most of the areas in an epidemic form. The high yielding varieties programme was expanded so as to cover an additional area of 31 million hectares in 1975-76. The target fixed for 1976-77 is 33.0 million hectares. Paddy and wheat account for the major share of additional coverage envisaged for 1976-77. The expansion of high-yielding varieties programme, particularly that of paddy in Orissa, West Bengal, Bihar, Kerala and that of wheat in Punjab, UP, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, and of jowar in Maharashtra and Karnataka is expected to contribute significantly to the additional production of foodgrains.

Pulses

40. The Intensive Pulses Development Programme involving demonstration, seed multiplication of improved varieties of pulses, adoption of a package of improved agronomic practices including application of phosphatic fertilisers, rhizobium culture and plant protection measures in selected areas was in operation in 40 selected districts in 1975-76 and will be continued in 1976-77. Facilities for multiplication of Nuclous and foundation seed of improved pulse varieties are being expanded, and measures will be taken to extend the benefits of the package of practices over a larger area. Demonstrations under the programme include demonstration of inter-cropping and catch cropping and those based on package of practices.

Oilseeds

41. During 1975-76, the intensive oilseed development programme aimed at a coverage of about 9 lakh hectares in 26 selected districts. The coverage under the programme in these very districts will be

increased to about 14 lakh hectares in 1976-77. In the commands of certain irrigation projects namely Nagarujana Sagar, Tungabhadra, Hirakund and Rajasthan Canal etc., nearly 2 lakh hectares are under traditional oilseeds at present. It is proposed to bring an additional 2.4 lakh hectares under these crops during 1976-77.

42. The development of non-traditional oilseeds, like sunflower received a set-back during 1975-76. Area sown with this crop during 1974-75 was estimated to be over 3 lakh hectares, whereas in 1975-76 it declined to 1.20 lakh hectares. The major set-back occurred in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. One of the reasons responsible for this has been the difficulty in selecting suitable varieties of sunflower seeds. Such difficulties have now been sorted out to some extent and the seed multiplication programme is proposed to be restricted to two selected varieties, so that it becomes possible to extend cultivation of sunflower to new areas during 1976-77.

43. The area under soyabean increased from about 67 thousand hectares in 1974-75 to 92 thousand hectares in 1975-76. The crop is being grown mainly in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The target proposed for the year 1976-77 is 2.6 lakh hectares. The programme is facing some difficulties arising out of the high cost of seed coupled with low germination and lack of hardy varieties suitable for different areas. Moreover, in the absence of a steady market the farmers were not getting an assured return. All these problems are proposed to be tackled on a priority basis.

Sugarcane

44. A Central Scheme for Intensive Development of sugarcane implemented during 1975-76 will be extended to 235 sugar factory areas during 1976-77. The programme places special emphasis on production and distribution of good seed and intensive extension support. An area of 1900 hectares under primary seed nurseries and 26,000 hectares under secondary seed nurseries is targetted for the year 1976-77. Other supporting measures under the scheme will be used for organising demonstrations of improved practices for planted and ratoon cane, timely and effective plant protection measures and training of cane development workers.

Cotton

45. During 1975-76, the area under the Intensive Cotton District Programme in traditionally cotton growing areas and the irrigation command areas was 9.30 lakh hectares. During 1976-77, this coverage

is proposed to be expanded to 9.80 lakh hectares. Introduction of cotton in rice fallows will be extended to 55 thousand hectares during 1976-77. Apart from long staple cottons like MCU-V, Hybrid IV, etc., emphasis will also be laid on raising the production of medium staple cottons which comprise the bulk of the consumption by the textile industry. During 1976-77, it is proposed to produce hybrid seed in an area of nearly 2,200 hectares.

Jute & Mesta

46. The Intensive Jute District Programme in 8 selected districts covered 2.6 lakh hectares during 1975-76 and will be extended to cover 3.6 lakh hectares during 1976-77. Special emphasis will be laid on production and supply of certified seed.

Outlays

47. In the Annual Plan 1976-77, an outlay of Rs. 526.59 crores has been provided for the various agricultural programmes as against an outlay of Rs. 413.48 crores during 1975-76. The break-up of the outlays is as under :—

Sector	(Rs. crores)	
	1975-76	1976-77
States	253.43	326.73
Union Territories	5.96	7.05
Central and Centrally Sponsored sector.	154.09	192.81
Total	413.48	526.59

III

FORESTRY

Review of progress in 1975-76

48. The physical targets and achievements (cumulative) in respect of important schemes during 1975-76 are indicated below :—

Scheme	Unit	Achievement	1975-76	
			1974-75	Anticipated Target Achievement
1. Plantation of quick growing species	. 000 Hec	542.77	583.36	627.26
2. Economic & Commercial Plantations	. ,,	854.70	919.83	912.39
3. Farm forestry	. ,,	240.04	273.87	269.74
4. Communications	. 000 Km	32.60	32.97	33.00

49. A provision of Rs. 30.20 crores was made for forestry schemes during 1975-76, which is likely to be fully utilised. A state-wise break-up of physical targets is given in Annexures XX to XXIII.

Plan for 1976-77

50. An outlay of Rs. 37.65 crores has been made in the Central and State sector for forestry schemes for 1976-77. The physical targets of some of the important schemes are as follows :—

Scheme	Unit	Target 1976-77
1. Plantation of quick growing species	000 Hec.	627.26
2. Economic and Commercial Plantations	„	992.73
3. Farm forestry	„	300.69
4. Communications	000 Kms.	33.04

Commercial Forestry

51. The afforestation programme in respect of quick growing species and economic plantations is being looked after by the Forest Corporations in 11 States where such Corporations have come into existence. For such programmes, institutional finance is being raised.

Farm Forestry

52. The programme of social forestry with Central support is being given special attention and will be further accelerated during 1976-77. Under this programme, mixed plantations on suitable panchayat lands, community lands as well as on waste lands will be raised under Centrally sponsored programmes. Besides, reforestation of degraded forests and raising of shelter belts will also be taken up in new areas. The Centre will provide a 50 per cent subsidy for this programme.

Communications

53. A programme of constructing new road and bridle paths totalling about 1000 Kms. will be undertaken during 1976-77. This will help in opening up some of the forests which are at present inaccessible.

Conservation of Wild Life

54. Special attention will be paid to the conservation of wild life. The provision for the development of selected National Parks and Sanctuaries is being increased in 1976-77. Project Tiger, initiated during 1973-74, and in operation in 9 selected areas in different States will be further strengthened. An outlay of Rs. 90 lakhs has been allocated for the Project Tiger and Rs. 35.00 lakhs for the development of National Parks and Sanctuaries during 1976-77.

Forest Survey and Statistics

55. Since the extent of forest resources can be better gauged through systematic surveys, it is proposed to take up a programme of forest surveys in areas where basic information is lacking. It is also proposed to strengthen the arrangements for collection of forestry statistics both at the Centre and in the States. An outlay of Rs. 45.00 lakhs has been provided during 1976-77 for these schemes.

56. The details of outlays for States/Union Territories and Central Sector are given in Annexures XXIV and XXV. The financial outlays provided in Forestry sector in 1976-77 in the States, Union Territories and in the Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes are as follows :—

(Rs. Lakhs)	
Sector	1976-77
1. States	3042.00
2. Union Territories	223.50
3. Central Schemes	340.00
4. Centrally Sponsored Schemes	160.0
TOTAL	3765.50

Crop Production Targets : Foodgrains

(Lakh tonnes)

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	1974-75	1975-76		1976-77
		Achievement	Target	Likely Achievement	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	90.86	87.00	90.00	92.00
2.	Assam	21.15	25.00	25.64	25.50
3.	Bihar	83.65	105.00	95.00	100.00
4.	Gujarat	21.53	50.40	47.15	48.00
5.	Haryana	33.40	46.60	45.16	47.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	10.68	10.50	10.90	11.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	10.10	12.00	10.80	11.60
8.	Karnataka	69.59	66.70	66.70	69.00
9.	Kerala	13.56	16.00	14.50	15.50
10.	Madhya Pradesh	100.78	122.00	122.00	123.00
11.	Maharashtra	77.96	85.00	95.00	87.00
12.	Manipur	3.01	3.30	3.22	3.40
13.	Meghalaya	1.24	1.35	1.35	1.40
14.	Nagaland	0.60	0.90	0.90	0.92
15.	Orissa	39.90	58.00	58.00	59.00
16.	Punjab	81.98	90.00	84.00	88.00
17.	Rajasthan	49.56	75.00	73.85	75.00
18.	Sikkim	—	—	0.28	0.30
19.	Tamil Nadu	50.57	80.60	80.60	81.00
20.	Tripura	3.29	3.37	3.40	3.52
21.	Uttar Pradesh	164.47	212.00	206.00	210.00
22.	West Bengal	78.66	90.50	88.88	90.00
23.	Union Territories	4.10	5.80	5.80	5.00
TOTAL (1 to 23)		1010.64	1247.02	1229.13	1247.14
TARGET (all India)			1140.00		1160.00

Crop production Targets : oilseeds

(Lakh tonnes)

Sl. No.	State	1974-75		1975-76		1976-77	
		Achievement	Target	Anti-Achi.	Target		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15.87	15.40	15.40	16.65		
2.	Assam	0.71	1.96	0.87	1.06		
3.	Bihar	1.11	1.70	1.40	1.50		
4.	Gujarat	5.51	18.70	18.70	19.00		
5.	Haryana	1.47	1.15	1.15	1.20		
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.09	—	—	—		
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.40	—	—	—		
8.	Karnataka	7.27	9.50	9.50*	10.00*		
9.	Kerala	0.23	0.25	0.23	0.25		
10.	Madhya Pradesh	6.55	7.00	7.00*	7.20*		
11.	Maharashtra	6.11	8.00	7.00*	8.25*		
12.	Manipur	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05		
13.	Meghalaya	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.04		
14.	Nagaland	0.01	—	—	—		
15.	Orissa	2.25	3.20	3.07	3.10		
16.	Punjab	3.01	3.50	3.00	3.50		
17.	Rajasthan	5.02	4.35	4.45	4.70		
18.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—		
19.	Tamil Nadu	7.98	12.84	12.74*	13.43		
20.	Tripura	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.04		
21.	Uttar Pradesh	19.09	21.00	20.00*	21.00*		
22.	West Bengal	0.75	0.80	0.80	0.82		
23.	Union Territories	0.11	—	—	—		
24.	TOTAL (1—23)	83.64	109.48	105.42	111.79		
25.	All India		100.00		105.00		

*Figures include production of, soyabean, sunflower and safflower seeds

ANNEXURE—III

Crop Production Targets : Sugarcane (Cane)

(Lakh tonnes)

Sl. No.	State	1974-75	1975-76		1976-77
		Achievement	Target	Ant-Ach.	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	114.79	127.00	127.00	133.00
2.	Assam	16.07	17.00	13.60	17.00
3.	Bihar	55.68	72.00	57.00	62.00
4.	Gujarat	19.99	30.00	17.50	30.00
5.	Haryana	59.40	71.20	71.00	71.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.53	—	—	—
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.28	—	—	—
8.	Karnataka	84.16	97.00	96.83	101.00
9.	Kerala	5.39	6.45	6.50	6.80
10.	Madhya Pradesh	15.33	17.00	17.00	18.00
11.	Maharashtra	177.34	150.00	167.00	165.00
12.	Manipur	0.26	—	0.12	0.14
13.	Meghalaya	0.07	0.12	0.08	0.09
14.	Nagaland	0.60	0.81	0.81	0.95
15.	Orissa	26.50	27.00	27.60	28.20
16.	Punjab	61.50	60.00	62.00	63.00
17.	Rajasthan	21.70	13.00	17.00	19.50
18.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	127.37	118.00	118.00	123.00
20.	Tripura	0.86	1.00	0.90	1.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	594.29	670.00	630.00	670.00
22.	West Bengal	16.82	19.00	18.00	19.00
23.	Union Territories	3.03	—	—	—
24.	TOTAL (1—23)	1401.96	1496.58	1447.94	1523.68
25.	All India Target		1450.00		1500.00

ANNEXURE—IV

Crop Production Targets : Cotton

(Lakh bales — 170 Kg. each)

Sl. No.	State	1974-75	1975-76		1976-77
		Actual	Target	Ant. Ach.	Target
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5.37	4.13	4.13	4.24
2.	Assam	—	—	—	—
3.	Bihar	—	—	—	—
4.	Gujarat	14.55	24.78	19.06	23.29
5.	Haryana	4.50	5.22	4.24	4.50
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—
8.	Karnataka	7.37	9.06	5.29	9.00
9.	Kerala	—	—	—	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4.29	4.13	4.24	4.34
11.	Maharashtra	16.54	16.29	12.12	14.82
12.	Manipur	—	—	—	—
13.	Meghalaya	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.04
14.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—
15.	Orissa	0.02	—	—	—
16.	Punjab	11.93	12.18	12.71	13.23
17.	Rajasthan	3.39	3.76	3.60	3.70
18.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	2.32	4.55	2.65	3.71
20.	Tripura	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02
21.	Uttar Pradesh	0.25	0.37	0.50	0.56
22.	West Bengal	—	—	—	—
23.	Union Territories	0.06	—	—	—
24.	TOTAL (1—23)	70.79	82.76	68.61	81.47
25.	All India Target		72.00		75.00

ANNEXURE V

Crop Production Targets : Jute & Mesta

(Lakh bales of 180 kgs. each)

Sl. No.	State	1974-75	1975-76		1976-77
		Act.	Target	Anti. Achi.	Target
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5.01	3.35	3.53	3.50
2.	Assam	8.68	12.00	9.00	10.00
3.	Bihar	6.84	9.00	7.30	8.50
4.	Gujarat	—	—	—	—
5.	Haryana	—	—	—	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—
8.	Karnataka	0.44	—	—	—
9.	Kerala	—	—	—	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	0.24	—	—	—
11.	Maharashtra	0.90	—	—	—
12.	Manipur	0.01	—	—	—
13.	Meghalaya	0.57	0.58	0.62	0.68
14.	Nagaland	0.01	—	0.01	0.01
15.	Orissa	4.83	6.00	4.61	5.50
16.	Punjab	—	—	—	—
17.	Rajasthan	—	—	—	—
18.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—
20.	Tripura	1.05	1.20	1.05	1.05
21.	Uttar Pradesh	0.79	1.04	0.90	1.04
22.	West Bengal	28.78	34.00	29.86	32.00
23.	Union Territories	—	—	—	—
24.	TOTAL (1—23)	58.15	67.17	57.28	62.28
25.	All India		67.00		65.00

ANNEXURE VI

Area covered under H.Y.V. (Paddy, Wheat, Maize, Jawar & Bajra) Programme

(Area 000 hectares)

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	1974-75	1975-76		1976-77	
		Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2902.00	2586.00	2866.00	2955.00	
2.	Assam	394.18	521.00	474.00	547.00	
3.	Bihar	1692.00	2905.00	2757.00	3100.00	
4.	Gujarat	1405.00	2180.00	1670.00	1930.00	
5.	Haryana	1448.00	1695.00	1486.00	1520.00	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	269.25	375.00	375.00	405.00	
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	308.44	346.00	341.00	369.00	
8.	Karnataka	1135.00	1171.00	1450.00	1600.00	
9.	Kerala	167.00	450.00	410.00	560.00	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1908.00	1900.00	2327.00	2760.00	
11.	Maharashtra	1859.00	3637.00	3157.00	3670.00	
12.	Manipur	36.00	47.00	40.20	53.00	
13.	Meghalaya	10.20	12.00	12.00	16.00	
14.	Nagaland	2.50	2.00	4.40	7.40	
15.	Orissa	390.00	872.00	700.00	898.00	
16.	Punjab	2558.00	2600.00	2700.00	2800.00	
17.	Rajasthan	948.00	1392.00	1130.00	1169.00	
18.	Sikkim	—	—	0.06	3.20	
19.	Tamil Nadu	2067.00	2755.00	2460.00	2520.00	
20.	Tripura	73.55	71.50	92.07	111.40	
21.	Uttar Pradesh	5642.00	6122.00	6187.00	6446.00	
22.	West Bengal	1282.00	2050.00	1700.00	2150.00	
23.	Union Territories	90.60	131.80	136.41	148.61	
24.	States Total:	26491.72	33821.30	32475.14	35738.61	
	All India Target		30000.00	31000.00*	33000.00	

* Considered realistic by Planning Commission.

The Cropwise Targets and Achievements for High Yielding Varieties are:

(Area in 000 hectares)

Crop	1974-75	1975-76		1976-77
	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target
Paddy	10779.39	12500.00	12974.22	13500.00
Wheat	11214.03	12300.00	13564.83	14000.00
Maize	658.14	900.00	924.43	1100.00
Jawar	1311.00	1300.00	2189.80	2250.00
Bajra	2529.16	2800.00	2721.86	2150.00
TOTAL	26491.72	30000.00	32475.14	33000.00

Gross Cropped Area

ANNEXURE VII

(Lakh hectares)

States/U.Ts.	1974-75	1975-76.		1976-77	
	Likely Ach.	Target	Anti. Ach.	Target	
1. Andhra Pradesh	136.00	138.00	138.00	140.00	
2. Assam	27.81	30.00	30.14	31.39	
3. Bihar	102.89	107.00	106.00	107.75	
4. Gujarat	102.00	104.00	102.00	104.25	
5. Haryana	48.50	52.80	52.00	53.00	
6. Himachal Pradesh	9.00	10.00	9.50	9.70	
7. Jammu & Kashmir	9.00	10.00	9.10	9.20	
8. Karnataka	108.00	109.00	109.00	109.50	
9. Kerala	30.13	31.60	30.44	31.13	
10. Madhya Pradesh	205.00	208.00	205.00	210.00	
11. Maharashtra	190.00	198.50	195.50	195.00	
12. Manipur	1.99	2.15	2.01	2.10	
13. Meghalaya	1.98	2.00	2.00	2.05	
14. Nagaland	1.29	1.00	1.10	1.10	
15. Orissa	88.50	89.00	89.00	90.00	
16. Punjab	60.20	61.30	61.40	62.60	
17. Rajasthan	166.88	167.30	167.33	167.60	
18. Sikkim	—	—	—	—	
19. Tamil Nadu	77.00	78.00	77.00	78.00	
20. Tripura	3.55	3.70	3.82	3.84	
21. Uttar Pradesh	236.50	244.35	243.02	247.60	
22. West Bengal	73.52	76.50	73.75	74.50	
23. Union Territories	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	
TOTAL States & Uts.	1684.24	1728.70	1711.61	1734.81	
TOTAL All India		1710.00		1735.00	

ANNEXURE VIII

Area Benefitting from Minor Irrigation

(000 hectares)

Sl. No.	States/U. T.	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	
		Actual	Target	Anti. Ach.	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1600	1630	1630	1675
2.	Assam	400	452	430	462
3.	Bihar	1740	1800	1780	1912
4.	Gujarat	1324	1327	1344	1369
5.	Haryana	930	970	970	1000
6.	Himachal Pradesh	83	86	86	88
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	307	312	312	320
8.	Karnataka	910	970	970	980
9.	Kerala	287	291	304	322
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1195	1300	1300	1433
11.	Maharashtra	1374	1450	1467	1502
12.	Manipur	21	25	25	29
13.	Meghalaya	14	15	15	18
14.	Nagaland	39	37	42	44
15.	Orissa	459	510	510	593
16.	Punjab	2700	2770	2770	2895
17.	Rajasthan	1857	1818	1880	1912
18.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	1955	1980	1980	2020
20.	Tripura	30	34	32	34
21.	Uttar Pradesh	8235	7290	8584	9101
22.	West Bengal	1130	1200	1170	1215
	All States	26590	26267	27601	28924
	All UTs.	80	85	41	48
	All India	26670	26352	27642	28972
		(24300)	(25000)	(25200)	(26200)

Figures in brackets are those adopted by the Planning Commission as against the respective State Totals.

ANNEXURE IX

Area under Soil Conservation on Agricultural Land

Sl. No.	States/UT	(000 hectares)			
		1974-75	1975-76		1976-77
		Actual	Target	Anti Ach.	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	200	437	427	437
2.	Assam	12	15	23	29
3.	Bihar	441	471	457	477
4.	Gujarat	1490	1411	1740	1798
5.	Haryana	111	131	129	152
6.	Himachal Pradesh	14	17	16	17
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	6	3	5
8.	Karnataka	1840	1901	1872	1922
9.	Kerala	49	76	51	52
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2346	2500	2496	2631
11.	Maharashtra	7377	7436	7478	7614
12.	Manipur	9	10	10	11
13.	Meghalaya	12	14	14	16
14.	Nagaland	5	6	6	7
15.	Orissa	139	152	146	156
16.	Punjab	134	149	149	171
17.	Rajasthan	960	1014	975	987
18.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	509	561	561	607
20.	Tripura	4	4	4	5
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1915	2049	2027	2154
22.	West Bengal	77	83	83	89
	All States	17645	18443	18667	19337
	All UTs.	37	44	41	47
	All India	17682	18487	18708	19384
			(18400)		(19400)

Figures in brackets are those adopted by the Planning Commission as against the respective State Totals.

Consumption of Chemical Fertilisers—Total NPK

(000 tonnes Nutrients)

Sl. No.	State/UT	1974-75	1975-76		1976-77
		Actual	Target	Anti. Ach.	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	306.91	565.00	376.00	480.00
2.	Assam	11.57	18.40	11.00	18.80
3.	Bihar	115.91	350.00	143.00	200.00
4.	Gujarat	134.00	300.00	237.00	300.00
5.	Haryana	75.47	145.00	95.00	120.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	10.00	20.50	9.10	14.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	6.95	19.00	8.60	12.50
8.	Karnataka	232.00	300.00	270.00	330.00
9.	Kerala	67.00	172.00	75.00	95.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	98.00	200.00	121.00	190.00
11.	Maharashtra	303.30	400.00	265.00	400.00
12.	Manipur	1.54	3.20	2.00	3.20
13.	Meghalaya	1.35	5.20	2.25	3.00
14.	Nagaland	0.14	0.20	0.16	0.21
15.	Orissa	49.60	115.00	50.00	85.00
16.	Punjab	244.00	452.00	350.00	440.00
17.	Rajasthan	58.44	117.00	85.00	110.00
18.	Tamil Nadu	257.00	400.00	300.00	375.00
19.	Tripura	0.51	1.90	0.56	0.75
20.	Uttar Pradesh	409.80	870.00	600.00	700.00
21.	West Bengal	128.16	225.00	138.00	165.00
22.	Sikkim	—	—	0.40	0.65
	TOTAL States	2511.55	4619.40	3138.07	4043.10
23.	Union Territories	77.71*	23.17	15.50	20.50
	All India (Total)	2589.26	4642.57	3153.57	4093.60
	All India (Target)		(3600.00)		(3600.00)
	UTs+ Plantation crops				

Target of selected physical programmes
Consumption of Pesticides Technical Grade Material

Sl. No.	State/UT	(in tonnes)			
		1974-75	1975-76		1976-77
		Actual	Target	Anti. Ach.	Target recommended by the working group
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10030	11560	10970	12000
2.	Assam	155	330	330	350
3.	Bihar	3000	2300	2300	3000
4.	Gujarat	800	1200	4850	5300
5.	Haryana	2400	2475	1714	1800
6.	Himachal Pradesh	315	50	350	425
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	78	300	87	97
8.	Karnataka	2472	2694	2694	2927
9.	Kerala	586	1200	1513	1932
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3422	3800	3900	4200
11.	Maharashtra	3500	5000	4800	5000
12.	Manipur	17	24	36	40
13.	Meghalaya	15	26	18	22
14.	Nagaland	6	6	6	6
15.	Orissa	1000	1100	1830	1960
16.	Punjab	3300	3600	3600	3800
17.	Rajasthan	1000	3750	2102	3300
18.	Tamil Nadu	1070	7000	2000	6800
19.	Tripura	20	70	20	30
20.	Uttar Pradesh	6000	7600	8000	9000
21.	West Bengal	1800	1900	1900	2500
22.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—
TOTAL States		40986	55985	53920	62389
Union Territories		200	250	250	461
All India Total		41186	56235	53270	64850
All India Target		41186	56000	49670	60000

ANNEXURE XII

Budget outlays 1976-77 for the Central and Centrally sponsored Schemes relating to Agriculture & Allied Sectors & Cooperation
(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	Heads of Development/Deptt.	Outlays for Annual Plan 1976-77
1	2	3
1- Agriculture		
I. Deptt. of Agricultural Research & Education		
	(i) Agricultural Research & Education	27.50
II. Deptt. of Agriculture		
	(i) Agricultural Extension Administration & Trg.	3.30
	(ii) Agricultural Statistics	2.71
	(iii) National Commission on Agriculture	0.25
	(iv) Improved seeds	3.00
	(v) Fertilisers & Manures	10.58
	(vi) Plant Protection	3.23
	(vii) Agrl. Implements & Machinery	2.35
	(viii) Crop-oriented Programmes	15.00
	(ix) Land Reforms	1.00
	TOTAL II (i) to (ix)	41.42
III. Department of Rural Dev.		
	(i) Agricultural Marketing	1.40
	(ii) Agricultural Credit	7.00
	(iii) Schemes relating to Coopn. (Handled by Deptt. of R.D.)	5.50
	(iv) Small Farmers Dev. Agencies	26.00
	(v) Drought Prone Area Programme	34.00
	(vi) Tribal Dev. Projects	2.39
	(vii) Hill Area Development Projects	0.51
	(viii) Community Development	0.48
	TOTAL III (i) to (viii)	77.28
IV. Integrated Rural Dev. Programmes		
	TOTAL : I Agriculture (1+ II+ III+ IV)	161.20
	2. Minor Irrigation	5.00
	3. Soil Conservation	7.61
	4. Area Development	19.00
	5. Food	26.23
	6. Animal Husbandry & Dairying	41.67
	7. Fisheries	11.00
	8. Forestry	5.00
	(i) Storage & Warehousing 2215 (Rs. lakhs)	
	(ii) Food Processing 403 (Rs. lakhs)	
	9. Investment in Agrl. Financial Instts.	60.13
	TOTAL (2 to 9)	183.64
I. Total Agriculture & Allied Sectors		
	10. Cooperation (Deptt. of Civil Supplies & Coopn.)	21.76
II. TOTAL—Agriculture & Allied Sectors & Cooperation		
		366.60

ANNEXURE XIII

Statewise position of ARC Schemes sanctioned as on 31st December, 1975

State Region	No. of Schemes	(Rs. in lakhs)		
		Total financial assistance	Total ARC commitments	Total Disbursements by ARC upto 31st December, 1975
1	2	3	4	5
I. Northern Region				
1. Delhi	6	180	157	27
2. Haryana	108	9593	8247	4448
3. Himachal Pra desh	4	59	50	8
4. Jammu & Kashmir	9	210	164	71
5. Punjab	100	8670	7306	3868
6. Rajasthan	94	4685	4094	1113
	321	23397	20018	9535
II. North Eastern Region				
1. Assam	15	349	321	124
2. Meghalaya	3	7	7	
3. Nagaland	1	30	30	8
	19	386	358	142
III. Eastern Region				
1. Bihar	67	6780	6037	2081
2. Orissa	94	3829	3488	137
3. West Bengal	35	541	491	134
IV. Central Region				
1. Madhya Pradesh	215	10055	8952	3025
2. Uttar Pradesh	306	18632	16341	6069
V. Western Region				
1. Goa	23	106	89	16
2. Gujarat	81	7497	6610	4968
3. Maharashtra	398	9810	8343	5073
	502	17413	15042	10057
VI. Southern Region				
1. Andhra Pradesh	244	11593	10052	4363
2. Karnataka	256	11074	9225	3959
3. Kerala	105	1639	1328	551
4. Pondicherry	7	114	96	27
5. Tamil Nadu	173	7932	6708	5235
	785	32372	27409	14135
GRAND TOTAL	2344	113405	93136	45315

ANNEXURE XIV
(Rs. crores)

Purpose	No. of Schemes		Total Financial Assistance		ARC's commitments		Disbursement by ARC	
	31st Dec.		31st Dec.		31st Dec.		31st Dec.	
	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975
1. Minor Irrigation	1025	1284	630.48	805.12	565.02	722.18	772.58	356.21
2. Land Development & Soil Conservation .	90	91	86.45	79.51	67.97	62.20	28.49	30.67
3. Farm Mechanisation	166	319	44.21	120.61	34.67	93.22	8.21	27.45
4. Plantation/Horticulture	249	274	51.15	57.88	40.20	44.53	11.75	13.77
5. Poultry/Sheep Breeding	45	67	2.82	3.90	2.31	3.20	0.56	1.44
6. Fisheries	57	112	10.99	16.27	8.11	12.14	2.96	5.82
7. Dairy Development	100	145	17.96	25.85	14.88	21.52	1.84	3.50
8. Storage Facilities/Market Yards	33	50	23.04	24.68	21.09	22.20	11.62	14.12
9. Agricultural Aviation	1	1	0.16	0.23	0.12	0.17	0.12	0.17
TOTAL	1766	2344	867.26	1134.05	754.37	981.36	330.13	453.15

**Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes
AGRICULTURAL CREDIT**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	1975-76		1976-77
	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay
1	2	3	4
Central Sector Schemes			
1. Investment in ordinary debentures of land development banks	600	600	700
2. Budgetary support to Agricultural Refinance Corporation	7000	5500	6500
3. Share capital assistance to Regional Rural Banks . . . . .	..	313	313
TOTAL	7600	6413	7513

Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme	1974-75	1975-76		1976-77
	Expenditure	Outlay	Anti. Expt.	Outlay
I	2	3	4	5
Central Sector Schemes				
1. Development of selected regulated markets	31.75	62.00	62.00	80.00
2. Market Survey & Investigation	9.38	16.00	17.97	55.00
3. Strengthening of Agmark Facilities	7.10	13.00	15.00	
4. Central Agmark Research and Training Institute	7.96	9.00	9.10	5.00
5. Banana & Fruit Development Corporation	..	..	..
TOTAL	56.19	100.00	104.07	140.00

Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes
FOOD PROCESSING

Schemes	(Rupees in lakhs)		
	1975-76		1976-77
	Outlay	Likely Expenditure	Outlay
1	2	3	4
1. Fruits & Vegetable Processing	27.60	25.40	75.00
2. Organisation for Development of Processing Industry	0.50	..	1.00
3. Modernisation of Rice Milling	15.00	15.20	26.00
4. Improvement of Wheat processing	1.00	1.00	1.00
5. Improvement of Catering Technology	40.00	40.00	80.00
6. Food Technology and Training Centre	18.00	1.00	6.00
7. Other Food Processing Projects	2.70	2.70	6.00
8. Modern Bakeries	175.00@	150.00	175.00*
9. Development of National Sugar Institute, Kanpur	20.18	61.39	33.32
TOTAL	299.98	296.69	403.32

@Inclusive of Rs. 50 lakhs of extra Budgetary Support.

*Inclusive of Rs. 62 lakhs of extra Budgetary Support.

**Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes
STORAGE & WAREHOUSING**

(Rupees in lakhs)

Schemes	1975-76		1976-77
	Outlay	Likely Expenditure	Outlay
1	2	3	4
1. Food Corporation of India	250.00	1147.00	1650.00
2. Central Ware housing Corporation	85.00	137.38	350.00
3. Contribution made by CWC to the share Capital of SWCS	57.00	111.50	100.00
4. Indian Grain Storage Institute, Hapur	8.44	11.41	15.00
5. Farm Level Storage	40.22	40.22	100.00
TOTAL	440.66	1447.51	2215.00

Public Sector outlays relating to Agriculture and Allied Sectors & Cooperation

ANNEXURE XIX

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Head of Development	Annual Plan 1976-77				
		States	Union Territories	Total	Central & Centrally Sponsored Sch.	Total Public Sector Outlays
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. Agriculture & Allied Sectors						
1.	Agriculture*	132.64	4.34	136.98	161.20	298.18
2.	Minor Irrigation	147.47	1.57	149.04	5.00	154.04
3.	Soil Conservation	31.86	1.14	33.00	7.61	40.61
4.	Area Development	15.11	..	15.11	19.00	34.11
5.	Food	0.81	..	0.81	26.23	27.04
6.	Animal Husbandry & Dairying	39.28	2.15	41.43	41.67@	83.10
7.	Fisheries	13.95	1.45	15.40	11.00	26.40
8.	Forestry	30.42	2.23	32.65	5.00	37.65
9.	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	25.51	..	25.51	68.13	93.64
10.	Community Development	21.34	0.82	22.16	(Included under Agri.)	22.16
11.	Total Agriculture & Allied Sectors	458.39	13.70	472.09	344.84	816.93
II. Cooperation		56.29	1.25	57.54	21.76	79.30
Total Agri. & Allied Sectors & Cooperation		514.68	14.95	529.63	366.60	896.23

* Agriculture Includes (i) Agricultural Research & Education
(ii) Crop Husbandry
(iii) Land Reforms
(iv) Programme of Rural Development
(v) Integrated Rural Development Programme.

@ Includes Rs. 25.00 crores extra budgetary support for Indian Dairy Corporation.

FORESTRY : Target of Area Coverage by quick growing

(000 Hec.)

States	1974-75	1975-76		1976-77
	Actuals	Target	Likely Achievement	Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Andhra Pradesh	26.24	29.93	29.93	33.43
2. Assam	13.19	15.03	13.68	15.935
3. Bihar	26.91	29.08	29.08	31.66
4. Gujarat	25.44	29.68	27.37	31.81
5. Haryana	5.09	5.14	5.14	5.21
6. Himachal Pradesh	24.15	26.54	27.81	31.01
7. Kashmir . . . . .	..	..	..	..
8. Karnataka	75.87	83.87	78.37	81.00
9. Kerala	29.95	26.70	26.48	28.06
10. Madhya Pradesh	49.50	51.10	51.10	52.30
11. Maharashtra	31.80	32.30	32.20	33.50
12. Manipur . . . . .	..	..	..	..
13. Meghalaya	Included under Economic Plantation			
14. Nagaland	0.60	1.00	1.00	1.60
15. Orissa	36.81	38.41	38.41	40.69
16. Punjab . . . . .	..	..	..	..
17. Rajasthan . . . . .	..	..	..	..
18. Tamil Nadu	25.80	28.73	27.80	30.30
19. Tripura	16.36	16.83	16.83	17.73
20. Uttar Pradesh	124.00	134.00	134.00	147.00
21. West Bengal	18.61	20.21	20.21	21.61
22. Sikkim . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Total States	530.32	568.55	559.41	602.84
Union Territories :				
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands . . . . .	..	..	..	..
2. Arunachal Pradesh	11.438	12.752	12.752	14.312
3. Chandigarh . . . . .	..	..	..	..
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	..	..	..	..
5. Goa, Daman & Diu	0.941	1.923	1.923	9.923
6. Lakshadweep . . . . .	..	..	..	..
7. Mizoram	0.070	0.130	0.130	0.180
8. Pondicherry . . . . .	..	..	..	..
9. Delhi . . . . .	..	..	..	..
TOTAL Union Territories	12.449	14.805	14.805	24.415
TOTAL States & Union Territories	542.769	583.355	574.215	627.255

FORESTRY : Targets of Area Coverage by Economic Plantations

States	(000 Hectares)			
	1974-75	1975-76		1976-77
	Actuals	Target	Likely Achievement	Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Andhra Pradesh	47.11	50.45	50.45	53.95
2. Assam	14.28	20.27	20.27	26.41
3. Bihar	38.40	39.13	39.13	41.32
4. Gujarat	38.87	17.88	42.95	52.71
5. Haryana	22.01	23.84	23.84	25.70
6. Himachal Pradesh	38.80	39.16	40.60	46.30
7. Jammu & Kashmir	6.53	6.80	6.76	7.98
8. Karnataka	99.30	107.00	106.00	123.70
9. Kerala	64.42	64.92	64.64	68.87
10. Madhya Pradesh	51.10	63.90	62.00	66.00
11. Maharashtra	64.30	67.50	67.90	71.00
12. Manipur	3.10	4.00	4.00	4.90
13. Meghalaya	1.96	2.96	2.93	3.90
14. Nagaland	2.24	2.49	2.49	2.84
15. Orissa	50.23	52.39	50.39	55.05
16. Punjab	33.30	36.80	36.80	39.70
17. Rajasthan	0.71	..	1.86	1.81
18. Sikkim . . . . .	..	..	..	..
19. Tamil Nadu	97.90	101.46	98.50	101.00
20. Tripura	16.46	17.92	17.92	20.00
21. Uttar Pradesh	135.00	141.00	141.00	148.00
22. West Bengal	27.90	28.50	28.50	29.10
Total States	853.92	918.37	908.93	990.24
Union Territories :				
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.60	1.20	1.20	1.80
2. Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	..	..	..
3. Chandigarh . . . . .	..	..	..	..
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	..	..	..	0.23
5. Goa, Daman & Diu	included under Quick Growing Plantations.			
6. Lakshadweep . . . . .	..	..	..	..
7. Mizoram	0.17	0.26	0.26	0.46
8. Delhi . . . . .	..	..	..	..
9. Pondicherry . . . . .	..	..	..	..
TOTAL Union Territories	0.77	1.46	1.46	2.49
TOTAL States & Union Territories	854.69	919.83	912.39	992.73

FORESTRY : Targets of Area Coverage by Social Forestry

(000 Hect.)

Si. No.	States	1974-75	1975-76		1976-77
		Actuals	Target	Likely Achievements	Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.93	10.41	10.51	11.79
2.	Assam	..	..	..	..
3.	Bihar	1.95	2.21	2.21	3.25
4.	Gujarat	1.00	1.08	..	..
5.	Haryana	4.39	4.61	4.61	4.95
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1.36	1.88	1.57	1.77
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.85	3.55	3.78	4.00
8.	Karnataka	114.20	130.00	125.90	137.60
9.	Kerala	3.31	3.91	3.99	4.80
10.	Madhya Pradesh	..	..	..	2.00
11.	Maharashtra	3.93	4.50	4.50	5.50
12.	Manipur	..	..	..	..
13.	Meghalaya	0.16	0.26	0.26	0.28
14.	Nagaland	1.69	2.65	2.65	3.49
15.	Orissa	3.66	3.81	3.81	4.01
16.	Punjab	18.70	21.70	21.70	24.70
17.	Rajasthan	0.24	0.40	0.40	0.40
18.	Sikkim	..	..	..	..
19.	Tamil Nadu	63.10	72.55	73.50	82.70
20.	Tripura	..	..	..	..
21.	Uttar Pradesh	9.30	9.70	9.70	10.20
22.	West Bengal	0.10	0.49	0.49	0.99
Total States		239.87	273.71	206.58	300.43
Union Territories					
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	..	..	..	..
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..
3.	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	..	..	Neg.
5.	Goa, Daman & Diu	0.097	..	..	..
6.	Lakshadweep	..	..	..	..
7.	Mizoram	0.07	0.16	0.16	0.26
8.	Pondicherry	..	..	..	..
9.	Delhi	0.167	0.16	0.16	0.26
TOTAL Union Territories		0.167	0.16	0.16	0.26
TOTAL States & Union Territories		240.037	273.87	269.74	300.69

FORESTRY : Targets of Area Coverage by Communications

(000 Kms.)

Sl. No.	States	1974-75	1975-76		1976-77
		Actuals	Target	Likely Achievements	Targets
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	..	..	..	..
2.	Assam	0.009	0.216	0.216	0.253
3.	Bihar	..	..	..	..
4.	Gujarat	0.28	0.51	..	..
5.	Haryana	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.22
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2.46	1.85	2.66	2.70
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.68	1.75	1.71	1.75
8.	Karnataka	0.255	0.230	0.230	0.245
9.	Kerala	2.344	2.464	2.456	2.476
10.	Madhya Pradesh	10.07	10.17	10.07	10.25
11.	Maharashtra	..	..	..	..
12.	Manipur	0.58	0.59	0.59	0.61
13.	Meghalaya	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.06
14.	Nagaland	0.36	0.38	0.38	0.39
15.	Orissa	4.11	4.15	4.15	4.27
16.	Punjab	..	..	..	..
17.	Rajasthan	..	..	..	..
18.	Sikkim	..	..	..	..
19.	Tamil Nadu	0.255	0.36	0.261	0.266
20.	Tripura	0.811	0.827	0.827	0.850
21.	Uttar Pradesh	8.730	8.77	8.77	9.22
22.	West Bengal	0.403	0.406	0.406	0.411
Total States		32.577	32.943	32.996	33.971
Union Territories :					
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.003
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..
3.	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	..	..	..
5.	Goa, Daman & Diu	0.025	..	..	0.040
6.	Lakshadweep	..	..	..	..
7.	Mizoram	0.005	0.010	0.010	0.016
8.	Pondicherry	..	..	..	..
9.	Delhi	..	..	..	..
TOTAL Union Territories		0.031	0.012	0.012	0.069
TOTAL States & Union Territories		32.598	32.965	33.008	34.040

Statewise Outlays on Forests

(Rs. In lakhs.)

Sl. No.	State	Outlay 1976-77	
		Category A.	Category B
(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	95	..
2.	Assam	131	..
3.	Bihar	125	..
4.	Gujarat	250	..
5.	Haryana	45	..
6.	Himachal Pradesh	382.60	265
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	59	..
8.	Karnataka	110	..
9.	Kerala	176	..
10.	Madhya Pradesh	180	..
11.	Maharashtra	290	..
12.	Manipur	25	..
13.	Meghalaya	38	..
14.	Nagaland	36	..
15.	Orissa	65.50	..
16.	Punjab	105	..
17.	Rajasthan	116	..
18.	Sikkim	..	..
19.	Tamil Nadu	213	..
20.	Tripura	59	..
21.	Uttar Pradesh	292	..
22.	West Bengal	100	..
Total States		2891.10	265
Union Territories :			
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	82.03	..
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	80.00	..
3.	Chandigarh	2.40	..
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4.00	..
5.	Delhi		
6.	Goa Daman & Diu	80.00	..
7.	Lakshadweep	..	..
8.	Mizoram	26.00	..
9.	Pondicherry	..	..
TOTAL Union Territories		274.43	..
TOTAL States & Union Territories		3165.53	265.00

FORESTRY : Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme	1974-75	1975-76		1976-77
		Expenditure	Outlay	Anti. Expend.	Outlay Cat. A Cat. B
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
A. Centrally Sponsored					
1.	Mixed Plantation in Waste lands Panchayat Lands & Forest Areas . . . . .	..	40.00	80.00	90.00
2.	Development of Social Forestry including reforestation of degraded forests . . . . .	..	40.00	40.00	60.00
TOTAL 'A'		..	80.00	120.00	150.00
B. Central Sector Schemes					
1.	Forest Research & Education	19.92	70.00	60.00	80.00
2.	National Forest Resources Survey	31.22	40.00	42.45	45.00
3.	Strengthening of Forest organisation at the Centre . . . . .	..	2.00	1.00	1.00
4.	Development of Selected National Park and Sanctuaries . . . . .	..	31.00	31.00	35.00
5.	Project Tiger	38.00	60.00	63.70	90.00
6.	Delhi Zoological Park	1.98	4.00	3.50	10.00
7.	Assessment of Growth Rate of Regenerated Forests . . . . .	..	4.00	..	..
8.	Central participation in state Forestry Corporation . . . . .	..	130.00	130.00	80.00
9.	Strengthening of arrangements for Forestry Statistics . . . . .	..	2.00	..	1.00
10.	Logging Training Centre Project	6.39	7.00	8.06	8.00
TOTAL 'B'		97.51	350.00	339.71	350.00
GRAND TOTAL		97.51	430.00	459.71	500.00

CHAPTER 5.

Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries

I

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING

Review of progress in 1975-76

THE targets and the likely achievements in respect of selected physical programmes are given in the Table below :

Sl. No.	Programme	(levels-in numbers)	
		1975-76	
		Target	Likely achievement
1.	Intensive Cattle Development Projects.	79	85
2.	Key Village Blocks.	655	646
3.	Cattle Breeding Farms	150	145
4.	Liquid Milk Plants.	117	101
5.	Milk-Products Factories	26	25
6.	Intensive Egg and Poultry Production-cum-Marketing Projects	101	100
7.	Sheep and Wool Extension Projects	889	856
8.	Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries	10458	10488

The State-wise targets and the anticipated achievements of selected physical programmes are given in Annexure III to IX. The anticipated expenditure is expected to be Rs. 62.47 crores as against the approved outlay of Rs. 67.77 crores.

2. Crossbreeding of Cattle with exotic dairy breeds was intensified in the existing project areas and extended to cover additional areas. To support this programme, about 570 male and female cattle belonging to Jersey and Holstein Friesian breeds were imported to strengthen the existing herds and to provide breeding bulls for the artificial insemination centres. Forty Jersey bulls were distributed mainly to the Eastern and North-Eastern States. About 3,500 doses of frozen semen were also obtained from abroad for use through the existing frozen semen stations. In addition to continuing cattle development work under 5 bilateral collaboration projects, one more project for cattle development was taken up at Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh). One central fodder seed production farm was started at Hessarghatta (Karnataka) during the year.

3. Livestock Production Programmes for benefiting the small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers were started in a number of States during the year. One hundred and eighty projects for implementation in 71 districts in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Punjab and Tripura have been sanctioned. Fifteen additional intensive cattle development projects and 35 new key village blocks were also taken up in the different States.

4. Ten Intensive Poultry Production-cum-Marketing Projects were started in the different States. A large Regional Poultry Farm and a Regional Duck Breeding Farm were started in Meghalaya and Tripura, respectively, for the production and supply of improved poultry required in the North-Eastern States.

5. Satisfactory progress has been made at the Central Sheep Farm, Hissar, wherefrom a large number of purebred Corriedale rams were distributed to different States for crossbreeding of local sheep. About 800 crossbred rams were supplied from the farm in Karnataka for sheep development work especially in the DPAP areas. A start was made in the establishment of two more large sheep breeding farms at Chatra (Bihar) and Shivpuri (Madhya Pradesh). About 650 Russian Merino Sheep were imported during the year for strengthening the foundation stock at the sheep breeding farms.

6. Steps were taken to augment the vaccination programme at the inter-state and international borders for the control of rinderpest. The incidence of the disease remained confined to certain pockets in the country. A scheme for subsidising the cost of vaccine for protection of livestock against foot and mouth disease in 50 selected districts was initiated as a promotional measure. A number of new veterinary hospitals and dispensaries were set up in the States, increasing the total from 10,143 hospitals and dispensaries to 10,488.

7. The total number of dairy plants in operation increased from 147 units to 168, comprising 86 liquid milk plants, 18 milk-products factories and 64 pilot milk schemes/rural dairy centres. In addition to these, 41 dairy projects were in different stages of implementation. The average dairy through-put of milk of all the plants during the year was about 38.44 lakh litres as against 27.20 lakhs litres in the preceding year. Most of the dairy plants showed an increase in their procurement of milk over the preceding years. Due to increased availability of milk to the plants, there were surpluses of milk-products, especially skimmed milk powder with the various milk-products factories. In order to support the indigenous dairy industry, the Government authorised the Indian Dairy Corporation to purchase the surplus skimmed milk powder to the extent of 5,500 tonnes for the commercial pool for supply to "actual users", namely, public/cooperative sector milk scheme, defence services, large and small manufacturers of baby food and malted milk foods. As a result of this action, it was possible to eliminate the need for commercial imports of skimmed milk powder during the current year.

8. Three Integrated Cattle-cum-Dairy Development Projects with World Bank assistance were started in the States of Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. Regional Dairy Development Corporations have been set up in these States.

9. Under the "Operation Flood" project the total generation of funds was expected to go up to Rs. 51 crores by the end of March, 1976, as against Rs. 37.08 crores by the end of March, 1975. The total daily throughput of the expanded dairies in the four metropolitan cities rose to 14 lakhs litres in January, 1976 as against 9.02 lakhs litres at the start of the project. The new dairy in Madras was completed and trial runs made. In the milk sheds of this project, 11 milk producers' cooperative unions with 2,264 village milk producers' societies on Anand pattern have been registered. Three feed manufacturing plants have been completed and eight more were under construction. Fourteen bull mother farms with herds of exotic dairy breeds were established. So far 30 broad gauge rail milk tankers have been manufactured locally and 10 meter gauge rail milk tankers were under construction. For the storage of skimmed powder and butter oil, godown in Delhi, Madras and Calcutta were under construction.

Plan work for 1976-77

10. Emphasis will be laid on the completion, strengthening and consolidation of the on-going programmes with a view to increasing their efficiency. New programmes of intensive live-stock production

will be mainly for filling up the gaps relating to availability of breeding material and other infrastructural facilities. Emphasis will also be laid on improvement of cattle for increased milk production through cross-breeding programmes. To safeguard the health, particularly, of the highly susceptible crossbred livestock including poultry, it is proposed to strengthen the existing biological products stations for meeting the increasing demand of various prophylactic vaccines. Control of foot and mouth disease on a national scale, besides intensifying the activities for the eradication of rinderpest disease in cattle will receive special attention.

11. A sum of Rs. 83.10 crores has been provided during 1976-77 for the development of animal husbandry and dairying. State-wise outlays and outlays for the Central and Centrally sponsored schemes are given in Annexure X and XI. The following Table shows the sector-wise break-up :

		(Rs. crores)
Sl. No.	Sector	Plan Outlay 1976-77
1.	States	39.38
2.	Union Territories	2.15
3.	Central Sector	35.47
4.	Centrally Sponsored Sector	6.20
TOTAL		83.10

12. The target under some of the important schemes are given below :

Sl. No.	Items	Targets
		(No.)
1.	Intensive Cattle Development Projects	9
2.	Key Village Blocks	20
3.	Cattle Breeding Farms	1
4.	Liquid Milk Plants	14
5.	Milk-products Factories	6
6.	Intensive Egg & Poultry Production-Cum-marketing Centres	5
7.	Sheep & Wool Extension Centres	67
8.	Veterinary Hospitals & Dispensaries	324

Cattle Development

13. The intensive cattle development projects and key village blocks will continue to be the major programmes for cattle development. Rearing of cross-bred heifers through small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers will be taken up in 35 districts.

14. The Herd Registration Programme, taken up during the Fourth Plan, will be reorganised as a Central Sector Project. In addition to extending the

existing units at Rohtak and Ahmedabad, two additional units at Ajmer (Rajasthan) covering Gir, Haryana, Tharparkar breeds of cattle and Murrah breed of buffaloes and another at Ongole (Andhra Pradesh) covering Ongole and Sindhi breeds of cattle will be set up.

15. The five frozen semen stations already established will go into full scale production. In addition, two or three more such stations would be started.

Dairy Development

16. It is proposed to establish 14 milk chilling plants and 6 milk-products factories. The Delhi Milk Scheme would be provided with additional facilities and equipments to considerably expand the distribution system and product utilisation. Under Operation Flood project, the Second Dairy in Delhi is expected to process and distribute milk up to installed capacity through a network of about 200 bulk vending units. The new dairy in Kurla (Bombay) will initially handle about 1 lakh litres of milk a day. The second dairy at Calcutta will be commissioned during the year. Feeder/balancing dairies in Bihar, Rajasthan, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh will be completed. Action will be concentrated on organisation of farmers' organisation on co-operative basis and on milk production enhancement in States/areas where these have not been taken yet.

17. The integrated Cattle-cum-Dairy Development projects with assistance from the World Bank in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka are expected to considerably step up their activities. These will include supply of bulls, artificial insemination facilities, effective health coverage, setting up of feed plants, dairy plants and chilling centres and organisation of co-operatives of milk producers.

Poultry Development

18. Poultry production programmes through small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers will be taken up in 28 districts. Scientific poultry breeding programmes, initiated at the three Central Poultry Breeding Farms located at Bombay, Hessarghatta & Bhubaneswar will be further expanded by providing more physical facilities and personnel. The Central Poultry Breeding Farm at Delhi for the northern region and the Central Duck Breeding Farm at Hessarghatta, Bangalore, would be fully established. Additional random sample laying test units will be started at Bombay, Delhi and Bhubaneswar.

Sheep and Wool Development

19. Two more farms, one for fine wool sheep in Himachal Pradesh and another for mutton sheep in Tamilnadu will be started. The Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hissar, will in addition to supplying superior quality Corriedale rams, also take up a programme of crossbreeding in sheep. About 600 Russian Marine, 600 Corriedale and 200 sheep of Fown breeds would be imported. For taking up a programme of development of milch goats, about 200 goats would be imported and supplied to Jammu & Kashmir. Sixty-seven sheep and wool extension centres will be set up in the various States to intensify the activities of sheep and wool development. Sheep production programme through small and marginal farmers & agricultural labourers will be taken up in 14 districts.

Piggery Development

20. The regional pig breeding stations will continue to supply purebred stock of exotic pigs and crossbreeds to the farmers for grading and further multiplication. Pig production through small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers will be taken up in 31 districts.

Fodder Development

21. One more Central Fodder Seed Production Farm will be established at BARPETA (Assam) to multiply nucleus seed of fodder crops and distribute them to different seed production agencies as well as the National Seeds Corporation for further multiplication. The farms along with the existing seven regional stations will also undertake pre-release multiplication of varieties evolved by the Research Institutes and Agricultural Universities in order to reduce the time-lag between the release of a variety and its large scale use. Minikit demonstration programme of fodder crops on the same lines as the rice minikit programme will be extended to 10 States during the next year.

Animal Health

22. A new strategy for the control of rinderpest, namely, "Surveillance and Containment Vaccination" will be introduced. Fifteen additional check-posts will be established for the vaccination of cattle at important inter-State migratory routes. Sixteen Biological Products Stations in the States will be expanded and strengthened by way of additional buildings, equipment and technical staff for the production and supply of a wider range of effective vaccines and diagnostic agents in greater quantities. The control of foot and mouth disease will be taken up in 50 selected districts and the cost of the vaccine will be subsidised as a promotional measure. Ninety two veterinary hospitals and 232 veterinary dispensaries would be set up.

Modernisation of Slaughter Houses

23. The Slaughter Houses Corporations already set up in Goa, West Bengal and Karnataka are expected to take up construction of modern slaughter houses. Two more Corporations, namely, Modern Slaughter Houses Development Corporations, Hyderabad, and Tamil Nadu Meat Industries Corporation Ltd., Madras, will be formed. It has also been proposed to take up a new scheme for improvement of 15 selected municipal abattoirs with a view to ensuring hygienic production of meat both for local consumption and for export. Facilities would also be created at these abattoirs for maximum utilisation of both edible and inedible meat by-products.

Animal Husbandry Statistics

24. The Statistical units of the State Animal Husbandry Departments will be strengthened for carrying out sample surveys for preparation of annual estimates of production of major livestock products like milk, eggs, wool and meat and for collection and analysis of other livestock development statistics required for planning and appraisal of the development programmes.

II FISHERIES

Review of Progress 1975-76

Marine Fisheries

25. Mechanisation of fishing boats with emphasis on fishermen's co-operatives continued to be the most important scheme for augmenting marine fishery supplies for internal consumption and export. It was anticipated that number of mechanised boats would go up from 11,498 in 1974-75 to 12,333 in 1975-76. During the year two 22-metre vessels were imported by the Kerala Fisheries Corporation from Mexico and four 22-metre vessels were under construction at the Trawler Building Yard in Goa. Seven 29-metre vessels and one 17.5 metres vessels were under construction in Bombay and Cochin. A contract for the purchase of 30 (23-metre size) Mexican trawlers was finalised. For promotion of deep-sea fishing through imports and indigenous manufacture of large-sized trawlers, particularly through smaller firms and medium entrepreneurs, funds have been made available to be operated by the Shipping Development Fund Committee to provide for initial instalment payment.

26. Construction work for large fishing harbours capable of handling deep-sea fishing vessels continued at Roychowk, Visakhapatnam, Madras and Cochin.

Construction work made considerable progress at medium fishing harbours at Honnavar, Malipatnam, Kodyakkarai and Dhamra.

27. Surveys of fishery resources continued from 12 bases of the exploratory Fisheries Project using medium sized fishing vessels. In addition, the Integrated Fisheries Project, Cochin, continued its survey both of deep-sea and pelagic resources in the South-West coast. The first phase of the UNDP assisted pelagic fisheries project on the South-west coast was completed. This survey, apart from estimating the magnitude of resources of Mackerel and Oil Sardine, has brought to light the potential resources of White Bait, Horse Mackerel, Cat Fish, Ribbon Fish etc. The project on pre-investment survey of fishing harbours conducted reconnaissance surveys in West Bengal, Kerala and Orissa and economic and engineering investigations at Kakinada, Ramayyapatnam, Collachel and Malpe.

Inland Fisheries

28. The emphasis continued to be on the production of fish seed by increasing the area under fish nurseries and for fish-culture and on obtaining higher catches from cultivated waters. Fish seed production was expected to reach a level of about 2500 million spawn and 622 million fry and fingerlings. A number of reservoirs were identified for integrated development for stocking, rearing, management and harvesting of fish resources. In addition to the five Fish Farmers' Development Agencies at Burdwan, Raipur, Champaran, Mysore and Kamrup, 10 more Fish Farmers' Development Agencies were sanctioned at Jaunpur, Malda, West Dinajpur, Surat, Bhilwara, Thanjavur, Palghat, Ganjam, Karimnagar and South Tripura.

29. Diversified products particularly of the unconventional varieties were being evolved at the Integrated Fisheries Project and the Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Cochin. The Government of Karnataka started a scheme of cold storage and transport of fish within the State. The Central Fisheries Corporation imported substantial quantities of fish from Bangladesh for marketing in Calcutta.

Outlays and Programmes for 1976-77

30. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 19.24 crores in 1974-75 and Rs. 21.13 crores in 1975-76, Rs. 26.40 crores has been approved for the development of fisheries for 1976-77. The State-wise outlay and outlays for Central and Centrally Sponsored schemes are

given in Annexure XVI and XVII. The sector-wise break-up is as under :

Sector	(Rs. lakhs)
	Outlay for 1976-77
States	1395.00
Union Territories	144.69
Central Sector	909.00
Centrally Sponsored Sector	191.00
Total	2639.69

Targets

31. The targets and achievements during 1975-76 and targets for 1976-77 in respect of various inputs for augmenting fisheries production are given in the Table below :

Item	Unit	1975-76 Anticipated Achievements	1976-77 Targets
1. Mechanised boats	Nos.	12333	13577
2. Production/Collection of spawn	Million	2461.39	3024.34
3. Fry and finger lings	Million	622.06	775.46
4. Nursery area	Hectares	1053.49	1161.24

Statewise targets of these inputs for the year 1976-77 are given in Annexure XII to XIV.

Marine Fisheries

32. During the year, mechanisation of 1,244 boats have been proposed in the various States utilising financial assistance from the State Governments, Commercial Banks and Agricultural Refinance Corporation. The traditional fishing sector will continue to receive assistance for the purchase of fisheries requisites such as synthetic nets, twines, etc. It is anticipated that 14 deep-sea fishing vessels under construction in the Indian Ship building yards would be put into actual operation. Under the scheme for the import of trawlers from Mexico about 10 trawlers were expected to be received. On an agreement with the Mexican suppliers for the receipt and use of shop floor drawings, the construction of similar vessels in India would be taken up. Selected yards would be strengthened under bilateral assistance for construction of Fishing vessels.

33. The pelagic Fisheries Project would be continued with the assistance of UNDP and the activities would include extension of survey of pelagic fishery resources to the South-East coast, exploitation of the fishery resources and commercial utilisation of fish catches. Special attention will be given for Tuna fishing through the public or the private sector, if necessary attracting collaboration with foreign agencies. A separate trawler development fund will be created in lieu of the present interim arrangement of finding medium entrepreneurs through the Shipping Development Fund Committee.

34. Construction work will continue to the deep-sea fishing harbours in Roychowk, Visakhapatnam, Madras, Cochin and Malpe so that these harbours become operational during 1978-79. Additional medium fishing harbours are likely to be taken for integrated development with assistance from the World Bank.

35. Under the Exploratory Fishing Project, one more base will be established. Construction of larger exploratory fishing vessels for use under this project will be given a start during the year. It is anticipated that additional surveys to estimate the fishery resources on the east coast and north-coast would be commenced in collaboration with foreign agencies.

Inland Fisheries

36. The emphasis will continue to be on the production of spawn and rearing of fry and fingerlings. The targets for the production of spawn would be 3,024 million and for fry and fingerlings 775 million. The area under fish nurseries will increase to 1,161 hectares. The five Fish Farmers' development Agencies already started would become fully operational. Preliminary work will be completed in 10 more Fish Farmers' Development Agencies in respect of training of fish farmers, long lease of water areas, system of financing etc. The facilities at the Central Institute of Fisheries Operatives, Inland Fisheries Training Unit, Barrackpore, and the Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Bombay, would be considerably strengthened so as to increase the number of admissions and to diversify the courses of instruction.

Milk Production

ANNEXURE I

(000 tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	1974-75 Actual Achievement	1975-76		1976-77 Target
			Target	Anticipated Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1870.00	1906.00	1910.00	1959.00
2.	Assam	341.00	367.00	367.00	393.00
3.	Bihar	1732.00	1783.00	1783.00	1820.00
4.	Gujarat	1500.00	1800.00	1800.00	1950.00
5.	Haryana	1400.00	1470.00	1470.00	1545.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	67.00	770.00	70.00	73.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	185.00	198.00	191.00	200.00
8.	Karnataka	940.00	985.00	987.00	1036.00
9.	Kerala	440.00	450.00	480.00	500.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1740.00	1820.00	1800.00	1900.00
11.	Maharashtra	1211.00	1220.00	1211.00	1220.00
12.	Manipur	50.75	52.00	51.50	52.75
13.	Meghalaya	44.00	46.00	46.00	48.00
14.	Nagaland	2.20	2.40	2.40	2.60
15.	Orissa	200.00	204.00	204.00	208.00
16.	Punjab	2250.00	2400.00	2400.00	2550.00
17.	Rajasthan	2500.00	2400.00	2560.00	2600.00
18.	Sikkim	N.A.	N.A.	300.00	330.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	1070.00	1130.00	1130.00	1200.00
20.	Tripura	13.00	14.00	13.50	14.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	4963.00	5070.00	5075.00	5192.00
22.	West Bengal	968.00	1014.00	1014.00	1064.00
	TOTAL STATES	23492.95	24401.40	24855.40	25867.35
	Union Territories				
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	1.80	1.90	1.85	1.90
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	22.50	26.00	25.00	26.00
25.	Chandigarh	15.30	16.00	16.00	16.50
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.74	0.75	0.75	0.76
27.	Delhi	137.00	139.00	139.00	141.00
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	33.40	36.00	36.00	36.40
29.	Pondicherry	13.35	13.70	13.70	10.00
30.	Lakshadweep	..	..	..	..
31.	Mizoram	0.30	0.40	0.40	0.50
	TOTAL : U.Ts.	226.59	233.75	232.70	237.06
	TOTAL All India	23719.54	24635.15	25088.10	26104.41

Egg Production

ANNEXURE II

(Million)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	1974-75 Actual Achievement	1975-76		1976-77 Target
			Target	Anticipated Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	855.00	885.00	885.00	905.00
2.	Assam	270.40	289.50	281.00	291.50
3.	Bihar	540.00	607.00	607.00	608.00
4.	Gujarat	150.00	166.00	166.00	182.00
5.	Haryana	160.00	180.00	180.00	200.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	13.60	14.20	14.20	14.80
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	169.00	180.00	174.00	180.00
8.	Karnataka	1800.00	1850.00	2016.00	2253.00
9.	Kerala	880.00	900.00	960.00	1040.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	276.00	304.00	290.00	320.00
11.	Maharashtra	727.00	725.00	727.00	750.00
12.	Manipur	17.00	20.00	20.00	23.50
13.	Meghalaya	20.80	22.60	22.60	24.40
14.	Nagaland	9.80	10.60	10.60	11.40
15.	Orissa	264.00	280.00	278.00	292.00
16.	Punjab	350.00	390.00	380.00	410.00
17.	Rajasthan	106.00	110.00	106.00	110.00
18.	Sikkim	N.A.	N.A.	3.00	3.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	525.00	550.00	550.00	576.00
20.	Tripura	16.00	18.50	17.00	18.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	218.00	219.10	219.90	225.00
22.	West Bengal	585.00	626.00	626.00	676.00
	TOTAL STATES	7953.00	8347.50	8533.30	9163.10
	Union Territories				
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	3.60	4.00	4.00	4.50
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	16.50	20.00	17.00	20.00
25.	Chandigarh	10.00	11.00	11.00	12.00
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.40	41.60	1.60	1.80
27.	Delhi	42.08	46.00	46.00	50.00
28.	Goa Daman & Diu	10.00	10.50	10.50	11.00
29.	Pondicherry	4.70	5.20	5.00	6.00
30.	Lakshdweep	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.14
31.	Mizoram	2.50	3.00	3.00	4.00
	TOTAL : U.Ts.	90.82	101.43	98.23	109.44
	TOTAL : All India	8043.92	8448.93	8631.53	9292.54

ANNEXURE III

Intensive Cattle Development Projects

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	(Numbers)			
		1974-75 Actual Achievement	1975-76 Target	1975-76 Anticipated Achievement	1976-77 Target
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	3	6	6
2.	Assam	3	4	4	4
3.	Bihar	5	6	6	7
4.	Gujarat	6	8	8	8
5.	Harayana	7	7	7	7
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	1	1
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	4	4	4
8.	Karnataka	2	3	3	3
9.	Kerala	2	2	2	2
10.	Madhya Pradesh	5	7	5	7
11.	Maharashtra	6	6	..	9
12.	Manipur . . . . .	..	..	..	1
13.	Meghalaya	2	2	2	2
14.	Negaland	1	1	4	1
15.	Orissa	4	4	4	4
16.	Punjab	5	5	5	5
17.	Rajasthan	1	3	4	6
18.	Sikkim . . . . .	..	..	..	..
19.	Tamil Nadu	1	3	3	4
20.	Tripura	1	1	1	1
21.	Uttar Pradesh	6	7	8	8
22.	West Bengal	3	2	4	4
	TOTAL STATES	70	79	85	94
	Union Territories				
23.	Andaman & Nicobar . . . . .	..	..	..	..
24.	Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	..	..	..
25.	Chandigarh . . . . .	..	..	..	..
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	..	..	..	..
27.	Delhi . . . . .	..	..	..	..
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .	..	..	..	..
29.	Pondicherry . . . . .	..	..	..	..
30.	Lakshadweep . . . . .	..	..	..	..
31.	Mizoram . . . . .	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL : U. Ts. . . . .	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL : All India	70	79	85	94

Inseminations using Semen of Bulls of exotic Dairy Breeds

(lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	1974-75	1975-76		1976-77
		Actual Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.60	0.51	0.50	0.60
2.	Assam	0.50	0.60	0.60	0.70
3.	Bihar	0.30	0.40	0.40	0.50
4.	Gujarat	0.08	0.04	0.13	0.13
5.	Haryana	0.82	0.50	0.95	1.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.24	0.30	0.30	0.35
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.55	0.90	0.65	0.75
8.	Karnataka	1.32	2.00	1.55	1.75
9.	Kerala	7.00	7.10	9.00	0.50
10.	Madhya Pradesh	0.17	0.14	0.20	0.22
11.	Maharashtra	1.22	1.00	1.50	1.60
12.	Manipur	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.02
13.	Meghalaya	0.03	0.09	0.05	0.06
14.	Nagaland	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.07
15.	Orissa	0.10	0.40	0.30	0.50
16.	Punjab	1.61	2.00	2.10	3.00
17.	Rajasthan	0.56	0.76	0.76	1.00
18.	Sikkim	N.A.	N.A.	0.01	0.02
19.	Tamil Nadu	2.00	2.40	2.20	2.50
20.	Tripura	0.15	0.20	0.27	0.40
21.	Uttar Pradesh	0.22	0.75	0.30	1.50
22.	West Bengal	1.90	2.50	2.50	2.60
	TOTAL States	19.43	22.67	24.34	29.92
	Union Territories				
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	0.0017	0.0020	0.0020	0.0022
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.01	0.05	0.04	0.06
25.	Chandigarh	0.011	0.012	0.012	0.013
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	..	..	..
27.	Delhi	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.07
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	0.005	0.015	0.015	0.025
29.	Pondicherry	0.20	0.16	0.20	0.25
30.	Lakshadweep	..	..	..	..
31.	Mizoram	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL : U. Ts.	0.2477	0.2890	0.3290	0.4202
	TOTAL : All India	19.6777	22.9590	24.6690	30.3402

ANNEXURE V

Intensive Egg & Poultry Production cum-marketing Centres

(Numbers)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	1974-75 Actual Achievement	1975-76		1976-77 Target
			Target	Anticipated Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	9	10	10
2.	Assam	7	8	7	8
3.	Bihar	8	11	11	14
4.	Gujarat	3	7	6	6
5.	Harayana . . . . .	..	..	..	..
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	1	2
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	3	3	3	3
8.	Karnataka	3	5	4	4
9.	Kerala	2	2	2	2
10.	Madhya Pradesh	5	6	5	6
11.	Maharashtra	14	14	14	14
12.	Manipur	1	1	1	1
13.	Meghalaya . . . . .	..	1	1	1
14.	Nagaland	1	1	1	1
15.	Orissa	3	3	3	3
16.	Punjab	3	3	3	3
17.	Rajasthan	9	9	9	8
18.	Sikkim	N.A.	N.A.	1	1
19.	Tamil Nadu . . . . .	..	..	..	..
20.	Tripura	1	1	1	1
21.	Uttar Pradesh	9	8	9	9
22.	West Bengal	5	5	5	5
	TOTAL States	87	98	97	102
	Union Territories				
23.	Andaman & Nicobar . . . . .	..	..	..	..
24.	Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	..	..	..
25.	Chandigarh . . . . .	..	..	..	..
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	..	..	..	..
27.	Delhi	1	1	1	1
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1	1	1	1
29.	Pondicherry	1	1	1	1
30.	Lakshadweep . . . . .	..	..	..	..
31.	Mizoram . . . . .	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL : U. Ts.	3	3	3	3
	TOTAL : All India	90	101	100	105

Veterinary Hospitals

ANNEXURE VI

(Numbers)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	1974-75 Actual Achievement	1975-76		1976-77 Target
			Target	Anticipated Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	165	165	165	165
2.	Assam	16	17	16	17
3.	Bihar	62	62	62	62
4.	Gujarat . . . . .	..	..	..	..
5.	Haryana	175	180	180	194
6.	Himachal Pradesh	122	127	122	132
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	@	@	@	@
8.	Karnataka	33	33	33	33
9.	Kerala	62	62	62	62
10.	Madhya Pradesh	545	585	565	575
11.	Maharashtra	66	67	66	68
12.	Manipur	17	20	19	21
13.	Meghalaya	1	1	1	1
14.	Nagaland . . . . .	..	..	..	..
15.	Orissa	17	17	17	17
16.	Punjab	291	321	321	346
17.	Rajasthan	353	335	359	363
18.	Sikkim	N.A.	N.A.	4	5
19.	Tamil Nadu	37	39	39	41
20.	Tripura	4	4	4	4
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1109	1120	1129	1146
22.	West Bengal	69	78	71	74
	TOTAL : States	3144	3241	3235	3326
	Union Territories				
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	2	3	3	3
24.	Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	..	..	..
25.	Chandigarh	3	3	3	3
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	..	..	..	..
27.	Delhi	35	35	35	35
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1	2	1	1
29.	Pondicherry	2	2	2	2
30.	Lakshadweep . . . . .	..	..	..	..
31.	Mizoram . . . . .	..	1	..	1
	TOTAL : U.Ts.	43	46	44	45
	TOTAL : All India	3187	3287	3279	3371

@Included under Veterinary dispensaries.

ANNEXURE VII

Veterinary Dispensaries

(Numbers)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	1974-75 Actual Achievement	1975-76		1976-77 Target
			Target	Anticipated Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1151	1151	1151	1171
2.	Assam	142	152	149	153
3.	Bihar	697	722	722	747
4.	Gujarat	211	213	211	218
5.	Haryana	133	126	128	124
6.	Himachal Pradesh	229	232	229	235
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	297	163	207	212
8.	Karnataka	302	371	327	352
9.	Kerala	396	408	407	420
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1188	1306	1248	1268
11.	Maharashtra	289	289	305	333
12.	Manipur	56	55	56	55
13.	Meghalaya	36	36	37	38
14.	Nagaland	21	222	21	21
15.	Orissa	374	353	374	382
16.	Punjab	277	287	279	284
17.	Rajasthan	@	@	@	@
18.	Sikkim	N.A.	N.A.	7	9
19.	Tamil Nadu	547	597	572	597
20.	Tripura	28	28	28	28
21.	Uttar Pradesh	160	160	160	160
22.	West Bengal	415	396	475	525
	TOTAL : States	6859	7069	7104	7332
	Union Territories				
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	6	6	6	6
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	47	51	49	51
25.	Chandigarh . . . . .	..	..	..	..
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	1	1	1
27.	Delhi	14	12	16	16
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	13	12	13	14
29.	Pondicherry	8	9	9	10
30.	Lakshadweep	3	3	3	3
31.	Mizoram	5	8	8	9
	TOTAL : U. Ts.	97	102	105	109
	TOTAL : All India	6956	7171	7209	7441

@Included under Veterinary hospitals.

Fluid Milk Plants

ANNEXURE VIII

(Numbers)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	1974-75 Actual Achieve- ment	1975-76		1976-77 Target
			Target	Anticipat- ed Achieve- ment	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10	13	10	10
2.	Assam	1	2	2	3
3.	Bihar	5	6	5	6
4.	Gujarat	6	7	6	6
5.	Haryana	1	3	1	3
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	1	2
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	2	2	2
8.	Karnataka	9	9	9	9
9.	Kerala	6	6	6	7
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4	5	4	4
11.	Maharashtra	14	14	14	14
12.	Manipur	1	1	1	1
13.	Meghalaya	1	1	1	1
14.	Nagaland . . . . .	..	..	..	..
15.	Orissa	1	1	1	1
16.	Punjab	1	1	1	2
17.	Rajasthan	1	2	2	2
18.	Sikkim	N.A.	N.A.	1	1
19.	Tamil Nadu	11	11	11	12
20.	Tripura	1	1	1	..
21.	Uttar Pradesh	11	24	15	20
22.	West Bengal	3	3	3	4
	TOTAL : States	90	114	97	111
	Union Territories				
23.	Andaman & Nicobar . . . . .	..	..	..	..
24.	Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	..	..	..
25.	Chandigarh . . . . .	..	..	..	..
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	..	..	..	..
27.	Delhi	1	1	2	2
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1	1	1	1
29.	Pondicherry	1	1	1	1
30.	Lakshadweep . . . . .	..	..	..	..
31.	Mizoram . . . . .	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL: U.Ts.	3	3	4	4
	TOTAL: All India	93	117	101	115

Milk Product Factories

ANNEXURE IX

(Numbers)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	1974-75 Actual Achieve- ment	1975-76		1976-77 Target
			Target	Anticipated Achieve- ment	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	3	2	3
2.	Assam	1	1	1	1
3.	Bihar	1	1	1	2
4.	Gujarat	6	6	6	6
5.	Haryana	2	2	2	2
6.	Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	1
8.	Karnataka	..	..	..	..
9.	Kerala	..	..	..	..
10.	Madhya Pradesh	..	..	..	..
11.	Maharashtra	1	3	3	3
12.	Manipur	..	..	..	..
13.	Meghalaya	1	1	1	1
14.	Nagaland	..	..	..	..
15.	Orissa	..	..	..	..
16.	Punjab	3	3	4	4
17.	Rajasthan	..	2	1	2
18.	Sikkim	..	..	..	..
19.	Tamil Nadu	..	..	1	1
20.	Tripura	..	..	..	..
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2	2	2	4
22.	West Bengal	..	1	1	1
	TOTAL : States	18	26	25	31
	Union Territories				
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	..	..	..	..
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..
25.	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	..	..	..
27.	Delhi	..	..	..	..
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	..	..	..	..
29.	Pondicherry	..	..	..	..
30.	Lakshadweep	..	..	..	..
31.	Mizoram	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL : U.Ts.	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL : All India	18	26	25	31

Outlays on Animal Husbandry & Dairying : States

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	1974-75	1975-76		1976-77
		Actual Expenditure	Approved outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Target Approved Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	135.00	150.00	246.00	235.00
2.	Assam	132.01	160.00	158.00	193.00
3.	Bihar	152.73	240.00	230.00	266.00
4.	Gujarat	81.93	165.00	144.00	165.00
5.	Haryana	60.54	81.00	81.85	121.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	82.52	100.00	113.67	126.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	85.36	123.00	121.85	172.00
8.	Karnataka	129.00	195.00	196.00	250.00
9.	Kerala	67.86	132.00	137.84	145.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	34.08	150.00	79.37	200.00
11.	Maharashtra	278.00	317.00	377.00	550.00
12.	Manipur	23.24	34.00	54.50	37.00
13.	Meghalaya	47.36	62.00	62.00	64.00
14.	Nagaland	39.22	53.00	50.25	61.00
15.	Orissa	44.37	50.00	50.00	55.00
16.	Punjab	117.00	184.00	172.00	230.00
17.	Rajasthan	83.09	153.00	170.18	221.00
18.	Sikkim	..	22.00	..	40.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	120.00	177.00	181.00	192.00
20.	Tripura	13.02	44.00	52.50	67.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	141.00	214.00	254.00	235.00
22.	West Bengal	80.76	239.00	259.00	303.00
	TOTAL : States	1948.29	3045.00	3172.01	3928.00
	Union Territories				
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	7.96	15.48	13.37	18.50
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	11.55	27.50	25.60	47.20
25.	Chandigarh	7.30	12.00	11.92	8.30
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	8.16	2.70	2.35	3.40
27.	Delhi	11.88	34.50	33.64	31.00
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	30.68	35.00	33.39	38.00
29.	Pondicherry	5.97	12.20	9.52	18.08
30.	Lakshadweep	3.73	3.37	3.37	5.25
31.	Mizoram	20.25	39.00	39.00	45.00
	TOTAL : U.Ts.	102.48	181.75	174.26	214.73
	TOTAL : All India	2050.77	3204.75	3346.27	4142.73

Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes—Animal Husbandry & Dairying

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of scheme	1974-75 Actual Expenditure	1975-76		1976-77 Approved outlay
		Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5
A. Centrally sponsored schemes—(Continuing schemes)				
1. Rinderpest Eradication	4.46	30.00	53.50	50.00
2. Large Sheep Breeding Farms	67.76	110.00	125.00	119.40
3. Progency Testing Units	20.00	20.00	20.00	30.00
New Scheme				
4. Expansion & Strengthening of State Biological Products Stations	..	15.00	32.00	80.00
5. Assistance to small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers for rearing of corse-bred heifers	..	80.00	25.00	165.00
6. Foot & Mouth Disease Control	..	10.00	10.00	20.00
7. Strengthening of Animal Husbandry Statistics in State	..	5.00	7.40	15.00
8. Strengthening of Animal Husbandry Admn. in State	..	10.00	..	..
9. Central Contribution to State Sheep & wool Development Corporation	..	..	..	1.00
10. Exotic Cattle Breeding Farms	..	85.00	..	140.00
TOTAL : Centrally Sponsored Scheme -	92.22	365.00	357.90	620.40
B. Central schemes				
11. (a) I.C.D. Projects in Milk shed areas of DMS	56.33	54.00	67.85	51.00
(b) Delhi Milk Scheme	55.54	75.00	77.08	103.00
12. Central Cattle Breeding Farms	36.40	96.50	113.42	90.00
13. (a) Frozen Semen Bank Hessarghatta	2.07	1.50	18.61	50.00
(b) New Frozen Semen Stations	..	40.00	35.00	
14. (a) Extension of herd registration	2.32	4.00	4.00	15.00
(b) Sire Evaluation Cell	0.64	1.00	0.90	
15. Regional Forage Production and Demonstrations stations	14.22	25.00	29.79	35.00
16. Central Sheep Breeding farm, Hissar	51.42	65.00	58.00	35.00
17. (a) Coordinated breeding programme at the existing Central Poultry Farms	..	20.00	9.04	40.00
(b) New Central Poultry Farms	..	14.45	..	
(c) Random Sample Laying Test Units	..	16.25	3.25	15.00
(d) New Random Sample Units	..	..	..
(e) Inservice Poultry Trg. Instt. Hessarghatta	..	6.78	4.88	6.00
(f) Central Duck Breeding Farm	..	7.60	0.50	5.00
(g) Broiler Production Survey Units	..	..	..	..
18. Animal Quarantine Stations & Certification Service	0.51	5.92	1.46	6.00
19. Modernisation of Slaughter House	..	15.00	15.00	50.00
20. Animal Welfare Board	1.20	2.00	2.00	2.00
21. Assistance to National Dairy Development Board	..	10.00	10.00	50.00
22. Indian Dairy Corpn.	1160.32	2500.00	1975.00	2600.00**
New Schemes				
23. Assistance to 6 Cattle-cum-Dairy Development Corpn.	25.00	150.00	75.00	140.00
24. Corporation for manufacture of Tetrapak cantainers for milk distribution. (Establishment of a subsidiary company for manufacture of Dairy Equipments)	..	..	..	1.00
25. Central Fodder Seed Farms	..	15.00	7.53	10.00
26. Corporation for manufacture of Food & Mouth Disease and other vaccines	..	..	..	1.00
27. National Cooperative Engg. and poultry Marketing Federation	..	..	..	1.00
28. Assistance to small farmers for Poultry, Piggery and Sheep Production	..	60.00	35.00	240.00
29. Strengthening of Animal Husbandry Statistics cell including <i>Ad Hoc</i> studies	..	..	1.30	0.60
30. Setting up of Indian Veterinary Council	..	..	..	..
TOTAL : Central Sector	1405.97	3185.00	2542.01	3546.60
GRAND TOTAL	1498.19	3550.00	2900.51	4167.00

*Generated Funds

**Includes Rs. 2500 lakhs of generated funds.

Production of Spawn—Fisheries

ANNEXURE-XII

(Million Nos)

Sl. No.	State/ Union Territories	1974-75	1975-76		1976-77
		Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28.00	50.00	47.00	50.00
2.	Assam	138.00	275.00	185.00	275.00
3.	Bihar	260.00	280.00	280.00	300.00
4.	Gujarat	109.00	159.00	154.00	199.00
5.	Haryana	4.68	3.65	3.65	6.50
6.	Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	..
8.	Karnataka	70.00	100.00	80.00	158.00
9.	Kerala	5.00	6.00	6.00	7.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	137.00	250.00	250.00	275.00
11.	Maharashtra	55.00	90.00	90.00	94.50
12.	Manipur	7.00	12.00	8.00	10.00
13.	Meghalaya	0.30	0.60	0.60	0.95
14.	Nagaland	0.02	0.09	0.09	0.09
15.	Orissa	275.00	400.00	400.00	440.00
16.	Punjab	4.00	6.00	6.00	7.00
17.	Rajasthan	50.00	80.00	70.00	100.00
18.	Sikkim	..	..	..	..
19.	Tamil Nadu	N.A.	130.00	N.A.	N.A.
20.	Tripura	85.00	100.00	90.00	110.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	105.00	250.00	191.00	191.00
22.	West Bengal	400.00	600.00	600.00	300.00
TOTAL : States		1733.00	2792.34	2461.34	3024.04
Union Territories					
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	..	..	..	..
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.20	0.25	..	..
25.	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..
26.	Delhi	..	..	..	..
27.	Goa	..	..	..	..
28.	Lakshadweep	..	..	..	..
29.	Mizoram	..	..	..	..
30.	Pondicherry	0.09	..	0.05	0.30
TOTAL : U. Ts.		0.29	0.25	0.05	0.30
TOTAL : All India		1733.29	2792.59	2461.39	3024.34

ANNEXURE XIII

Production procurement of fry and fingerlings—Fisheries

(Million Numbers)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	1974-75	1975-76		1976-77
		Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21.00	46.00	46.00	46.00
2.	Assam	38.00	75.00	47.00	75.00
3.	Bihar	65.00	70.00	57.50	80.00
4.	Gujarat	38.00	50.00	41.00	44.00
5.	Haryana	0.46	0.70	0.70	1.30
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	..
8.	Karnataka	17.00	25.00	27.00	40.00
9.	Kerala	2.50	3.00	3.00	3.50
10.	Madhya Pradesh	17.00	40.00	40.00	50.00
11.	Maharashtra	63.00	65.00	65.00	69.45
12.	Manipur	1.67	2.00	2.00	2.50
13.	Meghalaya	0.16	0.36	0.36	0.61
14.	Nagaland	0.85	0.60	0.85	0.90
15.	Orissa	39.00	48.00	48.00	55.00
16.	Punjab	0.80	1.20	1.20	2.00
17.	Rajasthan	14.00	20.00	18.00	25.00
18.	Sikkim	..	..	..	..
19.	Tamil Nadu	26.00	45.00	64.00	69.00
20.	Tripura	14.45	17.85	15.20	18.70
21.	Uttar Pradesh	17.00	27.00	22.00	29.00
22.	West Bengal	80.00	50.00	120.00	160.00
	TOTAL : States	457.89	388.71	620.81	773.96
	Union Territories				
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.10	0.20	N.A.	N.A.
24.	Delhi	9.57	9.61	9.61	0.70
25.	Goa	..	..	..	..
26.	Mizoram	0.22	0.24	0.24	0.40
27.	Pondicherry	0.35	0.50	0.40	0.40
	TOTAL: U.Ts.	1.24	1.55	1.25	1.50
	TOTAL: All India	459.13	590.36	622.06	755.46

Nursery Area—Fisheries

ANNEXURE—XIV

(Hectares)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	1974-75		1975-76		1976-77
		Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30.00	30.00	35.00	35.00	
2.	Assam	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	
3.	Bihar	130.00	140.00	140.00	150.00	
4.	Gujarat	15.00	18.00	15.00	18.00	
5.	Haryana	7.00	8.00	11.00	16.00	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	..
8.	Karnataka	35.00	42.00	37.00	40.00	
9.	Kerala	3.50	5.00	4.00	4.50	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	70.00	80.00	80.00	90.00	
11.	Maharashtra	39.00	45.00	45.00	52.00	
12.	Manipur	7.00	10.00	10.00	14.00	
13.	Meghalaya	4.50	6.50	6.50	8.50	
14.	Nagaland	7.50	7.66	7.68	7.88	
15.	Orissa	100.00	115.00	115.00	125.00	
16.	Punjab	12.00	18.00	18.00	25.00	
17.	Rajasthan	60.00	80.00	80.00	100.00	
18.	Sikkim	..	..	..	..
19.	Tamil Nadu	5.00	..	N.A.	N.A.	
20.	Uttar Pradesh	258.00	250.00	250.00	266.00	
21.	Tripura	7.00	10.25	8.41	11.66	
22.	West Bengal	89.00	119.00	99.00	110.00	
	TOTAL : States	957.50	1062.41	1047.59	1151.54	
	Union Territories					
23.	Andaman	..	..	..	..
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.00	3.00	N.A.	N.A.	
25.	Delhi	2.50	2.50	2.50	5.00	
26.	Goa	..	..	..	..
27.	Mizoram	0.40	0.90	0.90	1.20	
28.	Pondicherry	1.50	2.50	2.50	3.50	
	TOTAL : U. Ts.	6.40	8.90	5.90	9.70	
	TOTAL : All India	963.90	1071.31	1053.49	1161.24	

ANNEXURE-XV

Mechanisation of boats—(Marine Sector)

(In Number)

Sl. No.	States	1974-75 Achievement	1975-76		1976-77 Target
			Target	Anticipated Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	258	240	298	338
2.	Gujarat	2,218	2,440	2,463	2,923
3.	Karnataka	1,258	1,250	1,290	1,340
4.	Kerala	2,064	2,330	2,200	2,400
5.	Maharashtra	2,956	2,995	2,993	3,034
6.	Orissa	148	180	180	215
7.	Tamil Nadu	2,081	2,300	2,300	2,550
8.	West Bengal	22	49	52	132
	TOTAL—States	11,005	11,784	11,776	12,932
	Union Territories				
9.	Andaman		N.A.		
10.	Goa	192	207	207	222
11.	Lakshadweep	130	200	144	177
12.	Pondicherry	171	206	206	246
	TOTAL : U. Ts.	493	613	557	645
	TOTAL : States & U. Ts.	11,498	12,397	12,333	13,577

Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes—Fisheries

(Rs. lakhs)

Name of Scheme	1974-75 Actual Expdr.	1975-76		1976-77 Outlay
		Approved outlay	Anti. Expdr.	
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Centrally Sponsored Schemes</i>				
<i>(Continuing Scheme)</i>				
1. Lending and berthing facilities for minor ports	55.00	10.00	100.00	150.00
<i>New Schemes</i>				
2. Development of Infrastructural facilities . . . . .	..	10.00	..	30.00
3. Strengthening of Organisation of Fisheries Extn. work . . . . .	..	10.00	10.00	10.00
4. Pilot scheme Reservoir Fisheries Development . . . . .	..	..	..	1.00
TOTAL	55.00	120.00	100.00	191.00
<i>Central Sector Schemes</i>				
<i>(Continuing Schemes)</i>				
1. (a) Subsidy for indigenous Vessels	Nil	10.00	..	10.00
(b) Trawler Development Fund . . . . .	..	..	..	40.00
2. Exploratory Fisheries Project, Bombay	44.66	80.00	17.00	19.50
3. Integrated Fisheries Project	113.00	82.00	83.72	79.46
4. UNDP Pelagic Fisheries Project	23.18	22.00	22.89	26.80
5. Provision for landing and berthing facilities at Major ports	293.60	350.00	350.00	460.00
6. Survey of Minor Harbours	11.67	10.00	9.50	7.71
7. Central Fisheries Corpn. Calcutta	10.00	25.00	25.00	20.00
8. Introduction of Refrigerated Rail Vans	1.63	10.00	10.00	40.00
9. Central Instt. of Fisheries Education, Bombay	6.05	14.04	10.83	15.50
10. Central Instt. of Fisheries Operatives	30.61	38.61	8.00	15.50
11. I.F.T.U. Barrackpore	0.56	3.00	..	3.00
12. Strengthening of Extn. and statistical organisations at H. Qrs.	2.56	3.80	3.80	4.45
<i>New Schemes</i>				
13. (a) Project for Surveys on marine fisheries on North West Coast . . . . .	..	1.00	20.00	43.93
(b) East Coast . . . . .	..	..	20.00	
14. Pilot Project (Sundarbans) . . . . .	..	2.00	..	1.00
15. Fish Farmers Development Agency	39.78	65.00	50.00	72.65
16. Establishment of cold storages at production and marketing centres . . . . .	..	40.00	39.58	10.00
17. Centre's Assistance to State Fisheries Corporations . . . . .	..	20.00	20.00	35.00
18. Setting up of Extn. Training Centre	3.99	4.00	5.20	4.50
TOTAL	581.28	780.00	695.52	909.00
GRAND TOTAL	636.29	900.00	795.52	1100.00

Outlays on Fisheries—States

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	(Rs. lakhs)			
		1974-75 Actual Expendi- ture	1975-76 Approved outlay Anticipated Expenditure		1976-77 Approved outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	87.57	55.00	56.00	56.00
2.	Assam	29.53	42.00	37.00	64.00
3.	Bihar	27.21	42.00	37.92	50.00
4.	Gujarat	71.00	100.00	85.50	125.00
5.	Haryana	7.59	8.00	7.75	8.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3.65	5.00	5.00	7.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.85	5.00	3.50	9.00
8.	Karnataka	51.47	50.00	50.00	70.00
9.	Kerala	124.49	220.00	200.00	250.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	31.35	52.00	48.00	56.00
11.	Maharashtra	57.33	70.00	58.09	79.00
12.	Manipur	14.48	23.00	27.72	24.00
13.	Meghalaya	6.94	8.00	8.00	10.00
14.	Nagaland	4.70	9.00	9.00	8.00
15.	Orissa	30.90	30.00	30.28	40.00
16.	Punjab	11.84	9.00	9.00	22.00
17.	Rajasthan	8.61	11.00	12.50	19.00
18.	Sikkim	—	—	—	7.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	173.62	170.00	248.55	263.00
20.	Tripura	12.81	17.00	17.40	19.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	4.29	13.00	12.00	19.00
22.	West Bengal	85.15	150.00	150.00	190.00
TOTAL—States		847.38	1089.00	1143.66	1395.00
Union Territories					
23.	Andaman	2.68	10.50	12.11	19.80
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.26	5.00	5.00	8.30
25.	Chandigarh	0.20	0.20	0.26	0.30
26.	Delhi	0.50	0.50	3.48	8.00
27.	Goa	29.47	45.00	43.82	45.00
28.	Lakshadweep	10.89	12.55	12.55	25.00
29.	Mizoram	1.94	3.00	3.00	5.00
30.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	0.10	—	0.05
31.	Pondicherry	25.17	44.20	29.50	33.24
TOTAL : U. Ts.		74.11	124.05	109.82	144.69
GRAND TOTAL		921.49	1213.05	1223.48	1539.69

Cooperation and Community Development

I

COOPERATION

THE progress in the accomplishment of targets set out in the Annual Plan 1975-76 and the targets envisaged for 1976-77, in respect of major cooperative programmes, are indicated below :—

Item	Unit	1975-76		1976-77
		Target	Ant. Ach	Target
(i) Short Term Loans	(Rs. crores)	979	1013	1162
(ii) Medium Term loans	"	75	64	93
(iii) Long Term advances	"	256	246	306
(iv) Retail sale of fertilisers	"	1220	664	795
(v) Agricultural produce marketed	"	1320	1384	148
(vi) Additional number of processing units installed	(Number)	105	60	140
(vii) Retail sale of consumer goods by urban consumer co-operatives	(Rs. crores)	408	468	560

(State-wise break up is given in Annexure I to VII).

Short and Medium Term Credit

2. In view of the prime need for increasing agricultural production and for liquidation of rural indebtedness under the 20-Point economic Programme, substantial expansion in the disbursement of production and consumption loans by the primary agricultural credit societies would be necessary during 1976-77. A target of short term loans of the order of Rs. 1162 crores and medium-term loans of the order of Rs. 83 crores during 1976-77 is envisaged, against the anticipated disbursement of Rs. 1013 crores and Rs. 64 crores respectively during 1975-76.

3. One of the major bottlenecks in the expansion of cooperative credit had been the existence of a large number of non-viable and dormant societies. The programme of reorganisation of agricultural credit societies into viable units had been underway for the last several years. However, the progress of the programme so far, has been much below expectations. During 1976-77 emphasis would be laid on the creation of viable, well-managed cooperative institutions covering the tribal areas also capable of providing integrated credit and other services.

4. A redeeming feature in the cooperative credit structure during the recent years, has been the mobilisation of deposits and generation of owned funds at the level of central cooperative banks. However, the overdues have continued to be very high in most of the States. The Reserve Bank of India had appointed a study team to examine the position of overdues at various levels, ascertain causes and suggest remedial measures. In pursuance of the recommendations of this team, some of the State Governments launched intensive recovery drive during 1975-76 and it is expected that the recovery position would improve with the prospects of good crops during the year. Efforts in this direction will be continued and intensified during 1976-77. Another major weakness inhibiting the flow of cooperative credit had been the existence of a large number of central cooperative banks which required rehabilitation. The total number of such banks stood at 148 as on 30th June, 1974. Under the scheme for rehabilitation of selected weak central cooperative banks which had been introduced in the central sector from 1972-73, 76 such banks had been covered up to 1974-75. This scheme would be continued and extended to other weak central cooperative banks during 1976-77. An outlay of Rs. 1 crore has been provided in the central sector of the Annual Plan 1976-77 for the purpose. In some of the remaining districts with weak central cooperative banks, a scheme for financing of primary agricultural credit societies by commercial banks has been in operation from 1969-70. Under this scheme, 405 branches of

22 commercial banks had covered 3241 primary agricultural societies, up to June, 1975. Expansion of this scheme with growing collaboration between the public sector banking institutions and cooperative credit societies is proposed to be taken up in 1976-77 to fill the gaps in the conventional cooperative credit system.

Long-term Credit

5. The anticipated disbursement of long-term loans (ordinary and special) by the land development banks during 1975-76 is Rs. 246 crores against the target of Rs. 256 crores. The loaning operations of the land development banks are proposed to be stepped up substantially during 1976-77, for which a target of Rs. 306 crores is envisaged.

6. The main factor inhibiting the growth of loaning operations of the land development banks in most of the States has been the high incidence of overdues. To check this malady, the Central land development banks are required to regulate their advances to their branches and the primary land development banks with reference to their performance in regard to the recovery of loans from their members. A progressive curtailment of advances to the primaries/branches is resorted to, if the overdues to demand ratio exceeds that of the preceding year by more than 25 per cent. This practice will be continued during 1976-77.

Credit Facilities in favour of Small Farmers

7. A major thrust in the cooperative credit policy would be to ensure a substantial increase in the flow of institutional credit to small farmers, marginal farmers, tenants and share croppers. Up to 1975-76, about 100 farmers service societies would have been organised in the areas covered by SFDA programme to provide integrated credit, supplies and services on the lines recommended by National Commission on Agriculture. The scheme will be continued and more farmers service societies will be established during 1976-77. Most of the farmers' service societies will be linked to commercial banks which will supervise them and will meet the salary of their managing directors. An important feature of these societies will be that they will have the requisite technical staff to integrate extension know-how with credit, supplies, marketing and processing.

8. The policy of reservation of percentage of cooperative credit for small and marginal farmers and other weaker sections would be more vigorously implemented in all the States during 1976-77, so that

the percentage of such loans is gradually increased to 40 by the end of Fifth Plan.

Production and Distribution of Agricultural Inputs

9. During 1975-76, the production of chemical fertilisers at the cooperative fertiliser plants established by IFFCO at Kandla and Kalol, was much below the installed capacity as these plants experienced some difficulties in the initial stages of production. It is expected that during 1976-77, these difficulties would be overcome and there will be a substantial increase in production. The IFFCO has begun setting up another cooperative fertiliser project at Phulpur and major negotiations have been completed. The Maharashtra Cooperative Fertilisers and Chemicals have also concluded agreements with Danish and Japanese firms for setting up ammonia plant and ammonia chloride-cum-soda ash plant respectively. Further work on these projects will be pursued during 1976-77. An outlay of Rs. 14.5 crores has been provided in the Central Sector of the Annual Plan 1976-77, by way of assistance for the above projects.

10. The cooperatives continued to be the major institutional agency for distribution of agricultural inputs, particularly chemical fertilisers during 1975-76. The value of the chemical fertilisers distributed by the cooperatives in 1975-76 is anticipated at Rs. 664 crores against Rs. 617 crores during the previous year. The main inhibiting factor in the further expansion of this programme had been the high prices of fertilisers. In view of this, the prices of chemical fertilisers have since been reduced. A target of distribution of chemical fertilisers of the value of Rs. 800 crores is envisaged for 1976-77.

Marketing

11. The cooperatives recorded good progress in the marketing of agricultural produce during 1975-76. The value of agricultural produce marketed by cooperatives is estimated to have increased from Rs. 1215 crores during 1974-75 to Rs. 1384 crores during 1975-76. For 1976-77, a target of Rs. 1481 crores has been envisaged. During 1976-77 the main emphasis will be on the consolidation and strengthening of existing cooperative marketing societies.

Processing

12. The following 140 new cooperative processing units are proposed to be set up during 1976-77 :—

Unit	No.
1. Sugar Factories	12
2. Spinning Mills	2
3. Cotton Mills	22
4. Oil Mills	17
5. Solvent Extraction plants	3
6. Rice Mills	12
7. Dal Mills	8
8. Cold Storages	17
9. Others	47
TOTAL	140

For undertaking a programme of cooperative processing of the above order, the technical and management consultancy cell at the national level will be substantially strengthened during 1976-77.

Storage

13. Up to the end of 1975-76 financial assistance had been provided for creating a cooperative storage capacity of 46 lakh tonnes. The storage capacity created up to 1975-76 is expected to be only 35 lakh tonnes. A target of an additional 3 lakh tonnes of storage capacity is envisaged for 1976-77.

Consumer Cooperatives

14. In the context of 20-Point Economic Programme, the development of consumer cooperatives received during 1975-76 very high priority. The consumer cooperatives were increasingly involved in the task of distribution of levy sugar, foodgrains, vanaspati, controlled cloth and other articles of mass consumption. The major thrust was directed towards (i) streamlining the distribution system of essential commodities, (ii) distribution of controlled cloth through a large number of retail outlets in rural and urban areas particularly for the benefit of vulnerable sections and (iii) supply of essential commodities to students' hostels. Recognising the urgent need to broaden the financial base of consumer cooperatives, the Central Government provided during the year 1975-76, special assistance of Rs. 4.55 crores to the State Governments towards share capital contribution to the consumer cooperatives to enable them to have access to adequate financial credit for expanding their business in controlled cloth and other essential consumer goods. Besides this, the NCDC also introduc-

ed a scheme for assisting the expansion of consumer cooperative activities of the rural areas through marketing and service cooperatives.

Training and Education

15. The co-operative training and education programmes at the National Institute of Cooperative Management, cooperative training colleges and cooperative training centres will be continued and linked to the growing and diversified needs of the various sectors of the cooperative movement.

Reduction of Regional Imbalances in Cooperation

16. A major effort in the programme for the development of the cooperative movement will be the reduction of regional imbalances. Accelerated assistance to States in which the cooperative movement is weak, is, therefore, proposed during 1976-77. Two central sector schemes for providing assistance to cooperative credit institutions and cooperative marketing, processing and storage programmes were introduced from 1974-75. The anticipated expenditure on these schemes during 1975-76 is Rs. 1.75 crores and Rs. 2.25 crores, respectively. The work on the implementation both these schemes as well as schemes for personnel will be intensified during 1976-77 for which increased outlays have been provided.

Plan Outlays

17. In the Annual Plan 1976-77 an outlay of Rs. 99.30 crores has been provided for various programmes relating to development of cooperatives. The break-up of the outlays and expenditure for 1975-76 and 1976-77 are given below :—

	(Rs. crores)	
	1975-76 Ant. Exp.	1976-77 Outlay
States	44.37	56.29
Union Territories	1.05	1.25
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	10.75	8.55
Central Sector Schemes	26.51	33.21
TOTAL	82.68	99.30

The scheme-wise details of the outlay under centrally sponsored/central sector schemes is given at Annexure VIII and the State-wise break-up of the outlay in the State Plan sector is at Annexure IX.

II

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ

18. Community Development and Panchayati Raj continue to play their role in the integrated rural development of the country. Efforts will be made by the Central and State Governments to revive the spirit of Community Development and People participation in the developmental programmes at local level. For these programme, a provision of Rs. 15.52 crores was made in the Annual Plan 1975-76 of States and Union Territories against which the anticipated expenditure is of the order of Rs. 14.84 crores. In the Annual Plan 1976-77, an outlay of Rs. 22.16 crores has been provided in the plans of States and Union Territories for Community Development Blocks for taking up of developmental work of purely local nature including Rural Works Programme such as improvement in sanitation, drainage, pavement of streets, and model villages etc. For strengthening of the Panchayati Raj Institutions an outlay of Rs. 3.28 crores has been provided in the States and Union Territories' Plans for augmenting

the resources of these bodies and creating remunerative assets. The details of provision made for Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Rural Works Programmes are indicated in Annexure X (a, b and c). The Panchayati Raj Bodies continue to be involved with the implementation of the Minimum Needs Programme.

19. For Community Development and Panchayati Raj Schemes under Central Sector, against the anticipated expenditure of Rs. 46.68 lakhs during 1975-76, an outlay of Rs. 54 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1976-77 (as in Annexure XI) for strengthening and research activities of National Institute of Community Development, voluntary schemes and social action programmes, sammelans and prize competitions for best gramsevak/panchayats and Whole Village Development Programme. During 1975-76, the bench mark survey in all the 4 pilot projects included under the scheme of Whole Village Development, is expected to be completed and the project is likely to start during 1976-77. The programme of promoting and strengthening of Mahila Mandals and Yuvak Mandals will be expanded during the year.

Short-term loans advanced by Primary Agricultural Credit Societies

(Rs. crores)

State	1974-75	1975-76		1976-77
	Actual	Target	Anticipated	Target
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	42.00	40.00	70.00	80.00
2. Assam	1.18	5.00	1.00	5.00
3. Bihar	12.40	23.00	20.00	27.00
4. Gujarat	114.00	120.00	122.00	130.00
5. Haryana	34.85	34.00	39.50	49.00
6. Himachal Pradesh	2.75	5.00	3.00	4.00
7. Jammu & Kashmir	2.30	3.00	2.00	3.00
8. Karnataka	55.00	56.00	75.00	90.00
9. Kerala	45.50	53.00	53.00	60.00
10. Madhya Pradesh	54.00	88.00	80.00	100.00
11. Maharashtra	138.20	170.00	175.00	185.00
12. Manipur	0.10	0.50	0.14	0.50
13. Meghalaya	0.30	1.50	0.40	1.50
14. Nagaland	0.36	0.20	0.85	1.00
15. Orissa	12.50	20.00	18.00	25.00
16. Punjab	72.00	95.00	80.00	89.00
17. Rajasthan	32.57	45.00	50.00	56.00
18. Sikkim	..	..	..	0.05
19. Tamil Nadu	85.02	100.00	100.00	110.00
20. Tripura	0.23	1.00	1.07	1.60
21. Uttar Pradesh	71.59	86.00	86.00	97.00
22. West Bengal	19.29	33.00	35.60	47.00
TOTAL	796.75	979.20	1012.56	1161.65

ANNEXURE II

Medium Term Loans advanced by Primary Agricultural Credit Societies

(Rs. crores)

State	1974-75	1975-76		1976-77
	Actual	Target	Anticipated	Target
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	1.79	3.00	1.50	4.00
2. Assam	0.05	0.25	0.25	0.50
3. Bihar	3.30	2.00	4.00	5.00
4. Gujarat	8.40	9.00	9.00	10.00
5. Haryana	2.34	3.60	2.50	3.00
6. Himachal Pradesh	2.61	3.50	3.00	3.25
7. Jammu & Kashmir	0.30	0.30	0.20	0.20
8. Karnataka	3.50	2.00	2.00	5.00
9. Kerala	5.50	6.00	6.00	6.50
10. Madhya Pradesh	7.55	10.00	9.00	12.00
11. Maharashtra	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
12. Manipur	0.04	..	0.10	0.20
13. Meghalaya	0.04	0.20	0.05	0.25
14. Nagaland	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.50
15. Orissa	3.62	7.00	5.00	7.00
16. Punjab	2.00	10.00	4.00	5.00
17. Rajasthan	2.98	4.00	3.00	4.00
18. Sikkim	..	..	..	0.03
19. Tamil Nadu	2.66	4.00	5.00	5.00
20. Tripura	0.09	0.05	0.10	0.20
21. Uttar Pradesh	3.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
22. West Bengal	0.45	2.00	1.25	3.00
TOTAL	53.25	74.94	63.98	82.63

Long-term loans advanced by Land Development Banks—Total (Ordinary and Special)

Sl. No.	State	(Rs. crores)			
		1974-75 Actual	1975-76 Target Anticipated		1976-77 Target
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18.67	20.00	24.00	26.00
2.	Assam	0.09	2.00	0.50	2.00
3.	Bihar	15.21	20.00	20.00	30.00
4.	Gujarat	10.00	20.00	15.00	20.00
5.	Haryana	11.30	9.00	20.00	18.60
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.21	0.75	0.35	0.75
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.58	0.60	0.31	0.70
8.	Karnataka	18.65	22.50	25.00	26.00
9.	Kerala	3.46	5.50	4.35	6.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	14.77	28.00	20.00	25.00
11.	Maharashtra	14.85	30.00	24.00	30.00
12.	Manipur	..	0.05	..	0.50
13.	Meghalaya	..	0.10	..	0.25
14.	Nagaland	0.08	0.20	0.15	0.50
15.	Orissa	3.60	10.00	6.00	10.00
16.	Punjab	12.12	20.00	18.00	23.00
17.	Rajasthan	6.32	10.00	8.00	10.00
18.	Sikkim	..	..	..	0.05
19.	Tamil Nadu	15.39	10.00	17.50	18.00
20.	Tripura	0.67	0.20	0.20	0.35
21.	Uttar Pradesh	30.98	40.00	38.00	50.00
22.	West Bengal	1.90	7.00	5.00	8.00
	TOTAL	178.85	255.90	246.36	305.70

ANNEXURE IV

Fertilisers retailed by Cooperatives

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	State	1974-75	1975-76		1976-77
		Actual	Target	Anticipated	Target
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10.17	80.00	20.00	45.00
2.	Assam	3.00	4.00	4.00	5.00
3.	Bihar	32.00	52.00	37.00	42.00
4.	Gujarat	50.00	137.00	50.00	60.00
5.	Haryana	22.50	72.00	26.00	28.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3.00	3.50	3.00	3.50
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.69	6.00	3.78	4.50
8.	Karnataka	22.00	52.00	24.00	32.00
9.	Kerala	16.56	26.00	18.00	20.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	28.96	92.00	47.00	52.00
11.	Maharashtra	51.20	82.00	35.00	50.00
12.	Manipur	0.42	..	0.50	0.60
13.	Meghalaya	0.35	..	0.45	0.75
14.	Nagaland	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
15.	Orissa	21.17	20.50	25.00	29.00
16.	Punjab	50.00	170.00	70.00	90.00
17.	Rajasthan	18.74	34.00	28.86	35.00
18.	Sikkim	..	..	..	0.15
19.	Tamil Nadu	54.08	136.00	60.00	75.00
20.	Tripura	..	..	..	0.10
21.	Uttar Pradesh	55.00	223.00	201.00	207.00
22.	West Bengal	13.29	22.00	10.00	15.00
	TOTAL	455.12	1212.00	663.59	794.60

(N. A. = Not available)

Agricultural Produce Marketed by Cooperatives

Sl. No.	State	(Rs. Crores)			
		1974-75 Actual	1975-76 Target	1975-76 Anticipated	1976-77 Target
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.96	30.00	30.00	32.00
2.	Assam	20.00	25.00	25.00	30.00
3.	Bihar	8.40	22.00	10.00	16.00
4.	Gujarat	132.00	140.00	140.00	150.00
5.	Haryana	26.70	40.00	32.00	40.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2.05	2.50	2.50	3.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	3.17	4.70	6.60	7.00
8.	Karnataka	78.00	75.00	80.00	85.00
9.	Kerala	12.00	25.00	15.00	18.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	45.00	40.00	45.00	50.00
11.	Maharashtra	420.00	410.00	420.00	440.00
12.	Manipur	0.05	0.50	0.10	0.25
13.	Meghalaya	1.50	2.00	1.50	2.50
14.	Nagaland	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.65
15.	Orissa	12.00	5.00	16.00	21.00
16.	Punjab	200.00	245.00	245.00	250.00
17.	Rajasthan	7.51	30.00	10.00	15.00
18.	Sikkim	..	..	..	0.75
19.	Tamil Nadu	38.62	36.00	36.00	40.00
20.	Tripura	1.50	2.00	2.00	3.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	251.56	160.00	255.00	260.00
22.	West Bengal	10.56	25.00	12.00	17.00
	TOTAL	1277.93	1320.20	1384.20	1481.15

Commodity-wise break-up of Cooperative processing units installed as on 31-3-1975

Sl. No.	Unit	No.
1	2	3
1.	Rice Mills	717
2.	Rice Bran Oil Units	5
3.	Dal Mills	36
4.	Sugar Factories	97
5.	Open pan sugar Units	17
6.	Sugar Bye-product Units	12
7.	Cotton Ginning and Pressing	214
8.	Spinning Mills	23
9.	Groundnut Decorticators	57
10.	Oil Mills	146
11.	Solvent Extraction	6
12.	Vanaspati Units	2
13.	Cattle Feeds Units	14
14.	Jute Baling	61
15.	Jute Mills	1
16.	Fruit and Vegetables	31
17.	Cold storage	89
18.	Dairy Units	2
19.	Coffee Processing	5
20.	Tea Processing	13
21.	Copra Oil Mills	27
22.	Cashew processing	1
23.	Cardamum oil	2
24.	Rubber processing	4
25.	Others	4
	TOTAL	1586

Sales by Urban Consumer Cooperatives

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	State	1974-75	1975-76		1976-77
		Actual	Target	Anticipated	Target
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34.00	35.00	50.00	65.00
2.	Assam	8.00	6.00	12.00	15.00
3.	Bihar	12.00	20.00	12.00	15.00
4.	Gujarat	20.00	30.00	35.00	45.00
5.	Haryana	9.47	8.50	9.50	12.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2.00	1.00	2.00	2.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	3.64	1.40	3.89	4.00
8.	Karnataka	38.66	50.00	45.00	50.00
9.	Kerala	22.00	24.00	24.00	30.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	20.00	16.00	21.00	22.00
11.	Maharashtra	74.00	75.00	75.00	85.00
12.	Manipur	0.44	0.55	0.60	0.75
13.	Meghalaya	0.50	0.88	0.80	1.25
14.	Nagaland	1.20	1.50	1.35	1.75
15.	Orissa	0.50	6.00	8.50	12.00
16.	Punjab	8.00	10.00	10.00	15.00
17.	Rajasthan	7.45	8.00	9.00	12.00
18.	Sikkim	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0.30
19.	Tamil Nadu	65.32	65.00	80.00	90.00
20.	Tripura	1.25	1.00	1.50	2.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	13.64	10.00	22.00	25.00
22.	West Bengal	32.31	35.00	45.00	55.00
	TOTAL	374.38	407.83	468.14	560.05

N.A. : Not applicable

Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes—Cooperation

Schemes	1975-76	1976-77
	Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay
1	2	3
I. Centrally Sponsored Schemes :		
1. Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund	2.00	2.25
2. Provision of margin money to Cooperatives for raising bank finance for fertilisers distribution	2.90	3.44
3. Development of Consumer Cooperatives	5.85	2.86
TOTAL	10.75	8.55
II. Central Sector Schemes :		
1. Rehabilitation of Weak Central Cooperative Banks	0.80	1.00
2. Central Committee for Coop. Trg. & Assistance to N.C.U.I.	1.55	1.50
3. Assistance to NCCF	0.15	0.20
4. Assistance to Coop. Credit Institutions in under developed States	1.75	2.25
5. Assistance to Coop. Marketgs. Processing and Storage Programmes in under-developed States	2.40	2.97
6. Share capital participation in Coop. Sugar Factories and Coop. Spinning Mills	6.25	6.80
7. Assistance to NAFED	0.15	0.19
8. Assistance to National Federation of Coop. Sugar Factories for establishment of Sugar machinery unit	0.01	0.05
9. Strengthening of NCDC	3.05	3.51
10. Assistance to other National Cooperative Federations	0.05	0.05
11. Development of Super Bazar, New Delhi	0.15	0.18
12. Development of Multi State Cooperative Societies . . . . .	..	0.01
TOTAL (II)	16.31	18.71
III. Cooperative Fertiliser Projects:		
1. Kalol & Kandla (containing projects) }	9.55	13.00
2. Phulpur Project }		
3. Phosphoric acid Plant at Kandala } . . . . .			0.50
4. Maharashtra Fertilisers & Chemicals Ltd.	0.65	1.00
TOTAL (III)	10.20	14.50
TOTAL Central Schemes (II) & (III)	26.51	33.21
GRAND TOTAL (I, II & III)	37.26	41.76

State Plan Outlays—Cooperation

		(Rs. lakhs)		
Sl. No.	State and Union Territory	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
		Expenditure	Ant. Expdr.	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	322.00	215.00	415.00
2.	Assam	84.06	125.00	276.00
3.	Bihar	160.64	160.00	232.00
4.	Gujarat	61.94	482.00	415.00
5.	Haryana	150.75	217.00	270.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	47.90	47.00	55.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	21.12	50.00	46.00
8.	Karnataka	410.00	410.00	500.00
9.	Kerala	47.67	134.00	155.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	148.97	375.00	485.00
11.	Maharashtra	522.00	426.00	474.00
12.	Manipur	11.34	20.00	30.00
13.	Meghalaya	30.74	35.00	47.00
14.	Nagaland	19.52	22.00	27.00
15.	Orissa	153.70	217.00	339.00
16.	Punjab	72.00	365.00	375.00
17.	Rajasthan	181.51	111.00	122.00
18.	Sikkim	..	..	15.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	330.00	219.00	191.00
20.	Tripura	8.49	23.00	30.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	187.00	479.00	750.00
22.	West Bengal	167.33	305.00	380.00
	TOTAL : States	3138.68	4437.00	5629.00
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2.88	2.00	8.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.17	10.00	32.00
3.	Chandigarh	0.35	0.50	0.75
4.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	1.05	1.50	2.61
5.	Delhi	11.67	25.00	29.00
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	28.73	15.00	17.00
7.	Lakshadweep	3.04	5.00	8.50
8.	Mizoram	20.00	40.00	19.20
9.	Pondicherry	3.03	6.00	7.26
	TOTAL : Union Territories	80.92	105.00	124.62
	ALL INDIA	3219.60	4542.00	5753.62

ANNUAL PLAN 1976-77
Financial Outlays—Panchayats

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
		Expenditure	Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10	10	10
2.	Assam	23	23	34
3.	Bihar	18	30	50
4.	Gujarat	nil	@	@
5.	Haryana	3	3	3
6.	Himachal Pradesh	11	7	8
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	7	7	7
8.	Karnataka	@	10	10
9.	Kerala	89	@	60
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3	@	@
11.	Maharashtra	@	@	@
12.	Manipur	1	3	7
13.	Meghalaya	..	@	..
14.	Nagaland	..	@	@
15.	Orissa	8	14	@
16.	Punjab	26	59	98
17.	Rajasthan	4	4	4
18.	Sikkim	..	..	..
19.	Tamil Nadu	@	@	@
20.	Tripura	5	7	7
21.	Uttar Pradesh	20	17	@
22.	West Bengal	@	@	@
TOTAL States.		228	194	298
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	..	2.00	0.95
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.77	2.50	@
3.	Chandigarh	..	..	..
4.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	0.07	..	0.50
5.	Delh	0.70	1.00	1.00
6.	Goa, Daman & diu	5.50	6.9J	6.00
7.	Lakshadweep	..	..	..
8.	Mizoram	..	..	..
9.	Pondicherry	13.22	@	21.31
TOTAL : Union Territories		21.26	11.50	29.76
TOTAL States & Union Territories		249.26	205.50	327.76

@Outlay for Panchayats included, under Community Development

Financial Outlays-Community Development

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
		Expenditure	Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50	50	50
2.	Assam	19	37	41
3.	Bihar	150	133	150
4.	Gujarat	49	56	65@
5.	Haryana	24	38	27
6.	Himachal Pradesh	31	30	31
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	7	7	20
8.	Karnataka	23 @	3	3
7.	Kerala	25	164	30
10.	Madhya Pradesh	20	253@	511
11.	Maharashtra	137	105@	154@
12.	Manipur	6	6	6
13.	Meghalaya	6@	15@	18@
14.	Nagaland	12	23	45
15.	Orissa	21	46	61@
16.	Punjab	5	7	7
17.	Rajasthan	3	2	3
18.	Sikkim	..	..	..
19.	Tamil Nadu	126@	65@	62@
20.	Tripura	7	7	7
21.	Uttar Pradesh	14	20	125@
22.	West Bengal	29	42@	90@
TOTAL: States		764	1109	1506
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2.86	1.50	0.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11.38	7.50	14.00@
3.	Chandigarh	0.40	0.40	0.40
4.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	2.00	3.00	3.00
5.	Delhi	..	..	..
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	2.75	2.00	2.00
7.	Lakshdweep	1.76	2.00	3.50
8.	Mizoram	28.00	22.00	22.00
7.	Pondicherry	6.32	24.90@	4.31
TOTAL : Union Territories		55.47	63.30	49.71
TOTAL: States & Union Territories		819.47	1172.30	1555.71

@Including outlay for Panchayats and Rural Works Programmes.

Annual Plan 1976-77 Financial Outlays—Rural Works Programme

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
		Approximate Expenditure	Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	..	..	..
2.	Assam	..	..	..
3.	Bihar	..	..	35
4.	Gujarat	..	@	30
5.	Haryana	..	..	..
6.	Himachal Pradesh	..	..	5
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..
8.	Karnataka	..	..	..
9.	Kerala	21	@	10
10.	Madhya Pradesh	..	@	..
11.	Maharashtra	..	@	..
12.	Manipur	2	2	2
13.	Meghalaya	8	@	@
14.	Nagaland	5	@	@
15.	Orissa	1	..	@
16.	Punjab	23	26	45
17.	Rajasthan	..	..	..
18.	Sikkim	..	..	..
19.	Tamil Nadu	@	@	@
20.	Tripura	..	..	3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	86	75	@
22.	West Bengal	..	@	200*
TOTAL: States		146	103	330
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	..	..	..
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	..	1.50	1.50
3.	Chandigarh	0.30	0.30	0.30
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	..	..	..
5.	Delhi	..	..	..
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	..	1.00	1.00
7.	Lakshdweep	..	..	..
8.	Mizoram	..	..	..
9.	Pondicherry	2.18	@	0.01
TOTAL: Union Territories		2.48	2.80	2.81
GRAND TOTAL		148.48	105.80	332.81

@Included under Community Development, Table (X-b).

*For Special programmes to meet national calamities.

Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes Community Development & Panchayats

(Rs. in lakhs)

Schemes	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
	Expenditure	Anticipated Expenditure	Approved Outlay
1	2	3	4
<i>Central Sector Schemes</i>			
1. NICD			
(a) Strengthening	1.70	2.24	12.00
(b) Research	6.45	8.37	
2. Samelans	1.49	3.00	3.00
3. Prize competition for selection of best gramsevak and Panchayats	0.90	3.89	4.00
4. Promotion of voluntary Schemes and Social action programme			
(a) Promotion of voluntary action . . . . .	..	12.18	
(b) Incentive awards to Mahila Mandals	2.62	6.00	25.00
(c) Training of associate women workers	2.68	6.00	
5. Whole Village Development programme . . . . .	..	5.00	10.00
TOTAL	15.84	46.68	54.00

Special Programmes of Rural Development

Small Farmers Development Agencies

A STATEMENT indicating the progress made by projects under these programmes since their inception upto the end of November, 1975 is shown at the Annexure. The continuing projects will be completing their operational period of 5 years by the end of the current year. Some of these projects might continue as such upto the end of the Fifth Plan whereas the rest would be merged with IPAP/GAIP in those districts where these programmes would be introduced. Although the Agencies are now required to concentrate their activities mainly on crop husbandry, animal husbandry schemes relating to subsidised distribution of milch cattle, poultry, sheep rearing and pig production programmes are also envisaged on a limited scale. Of particular significance is the progress attained under minor irrigation and dairying aggregating to about 2.59 lakh units of minor irrigation works and 1.36 lakh units of milch cattle. The agencies have also been able to mobilise substantial amount of credit through cooperative/commercial banks for the beneficiaries. By the end of November, 1975 short-term loans advanced in the project areas amounted to Rs. 22.59 crores. Likewise, since inception of the scheme investment credit (medium and long-term) to the tune of Rs. 100.91 crores has been advanced by the co-operatives and commercial banks to the participants. The grant-in-aid released by the Government of India till the 15th February, 1976 since inception worked out to Rs. 75.38 crores against which the actual utilisation was estimated at Rs. 65.40 crores upto the end of November, 1975.

2. During 1976-77, all the 73 new projects will be in operation besides some of the old projects for which an outlay of Rs. 26 crores has been provided. The expenditure on this programme will be further supplemented by the State sector where a sum of about Rs. 4 crores has been provided for creating the necessary infra-structure and meeting the expenditure on staff.

Tribal Development Agencies

3. This programme currently operated by eight Tribal Development agencies is an extension of SFDA/MFAL in areas having predominance of tribal people and the beneficiaries are the weaker sections having small holdings.

4. The core programme of economic development of T.D.A. projects consists mainly of agricultural development, horticulture, land development and soil-conservation measures, minor irrigation, animal husbandry, strengthening of cooperative societies, relief of tribal indebtedness, land restoration, construction of arterial roads and encouragement to rural industries based on agricultural and minor forest produce. The coverage for each of the project is 10,000 tribal families or 50,000 tribal participants.

5. The physical progress recorded by the Tribal Development Agencies at the end of December, 1975 is of the following orders:—

S. No.	Item	Unit	Progress
1.	Participants identified	No. in lakhs	2.19
2.	Participants concerned under various programmes	"	1.83
3.	Reclamation of land	Area in Hect.	6,060
4.	Area brought under improved Agricultural Practices	"	137700
5.	Minor Irrigation Works :		
	(i) Dug-Wells	No.	2520
	(ii) Pumpsets installed/distributed	No.	238
	(iii) Other Minor Irrigation Works	No.	468
	(iv) Area benefited after completion of all minor irrigation works	Hect.	18018
6.	Daily Programme :		
	(i) Distribution of milch cattle	No.	980
	(ii) Distribution of breeding bulls	No.	70

6. The lending programme of cooperatives was primarily confined to short-term loans. The programme for revitalisation and reorganisation has not picked up fully. Some of the agencies like Singhbhum (Bihar)

and Ganjam (Orissa) have taken suitable steps regarding debt relief and land restoration. Bench-mark surveys have been completed in all the projects. Some of the agencies like Singhbhum, Koraput, Keonjhar and Phulbani have completed surveys for tribal indebtedness and steps are envisaged to provide easy credit. An outlay of Rs. 2.40 crores has been allocated for the year 1976-77. In addition to the various development measures proposed to be taken up during the year, greater emphasis will be laid on reorganising cooperatives debt redemption, up-dating of land records in project areas and in allotting land for landless tribal families.

Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)

7. On the basis of detailed projects, the authorities responsible for implementing this scheme have in most of the areas taken up the need-based field programmes in consultation with the Dryland Farming Research Centres and the Agriculture Universities in the regions. Some of the more difficult problems have been remitted to selected institutions for study. A team of specialists in agronomy dry land farming, irrigation, pasture development etc. has been put in position in the Centre for the effective implementation of the programme.

8. During 1975-76, out of an allocation of Rs. 25 crores, nearly 24.7 crores is for the implementation of field programmes. The major emphasis has been on completion of spillover minor irrigation and soil conservation programmes especially in catchment and ayacut development areas. The development programmes are being formulated and implemented in a phased way as a part of a master plan. With a similar outlay from the State Governments, the implementation of the programme during 1975-76 has now taken off the ground.

9. An outlay of Rs. 34 crores has been made for DPAP for the year 1976-77 from the Central Plan.

Pilot Intensive Rural Employment Project (PIREP)

10. The PIREP was launched with a view to ascertaining the dimension of the problem of unemployment and underemployment and to meet the problem through the execution of labour intensive works. The PIREP was introduced in 15 selected blocks throughout the country on November, 1972 for a period of 3 years. It has now been completed and is currently being evaluated by a high level committee to see how and whether such a programme should be extended to other parts of the country.

Achievements under SFDA/MFAL up to November, 1975 since inception

1. Participants indentified in (lakhs)	51.73
2. No. enrolled as member of Cooperatives (in lakhs)	25.59
3. No. of dug wells/tube wells/other minor irrigation individual works	2,59,729
4. Units of Milch Cattle	1,36,353
5. Units of Poultry works	10,049
6. Units of other Animal Husbandry programmes	71,212
7. Loans disbursed (Rs. in lakhs)	
Through Cooperatives	
(i) Short-term	2015.81
(ii) Medium-term	2817.13
(iii) Long-term	5133.20
Through Commercial Banks	
(i) Short-term	242.83
(ii) Term Loans	2140.58
8. Amount released by Government of India upto 15-2-1975.	7538.12
9. Amount utilised by the Agencies upto the end of November, 1975	6539.85

Irrigation, Command Area Development and Flood Control

I IRRIGATION

Review of progress in 1975-76

At the end of 1974-75, the potential is estimated to have gone up to 45.8 million hectares and utilisation to 43.7 million hectares. The likely achievement by the end of 1975-76 is expected to be 47.7 million hectares of potential and 45.4 million hectares of utilisation. The table below gives details of the progress under major, medium and minor irrigation schemes :

Item	Ultimate potential	(Million hectares)	
		Upto end of 1975-76 (Anticipated)	
		Potential	Utilisation.
1. Surface Water:	72	30.5	28.2
(a) Major & Medium	57	22.5	20.2
(b) Minor	15	8.0	8.0
2. Ground Water:	35	17.2	17.2
TOTAL	107	47.7	45.4

2. For 1975-76, targets for increasing potential and utilisation were fixed at 1.64 and 1.49 million hectares respectively. The actual achievements are estimated at 1.94 million hectares and 1.74 million hectares respectively. Out of this minor irrigation accounts for 0.9 million hectares of potential and utilisation each. The higher achievement is due to acceleration of selected major projects and certain remedial measures that were taken with respect to minor irrigation.

3. For major and medium irrigation projects, an outlay of Rs. 421.66 crores was originally approved by the Planning Commission for 1975-76. In order to step up the tempo of work on certain irrigation projects of national importance, the progress and requirements of these projects was reviewed at the middle of the year and advance plan assistance of Rs. 56.65

crores was sanctioned. Two Central Teams were specially constituted to monitor the ground water programme in the eastern region on a regular basis. Steps were also taken to intensify the activities of the Central Groundwater Board.

4. The anticipated expenditure during 1975-76 on major and medium irrigation programme is expected to be Rs. 499 crores as against an expenditure of Rs. 384 crores in the previous year. On minor irrigation programme, the anticipated expenditure during 1974-75 and 1975-76 is expected to be Rs. 114.60 crores and Rs. 133.60 crores respectively. The institutional outlay for the minor irrigation is likely to reach a figure of Rs. 212 crores during 1975-76 as against the previous year's performance of Rs. 172 crores.

Plan for 1976-77

5. The 20-Point Programme of the Prime Minister has laid emphasis on the creation of five million hectares irrigation potential and a national programme for use of ground water. Accordingly every effort has been made to provide adequate funds for major and medium irrigation projects. The guiding considerations in provision of funds are given below :

- (i) Priority has been given for projects which are capable of yielding quick results and which are in an advanced stage of construction.
- (ii) Schemes in chronically drought affected, tribal and backward areas have been given priority.
- (iii) Adequate provision has been made in respect of World Bank Assisted projects and important Inter-State and multi-purpose projects.
- (iv) Requirements for the modernisation of the pre-plan and earlier plan projects as recommended by the National Commission on Agriculture have been adequately provided.

6. The following table gives an abstract of outlays and targets for 1976-77 :

Item	Outlays 1976-77 (Rs. crores)	Targets 1976 (Million Hectares)	
		Potential	Utilisation.
1. Surface Water :			
(a) Major & Medium	615.03	1.0	1.0
(b) Minor	154.04	1.0	1.0
2. Ground Water			
TOTAL	769.07	2.0	2.0

7. While the outlays for major and medium irrigation programme are met exclusively from the public sector, the resources for minor irrigation schemes are derived also from private and institutional resources. The Agricultural Refinance & Development Corporation and the Rural Electrification Corporation play a significant role in the development of minor irrigation. Some medium irrigation schemes are expected to be financed out of the outlays provided for the drought prone area programme.

8. During 1976-77, the outlays provided are sufficient to accelerate the pace of construction of the Nagarjunasagar and Pochampad projects and the Godavari Barrage in Andhra Pradesh, the Kosi and Gandak Projects in Bihar, the Ukai and Kandana projects in Gujarat, the Jawaharlal Nehru Lift Irrigation Scheme in Haryana, the Mahanadi Delta project in Orissa. Beas Units I & II, the Rajasthan Canal Projects, Sarda Sahayak project in U.P. and the Kangsabati project in West Bengal. During 1976-77, it is proposed to start work on the Ravi Canal (J&K), the Rajghat Dam (U.P.) and (M.P.), the Parallel Lower Ganga Canal (U.P.) and the Okhla, Tajewala and Tista Barrages in West Bengal.

9. The break-up of the outlays for 1976-77 on major and medium irrigation schemes is given below :

Item	(Rs. crores)		
	Major	Medium	Total
1	2	3	4
1. Continuing Schemes of Fourth Plan	363.86	61.12	424.98
2. New Schemes	113.72	55.45	169.17
3. Water Development			20.88
TOTAL			615.03

10. The statewise break-up of outlays for major and medium irrigation schemes, minor irrigation schemes and flood control schemes is indicated in Annexure-I. In order to ensure that the priorities for the Plan are

generally maintained in the course of implementation, the outlays for some of the important specified schemes have been earmarked in the State Plan.

11. The state-wise break-up of the benefits from major and medium irrigation schemes and minor irrigation schemes is indicated in Annexures II and III respectively. The targets for additional irrigation potential and utilisation during 1976-77 are 2.0 and 2.0 million hectares respectively.

12. The annual Plan for 1976-77 will continue to focus attention on such minor irrigation schemes and programmes as are capable of being completed expeditiously. Particular emphasis will be laid on acceleration of programme in the Eastern Region where there is immense potential for ground-water development. The main accent of the programme under surface water projects will be on the speedy completion of spill-over projects. The approved plan public sector outlay for 1976-77 is Rs. 154.04 crores. In addition, it is expected that about Rs. 250 crores will be mobilised from institutional resources. The facilities extended by the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation and the World Bank credit will continue to play a significant role in the development of minor irrigation.

13. In respect of the activities of the Central Ground Water Board, financial and physical programme envisaged for 1976-77 together with the levels of anticipated achievement during 1975-76 are given in the table below :

Sl. No.	Scheme	Unit	1975-76		1976-77
			Target	Achievement	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Financial Outlay	Rs. in crores	4.05	3.42	4.00
2.	Physical Programme :				
(i)	Hydrogeological Survey	lakhs sq. km.	0.99	0.99	1.16
(ii)	Exploratory Tubewells	Nos.	156	156	219
(iii)	Observation Wells	Nos.	209	209	240
(iv)	Slim Holes	Nos.	27	27	17
(v)	Deposit Wells	Nos.	26	28	50

14. In the Centrally Sponsored Sector, further steps will be taken towards the strengthening of the organisational set up in the States for planning and implementation of surface and ground water schemes. A provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has been made for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for strengthening the ground and surface water (Minor Irrigation) organisations in the States during 1976-77.

II

COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

Review of progress in 1975-76

15. Forty projects have so far been taken up for development and 29 Command Development Authorities have been set up to administer these 40 projects. The difficulties experienced by the Authorities in the implementation of the programme are generally in respect of availability of institutional credit, and organisational support for execution. The modernisation of the existing canal systems construction of field channels and field drains and conjunctive use of surface and ground water constitute the important items under the programme. During 1975-76 Rs. 16 crores was released as Central assistance to the States. The expenditure by the States from their own resources is estimated to be Rs. 9.55 crores.

Plan for 1976-77

16. An outlay of Rs. 19 crores has been provided in the Central Sector for the year 1976-77. The outlay in the State Sector is Rs. 13.81 crores. The break-up of the outlays in the State Sector is given in Annexure IV. It is expected that institutional finances will flow at a faster rate to this sector and the onfarm development works will pick up momentum. The extension service will also be suitably strengthened.

III

FLOOD CONTROL

Review of Progress in 1975-76

17. Flood Control covers the raising and strengthening of existing embankments, provision of new embankments, protection of towns and villages and

river training works including river channel stabilisation. Against an approved outlay of Rs. 49.94 crores the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 60 crores. Some parts of the country were affected due to floods in 1975. The Centre gave advance plan assistance for repairing the damaged schemes as well as to protect the vulnerable areas. Work on the Patna Town Protection Project has been taken up. The main works comprise the embankments from Digha to Maner and Saidabad. The plan is to complete the essential work substantially by the monsoon of 1976. Anti-sea-erosion work in Kerala continued. As a result of the Irrigation Ministers Conference held in July, 1975, the proposal to set up a National Commission on Floods was accepted.

Plan for 1976-77

18. For 1976-77, the outlay in the State Sector is Rs. 59.88 crores and in the Central Sector, Rs. 11.88 crores. The State-wise break-up of the outlay is indicated in Annexure I. The major thrust of the programme would be restoration and renovation of flood embankments damaged in 1975 in Bihar, U.P. and Assam, and improvement of drainage in West Bengal and Patna city.

Sl. No.	Item	(Rs. crores)			
		Outlay for 1976-77			
		Centre	States	Union Territories	Total
1.	Major & Medium Irrigation	2.50	609.87	2.96	615.03
2.	Minor Irrigation and Water Management	5.0	147.47	1.57	154.04
3.	Command Area Development	19.0	13.81	..	32.81
4.	Flood Control	11.88	57.13	2.75	71.76

Outlay on Major and Medium Irrigation, Minor Irrigation and Flood Control Programmes during 1976-77

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	Outlay for 1976-77		
		Major and Medium Irrigation Programme	Minor Irrigation Programme	Flood Control Programme
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	67.70	4.20	3.60
2.	Assam	5.65	5.30	2.96
3.	Bihar	48.00	18.00	16.00
4.	Gujarat	46.63	7.40	1.50
5.	Haryana	29.60	0.78	0.83
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.43	1.62	0.09
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	7.14	3.45	1.94
8.	Karnataka	29.00	8.80	0.50
9.	Kerala	10.35	3.15	1.50
10.	Madhya Pradesh	50.10	16.50	0.40
11.	Maharashtra	86.93	19.81	0.05
12.	Manipur	3.45	0.60	0.35
13.	Meghalaya	0.02	0.50	0.16
14.	Nagaland	..	0.40	..
15.	Orissa	19.90	6.00	2.26
16.	Punjab	14.90	5.03	5.00
17.	Rajasthan	47.22	2.11	0.30
18.	Sikkim	0.50	0.20	0.10
19.	Tamil Nadu	20.27	8.57	1.10
20.	Tripura	0.04	0.45	0.25
21.	Uttar Pradesh	98.65	21.10	6.00
22.	West Bengal	15.09	13.50	12.24
	TOTAL: States	609.57	147.47	57.13
	Union Territories :			
1.	Andman & Nicobar Islands	..	0.02	..
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	..	0.25	0.01
3.	Chandigarh	..	0.03	..
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.21	0.11	0.0005
5.	Delhi	—	0.45	2.50
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	2.65	0.30	0.10
7.	Lakshadweep	..	..	..
8.	Mizoram	..	0.20	..
9.	Pondicherry	0.101	0.2058	0.14
	TOTAL: Union Territories	2.961	1.5658	2.7505
	Central Sector	2.4993	5.00	11.8829
	GRAND TOTAL	615.0303	154.0358	71.7625

Benefits from Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes

('000 hectares)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Ultimate Irrigation potential	Irrigation from pre-plan Schemes	Achievement to end of Fourth Plan from Plan Schemes		Achievement during 1974-75		Anticipated benefits during 1975-76		Target of benefits during 1976-77	
				Potn.	Utl.	Potn.	Utl.	Potn.	Utl.	Potn.	Utl.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6480	1676	923	846	47	5	45	70	40	55
2.	Assam	970	..	42	17	..	2	..	2	13	6
3.	Bihar	9229	404	1461	832	89	67	88	78	79	102
4.	Gujarat	2150	33	622	396	58	42	80	44	55	69
5.	Haryana	*	436	1093	1053	28	35	47	17	51	64
6.	Himachal Pradesh	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	150	43	41	36	5	4	6	4	5	5
8.	Karnataka	2000	308	559	432	63	21	45	68	37	83
9.	Kerala	1000	158	223	223	3	3	23	23	13	13
10.	Madhya Pradesh	5630	513	476	285	21	40	52	62	84	82
11.	Maharashtra	2350	255	592	291	45	69	90	80	105	80
12.	Manipur	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13.	Meghalaya	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14.	Nagaland	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Orissa	3600	455	685	673	39	38	50	60	40	35
16.	Punjab	4920	1220	800	780	13	10	25	20	30	25
17.	Rajasthan	3150	320	847	774	48	40	55	88	51	31
18.	Sikkim	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19.	Tamil Nadu	1610	891	236	228	32	32	7	7	4	15
20.	Tripura	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21.	U.P.	11200	2553	1551	1311	291	198	386	200	348	300
22.	West Bengal	2310	440	785	837	39	44	43	20	45	54
	TOTAL: States	56750	9705	10936	9014	821	653	1042	843	1000	1019
	Union Territories :										
1.	Pondicherry	N.A.	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
	GRAND TOTAL	56750	9705	10946	9024	821	653	1042	843	1000	1019

NOTE :—*Included in Punjab.

ANNEXURE III

Annual Plan 1976-77—Area Benefiting from Minor Irrigation

('000 hectares)

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	1974-75	1975-76		1976-77
		Actual	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1600	1630	1630	1675
2.	Assam	400	452	430	462
3.	Bihar	1740	1800	1780	1912
4.	Gujarat	1324	1327	1344	1369
5.	Haryana	930	970	970	1000
6.	Himachal Pradesh	83	86	86	88
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	307	312	312	320
8.	Karnataka	910	970	970	980
9.	Kerala	287	291	304	322
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1195	1300	1300	1433
11.	Maharashtra	1374	1450	1467	1502
12.	Manipur	21	25	25	29
13.	Meghalaya	14	15	15	16
14.	Nagaland	39	37	42	44
15.	Orissa	459	410	510	593
16.	Punjab	2700	2770	2770	2895
17.	Rajasthan	1857	1818	1880	1912
18.	Sikkim	..	..	..	..
19.	Tamil Nadu	1955	1980	1980	2020
20.	Tripura	30	34	32	34
21.	Uttar Pradesh	8235	7290	8584	9101
22.	West Bengal	1130	1200	1170	1215
	All States	26590	26267	27601	28924
	All U.Ts.	80	85	41	48
	All India	26670	26352	27642	28972
		(24300)	(25000)	(25200)	(26200)

Figures in Brackets are those adopted by the Plg. Com. as against the respective State Totals.

Outlay on Command Area Development Programme

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	Outlay for 1976-77 (Rs. lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	193
2.	Assam	15
3.	Bihar	150
4.	Gujarat	100
5.	Haryana	40
6.	Himachal Pradesh	..
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	15
8.	Karnataka	100
9.	Kerala	5
10.	Madhya Pradesh	225
11.	Maharashtra	71
12.	Manipur	3
13.	Meghalaya	..
14.	Nagaland	..
15.	Orissa	50
16.	Punjab	..
17.	Rajasthan	164
18.	Sikkim	..
19.	Tamil Nadu	15
20.	Tripura	..
21.	Uttar Pradesh	175
22.	West Bengal	60
	TOTAL : States	1381
	Union Territories	..
	TOTAL : States & Union Territories	1381

CHAPTER 9

Power

Review of Progress in 1975-76

THE total generating capacity in the country at the beginning of the year was 20.17 million KW with the addition of 1.72 million KW during the year 1974-75. In the year 1975-76 an additional 1.8 million KW was commissioned against the target of 2.6 million KW. The progressive growth in installed capacity (inclusive of non-utilities) is as indicated below :—

Installed Capacity (Including non-utilities)

(MW)

	1974-75 Actual	1975-76 Anticipated
Hydro	7520	8429
Thermal (including coal, oil and lignite)	12015	12905
Nuclear	640	640
TOTAL	20175	21974

The scheme-wise achievements and the main reasons for delays in adhering to the commissioning schedule as targetted are shown in Annexure I.

2. The power generation during 1975-76 was about 12 per cent more than in 1974-75. The actual generation in 1974-75 and 1975-76 (anticipated) is as follows :—

(Million KWH)

	1974-75 Actual	1975-76 Anticipated
Hydro	27808	33248
Thermal (including coal, oil and lignite)	40699	44048
Nuclear	2206	2626
Total utilities	70713	79922
Non-utilities (Thermal)	6100	6100
TOTAL	76813	86022

3. The total generation from thermal units in 1975-76 increased by about 7 per cent over the previous year.

The hydro generation increased by 19 per cent mainly due to good monsoon conditions. Some thermal stations such as those in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and D.V.C. improved upon the previous levels of utilisation of capacity. In general greater attention was paid to the maintenance of thermal stations. The availability of spares was better and design defects were investigated. Efforts were made to rationalise the pattern of consumption to achieve the necessary flattening of load curves in certain areas. Day-to-day monitoring of the performance of thermal generation was continued.

4. Coal consumption by thermal power stations was 24.6 M.T. during 1975-76. By the end of 1975-76 all the thermal stations had built up adequate stocks of coal as a result of the increase in coal production and improved despatches of coal. A periodic review of the coal linkages to the power stations was carried out and increased attention was paid to the regular supply of the required quality of coal to the power plants.

5. The outlay of Rs. 1101.58 crores provided in 1975-76 Power Plan was about 44 per cent more than that of 1974-75. The provision for generation schemes was Rs. 670 crores. In the course of the year it was observed that the financial allocations made for certain critical on going power generation projects were not adequate for the commissioning schedules which recast to ensure their completion as early as possible. A review of these projects was made in consultation with the concerned project authorities and additional plan assistance of Rs. 29 crores was recommended over and above the outlays originally provided.

Transmission and Distribution

6. The provision of Rs. 311 crores on T&D in 1975-76 was 35 per cent higher than that in 1974-75. The approach towards distribution of power was

directed towards developing a regional grid rather than on the basis of the programmes of individual States. Work on the 400 KV lines in U.P., Beas and in Maharashtra is progressing according to schedule. The construction programmes of the lines are being coordinated with the commissioning schedules to ensure that facilities for evacuating power to main load centres do not lag behind. Important lines of 132 KV and above completed during 1975-76 are shown in Annexure II. Inter-State lines are functioning in almost all regions. Six new Inter-State lines were completed in 1975-76 as shown in Annexure II.

7. The development of regional grids has reached a stage where some benefits are being derived from integrated operation of the systems. In the northern region the Bhakra-Delhi system was paralleled with R.A.P.P. and later on with the U.P. system. Interim load despatch stations are in operation in Northern and Southern regions.

8. Measure for the reduction of the losses received greater attention. The states took administrative actions and technical steps such as creation/strengthening of vigilance squads to check pilferage of energy, imposing penalties for working to low power factor, improving the distribution system, etc. Most of the States have prepared schemes for the reduction of losses in a phased manner.

9. The progress of transmission lines in previous year was seriously affected to a shortage of E. C. Grade aluminium. The production of aluminium increased sharply during the year and the availability of conductor grade aluminium is no longer a bottleneck in the execution of transmission/distribution programmes.

Rural Electrification

10. The main thrust under this programme is towards promotion of agricultural production through energisation of irrigation pump-sets and rural industrialisation. A special feature of the programme is that the schemes relating to backward areas, including hilly regions, desert and tribal areas, received high priority and concessional terms from the Rural Electrification Corporation (REC). About two-thirds of the Rs. 500 crores sanctioned so far by R.E.C. for about 1100 projects relate to these areas. The total number of pumps energised increased from 26.11 lakhs at the beginning of the year to about 27.6 lakhs by the end of the year 1975-76. The most liberal terms are reserved for particularly backward and remote areas under the Minimum Needs Programme. About Rs. 87 crores have been sanctioned for about 180 such schemes of which about Rs. 20 crores were spent in 1975-76. The Rural Electrification Corporation has constituted

a committee to analyse the causes of the short-falls in achieving the physical targets within the time-schedules laid down and to suggest remedial measures.

Power Position in 1975-76

11. On account of the poor monsoons in the previous year, power availability in the States with a predominantly hydel input continued to face power shortages in the initial period of the year. The power supply position in the mixed systems was better due to the drop in hydro generation being partially compensated by the thermal stations. Following good rains, the reservoir levels rose satisfactorily, generation picked up and the position progressively improved in all regions.

Northern Region

12. The power position in Rajasthan, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, U. P. and Jammu & Kashmir was generally satisfactory except in the beginning of the year when shortages of varying degrees were experienced. With the increase of the inflow in the Bhakra Reservoir and with the commissioning of an additional capacity of 425 MW,—Bhatinda (110 MW), Ramganga (66 MW), Obra thermal (100 MW), Chibro (60 MW) etc., the position improved and restrictions were gradually removed by the middle of the year.

Western Region

13. The Position in Gujarat was comfortable. This was due mainly to improved generation from Ukaj Hydro Station and commissioned. However, restrictions on power consumption were kept in force. In Madhya Pradesh, restrictions of a limited nature were imposed.

Southern Region

14. This region experienced an acute power shortage at the beginning of the year due to depleted reservoir levels particularly in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. The situation improved after the monsoons and the restrictions on power supply were gradually withdrawn. The position in the region further improved after the commissioning of 110 MW at Ennore in Tamil Nadu, the first unit of 100 MW at Lower Sileru H. E. project in Andhra Pradesh and 130 MW unit at Idukki H. E. project in Kerala. Only in Karnataka some cuts continued to be in force.

Eastern Region

15. There was no shortage of power except in West Bengal where a 15 per cent cut was imposed on the maximum demand of high-tension consumers. The problem of West Bengal in particular and of the

region as whole is due to large variations of demand between the day and the night. Improvements in transmission and distribution systems to enable optimal usage of the existing peaking capacity in the region are under examination.

North Eastern Region

16. The deficit in the region is marginal and control measures were adopted to rationalise the distribution

of available energy. The commissioning of the 30 MW thermal set at Namrup fall behind schedule.

PBAN to 1976-77

17. A provision of Rs. 1453 crores has been made for the power programme in the year 1976-77. The break-up for 1976-77 as compared to the outlays for 1975-76 are shown below :—

(Rs. crores)										
	Generation		T & D		R.E.		Misc.		Total	
	1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. States	579.87	748.73	278.97	393.27	94.93	111.34	12.64	17.63	966.41	1270.97
2. U.Ts.	1.00	0.42	11.58	14.87	2.93	2.73	0.65	0.70	16.16	18.72
Centre	89.34	137.29	5.55	4.50	..	..	9.12	8.92	104.01	150.71
(1) Deptt. of power	38.70	55.86	..	..	..	..	4.59	5.67	43.29	61.53
(2) Deptt. of Atomic Energy	38.18	51.43	..	..	..	..	3.13	3.25	41.31	54.68
(3) DVC	12.46	30.00	5.55	4.50	..	..	1.40	..	10.41	34.50
Centrally Sponsored Schemes										
1. Inter-State Transmission lines	..	..	15.00	13.00	..	..	..	..	15.00	13.00
Grant Total	670.21	886.44	311.10	425.64	97.86	114.07	22.41	27.25	1101.58	1453.40*

*excludes N.E.C.

This outlay is about 32 per cent higher than the approved provision of Rs. 1101 crores for the year 1975-76. The details are given in Annexure III.

18. The Central Plan includes Rs. 34.5 crores for D.V.C. Rs. 54.68 crores for the power projects of Atomic Energy and Rs. 61.53 crores for the programme of Department of Power including the Lower Lagyap project in Sikkim.

Generation

19. The on-going projects have been fully provided for to match the physical programme derived from the construction schedules. Provision has also been made for taking up some new projects. The outlays on inter-State projects and major generation schemes have been earmarked. Payments due to Bharat Heavy Electricals against the supply of plant and equipment for projects have also been earmarked.

20. About 2.5 million KW of additional generating capacity is expected to be commissioned raising the aggregate capacity to about 24.5 million KW by the end of 1976-77. The details of additions to generating capacity are indicated in Annexure IV. The generation of energy is estimated to be about 94,000

million units which will be about 9 per cent more than in 1975-76. A 17 per cent step-up in thermal generation is anticipated.

Transmission and Distribution

21. A provision of Rs. 426 crores has been made. This is an increase of about 27 per cent over the previous outlay. The programme has been formulated so that the lines required for the evacuation of the generated, inter-State lines for the exchange of power between adjoining States, lines for supply of power to important loads and system improvements have been by and large fully provided. The important transmission lines of 132 KV and above and the inter-State lines expected to be completed are shown in Annexure V.

22. While the interim Regional Load Despatch Centres (RLDC) are already functioning in the Northern, Eastern and Southern regions, the Western regional station is expected to be ready during 1976. Work on construction of permanent RLDC building, procurement and installation of equipment in a phased manner has been taken up in all the major power regions.

Rural Electrification

23. The provision of Rs. 114 crores in the 1976-77 plan is a step-up of about 17 per cent over the previous year's outlay. Additional 1.8 lakh pump sets are expected to be energised and about 11000 villages electrified. About 1.8 lakh villages are expected to be electrified by the end of the year.

24. The Rural Electrification Corporation will continue to be the principal financing institution. Its policy of providing finance on softer terms for projects and programmes specifically designed for areas which are backward or States which have made little progress will continue to be pursued.

Power Position in 1976-77

25. The overall power position in the country is expected to improve with the anticipated addition of 2.5 million KW during the year and improved operation of the inter and inter-State systems. The power position in the predominantly hydro regions will, however, continue to depend to a large extent on the monsoons. It is anticipated that gross energy generation, from all sources, would be about 94 million KW during 1976-77. The Region-Wise break-up is given in the table below :—

	(MKWH)
Northern Region	23,181
Western Region	27,075
Southern Region	24,168
Eastern Region	18,848
North Eastern Region	935
Total (All India)	94,207

Northern Region

26. About 912 MW of additional capacity is expected to be commissioned from the second unit of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (220 MW), Obra (200 MW), Panki (220 MW) and Harduaganj Extensions (110 MW) in Uttar Pradesh and Giri (30 MW) in Himachal Pradesh and other small stations (See Annexure IV). The power position in the region is expected to remain satisfactory.

Western Region

27. A total of 576 MW of additional capacity is expected to be commissioned from the Ukai (120 MW), Gandhinagar (120 MW), Koradi (120

MW) and Amarkantak (120 MW) thermal stations, as well as the Koyna IV Unit (80 MW), and Bhatgar (16 MW) hydel installations. While the power position in Gujarat is expected to be comfortable, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra States are expected to face deficits which to some extent may be reduced from the assistance provided by the neighbouring States Power systems.

Southern Region

28. A total capacity of 559 MW is expected to be commissioned from Idukki (260 MW), Sharavathi (89 MW), Lower Sileru (100 MW), Hydro Projects and Kothagudam (110 MW) (See Annexure IV). Subject to satisfactory rainfall, all the States in the region are expected to have adequate power except Karnataka which may continue to face a deficit in the later part of the year.

Eastern Region

29. The power position in this region is expected to be comfortable except in West Bengal where marginal cuts in peak demand might be imposed due to insufficient peaking capacity of the system and localised inadequacies in transmission systems. This could be mitigated to some extent by measures which are under consideration to flatten the load curve. About 465 MW of additional capacity is expected to be commissioned at Pathratu (220 MW), Santaldih (120 MW), Subernekha (65 MW) and Balimlla (60 MW). (See Annexure IV).

North Eastern Region

30. Gumti Hydel Station with 10 MW is expected to be commissioned. While the overall position is expected to improve, marginal shortage in peaking capacity are anticipated.

Other Programmes

31. A new monitoring system is being evolved in order to evaluate the progress of construction of major projects and also on the operation of the existing schemes. A new Institute for training on hot line techniques will be set up. Provision has also been made for the expansion of the existing two Institutes at Durgapur and Neyveli which impart training in the operation and maintenance of thermal Stations. To provide training in load despatching, a training institute is already functioning at Bangalore. Funds have been provided for investigation of Hydro-electric sites in hilly and backward areas.

Organisation

32. Steps are being taken to restructure and re-organise the electricity supply industry at the Central and State levels with a view to meeting the current and future requirements in planning, designing, con-

struction and operation of power systems. The Central Electricity Authority has been constituted and is being further strengthened. Two generation companies have been set up under the Central Government to undertake the construction, execution and maintenance of power projects.

Additional Generation Capacity Targetted/Commissioned during 1975-76

(Capacity in MH)

Name of the Stations	Target	Commissioned/ likely to be commissioned	Main Reasons for Delay
I	2	3	4
Northern Region			
1. Bhatinda Thermal Stn. Unit II (Punjab)	110	110	
2. Faridabad Thermal Stn. Unit II (Haryana)	60	60	
3. Chenani H.E. Stn. Unit IV & V (Jammu & Kashmir)	9	9	
4. Chibro H.E. Stn. Unit IV (UP)	60	60	
5. Kulhal H.E. Stn. Unit II & III (UP)	20	20	
6. Ramaganga H.E. Stn. Unit I & II (UP)	120	60	
7. Obra Thermal Stn. Ext. Unit III (UP)	100		
8. Panki Thermal Stn. Unit I (UP)	110	100	Delay in construction scheduled
SUB-TOTAL :	589	425	
Western Region			
1. Ukai H.E. Stn. Unit IV (Gujarat)	75	75	
2. Ukai Thermal Stn. Unit I & II (Gujarat)	240	120	Delay in construction schedules
3. Koradi Thermal Stn. Units III & IV (Maharashtra)	240	120	(i) Delay in the supply of TG sets and other equipment due to non-availability of shipping space. (ii) Difficulty in the procurement of steel from indigenous sources, which was later imported. (iii) Slow progress on boiler erection.
4. Koyana H.E. Scheme III, Unit I, II & III (Maharashtra)	240	240	
5. Bhatgar H.E. Project Unit I (Maharashtra)	16	..	Delay in supply of control and protective equipment.
6. Vaitharna H.E. Scheme Unit I (Maharashtra)	60	60	
7. Korba Thermal Station	..	120	
SUB-TOTAL :	871	735	
Eastern Region			
1. Balimela H.E. Scheme Unit V & VI (Orissa)	120	60	Stator coils received in damaged condition and delay in the supply of certain components.
2. Santaldhi Thermal Stn. Unit II (West Bengal)	120	120	
3. Pattatu Thermal Stn. Unit VII (Bihar)	110	..	Delay in erection.
SUB-TOTAL :	350	180	
Southern Region			
1. Lower Sileru H.E. Scheme Unit I & II (Andhra Pradesh)	200	100	Delay in the civil works due to heavy rains.

1	2	3	4
2. Idikki H.E. Scheme Units I & II (Kerala)	260	130	Delay in Civil Works and Erection of Unit II.
3. Sharavathi H.E. Scheme Units IX & X (Karnataka)	178.2	89.1	Damage in the transformer and defects in several parts of the unit.
4. Ennore Th. Station Extn. (TN)	110	110	
SUB-TOTAL	748.2	429.1	
North-Eastern Region			
1. Namrup Thermal Station Extn. (Assam)	30	30	
2. Gumti H.E. Project (Tripura)	10	..	Delay in the supply of Hoist & Motors for gates and in civil works.
SUB-TOTAL :	40	30	
GRAND TOTAL :	2598.2	1799.1	

List of major transmission lines and Inter-State Lines
(132 KV and above completed during 1975-76)

NORTHERN REGION**220 KV Lines**

1. Chibro-Rishikesh	Uttar Pradesh
2. Loop in—Loop out of Panipat-Rohtak Road at Narela	Delhi
3. Loop in—Loop out of I.P. Muradnagar line	Delhi
4. Narela-Patparganj	Delhi
5. Abdullapur-Pipli	BCB
6. Sangrur-Bhatinda.	BCB
7. Narela-Najafgarh	Delhi
8. Hissar-Ballabgarh	BMB
9. Bhatinda-Ludhiana	Punjab

132 KV lines

1. Verka-Taran Taran	Punjab
2. Tapline for HSIDC	Haryana
3. Udampur-Bemina	J & K
4. Kota-Sangod	Rajasthan
5. R.P.S. Kota (IA)	Rajasthan
6. Gonda-Bahraich	Uttar Pradesh
7. Ramganga-Nehtaur	Uttar Pradesh
8. Sahibabad-Mohan nagar	Uttar Pradesh
9. Basti-Faizabad	Uttar Pradesh
10. Ghaziabad (BR)-Ghaziabad (IA)-Sahibabad	Uttar Pradesh
11. Malvan-Fatehpur	Uttar Pradesh
12. Harduaganj-Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh
13. Sirohi-Bhimil	Rajasthan

WESTERN REGION**220 KV lines**

1. Karemsad-Limbdi-Gondal	Gujarat
2. Itarsi-Jabalpur (Stringing second circuit)	Madhya Pradesh
3. Koradi-Ambazari (Third Circuit)	Maharashtra

132 KV lines

1. Dhurvaran-Karemsad	Gujarat
2. Tap line on Jambuva-Broach at Miyagaum	Gujarat
3. Malsand-Visnagar	Gujarat
4. Gwalior--Mehgaon	Madhya Pradesh
5. Chindwara-Seoni	Madhya Pradesh
6. Tarapur-Golwad	Maharashtra
7. Vaitarna-Igatpuri	Maharashtra

SOUTHERN REGION**220 KV lines**

1. Idikki-Pallom	Kerala
2. Idikki-Kalamassery	Kerala
3. Simoga-Mangalore (second Circuit)	Karnataka
4. Tuticorin-Kayathar (charged at 110 kv)	Tamil Nadu

110/132 KV lines

1. Ramgundam PM-F.C.I. Factory	Andhra Pradesh
2. Srisi-Kumta	Karnataka
3. Kumta-Karwar	Karnataka
4. Hubli-Gundag	Karnataka
5. Hubli-Haveri	Karnataka

EASTERN REGION

220 KV lines

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Santaldih-Howrah | West Bengal |
| 2. Gaya-Dehri | Bihar |

132 KV lines

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Arrah-Dumraon | Bihar |
| 2. Hathidah-Sultanganj | Bihar |
| 3. Talcher-Chainpal | Orissa |
| 4. Kasba-Sonarapur | West Bengal |

INTER-STATE LINES

1. Hampi Gooty (Andhra Pradesh)
2. Badarpur (Delhi)-Jaipur (Rajasthan)
3. Chandi (Bihar)-Joda (Orissa)
4. Pamba (Kerala)-Kayathar (Tamil Nadu)
5. Purnea (Bihar)-Silliguri (West Bengal)
6. Mangalore (Karnataka)-Kasargode (Kerala)

Outlay on Power in 1976-77

(Rs. in crores)

Name of the States	Generation			Transmission & Distribution	Rural Electrification				Survey & investigation Misc.	Total
	Continuing	New	Total		R.E.C.	M.N.P.	Normal	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Andhra Pradesh	42.23	45.50	87.73	12.30	3.50	1.50	1.00	6.00	0.15	106.18
2. Assam	8.70	..	8.70	3.50	2.00	2.00	..	4.00	1.00	17.20
3. Bihar	21.20	10.50	31.70	24.50	5.00	3.00	3.00	11.00	2.90	70.10
4. Gujarat	14.75	20.50	35.25	28.50	3.20	..	..	3.20	3.05	70.00
5. Haryana	28.82	..	28.82	13.60	1.60	..	0.80	2.40	0.23	45.05
6. Himachal Pradesh	1.90	0.40	5.30	1.55	1.40	0.15	0.15	1.70	0.35	8.90
7. Jammu & Kashmir	15.62	..	15.62	7.15	2.50	1.00	0.45	3.95	0.45	27.17
8. Karnataka	48.48	..	48.48	21.62	2.00	0.25	0.95	3.20	0.20	73.50
9. Kerala	5.10	4.00	9.10	11.60	1.00	..	..	1.00	0.40	22.10
10. Madhya Pradesh	37.20	42.00	79.20	30.00	8.00	3.00	3.50	14.50	0.38	124.08
11. Maharashtra	19.43	65.35	84.78	45.00	4.35	..	..	4.35	4.00	138.13
12. Manipur	0.185	0.245	0.43	0.27	..	0.15	..	0.15	0.05	0.90
13. Meghalaya	4.50	..	4.50	0.30	1.00	0.60	..	1.60	0.10	6.50
14. Nagaland	0.115	0.15	0.265	..	..	0.20	..	0.20	0.05	0.52
15. Orissa	26.08	4.00	30.08	18.00	2.00	3.00	1.75	6.75	0.50	55.33
16. Punjab	37.61	15.00	52.61	31.67	3.50	..	4.00	7.50	0.65	92.43
17. Rajasthan	10.62	0.10	10.72	17.03	5.00	2.00	0.50	7.50	0.80	35.33
18. Sikkim	0.20	..	0.20	0.53	..	0.25	..	0.25	..	0.98
19. Tamil Nadu	4.20	39.50	43.70	15.00	2.00	..	7.50	9.50	1.98	70.18
20. Tripura	1.65	1.00	2.65	0.15	..	0.84	..	0.84	..	3.64
21. Uttar Pradesh	68.09	57.45	125.54	91.00	7.25	2.50	3.00	12.75	0.81	230.10
22. West Bengal	17.15	26.20	43.35	20.00	7.00	2.00	..	9.00	0.30	72.65
TOTAL: States	416.83	331.90	748.73	393.27	62.30	22.44	26.60	111.34	17.63	1270.97
1. A. & N. Island . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	0.84	0.25	0.25	0.01	0.26
2. Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	0.84	..	0.84	..	0.84
3. Chandigarh . . . . .	..	..	..	0.60	..	..	..	..	..	0.60
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	..	..	..	0.10	..	0.01	0.02	0.02	..	0.13
5. Delhi	0.42	..	0.42	12.50	..	..	0.50	0.50	0.30	13.72
6. Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .	..	..	..	1.25	..	0.05	0.40	0.45	0.35	2.05
7. Lakshadweep . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.12	0.12	..	0.12
8. Mizoram . . . . .	..	..	..	0.14	..	0.30	..	0.30	0.04	0.43
9. Pondichery . . . . .	..	..	..	0.28	..	..	0.24	0.24	..	0.52
TOTAL: U.Ts.	0.42	..	0.42	14.87	..	1.20	1.53	2.73	0.70	18.7
Central & Centrally sponsored Schemes										
1. Ministry of Energy (Deptt. of Power)	30.60	25.26	55.86	..	..	..	..	..	5.67	61.53
2. Deptt. of Atomic Energy	38.43	13.00	51.43	..	..	..	..	..	3.25	54.60
3. D.V.C.	26.00	4.00	30.00	4.50	..	..	..	..	..	34.50
4. Inter-State Lines . . . . .	..	..	..	13.00	..	..	..	..	..	13.00
Sub-Total	95.03	42.26	137.29	17.50	..	..	..	..	8.92	163.71
GRAND TOTAL	512.28	374.16	886.44	425.64	62.30	23.64	28.13	114.07	27.25	1453.40*

* excluding N.E.C.

Additional Generating Capacity Expected to be Commissioned 1976-77

Name of the Stations	Capacity in MW
Northern Region	
1. Giri H.E. Project Unit I (Himachal Pradesh)	30
2. Ramaganga Hydro Electric Station Units II & III (UP)	132
3. Obra Thermal Ext. II, Unit I (UP)	200
4. Harduaganj Ext. VI Units I & II (UP)	110
5. Panki Thermal Ext. Units I & II (UP)	220
6. Rajasthan atomic Power Project Unit II (Central)	220
SUB-TOTAL	912
Western Region	
1. Ukai Thermal Station Unit II (Gujarat)	120
2. Gandhi Nagar Th. Stn. Unit I (Gujarat)	120
3. Bhatgar H.E. Unit (Maharashtra)	16
4. Koradi Thermal Unit IV (Maharashtra)	120
5. Koyna H.E. Unit IV (Maharashtra)	80
6. Amarkantak Thermal Ext. Unit I (M.P.)	120
SUB-TOTAL	576
Southern Region	
1. Lower Sileru H.E. Unit II (Andhra Pradesh)	100
2. Kothagudam Ext. IV Unit I (Andhra Pradesh)	110
3. Idikki H.E. Station Units II & III (Kerala)	260
4. Sharavathi Stage III (10th Unit) (Karnataka)	89.1
SUB-TOTAL	559.1
Eastern Region	
1. Kosi H.E. Scheme Unit IV (Bihar)	5
2. Pathratu Th. Ext. Units VII & VIII (Bihar)	220
3. Subarnrekha Unit I (Bihar)	65
4. Balimela H.E. Scheme Unit VI (Orissa)	60
5. Santaldiah Thermal Stn. Unit III (West Bengal)	120
SUB-TOTAL	470
North-Eastern Region	
1. Gumti H.E. Scheme Units I & II (Tripura)	10
GRAND TOTAL	2527.1

List of major transmission lines and Inter-State lines (132 KV and above) likely to be completed during 1976-77

NORTHERN REGION

400 KV lines

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 1. Obra Sultanpur | Uttar Pradesh |
| 2. Sultanpur-Lucknow | Uttar Pradesh |

220 KV lines

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Dehar-Ganguwal | Punjab |
| 2. Ganguwal-Ludhiana | Punjab |
| 3. Jullundur-Amritsar | Punjab |
| 4. Pipli-Panipat | Haryana |
| 5. Panipat-Narela | Haryana |
| 6. Panipat-Dadri | Haryana |
| 7. Sultanpur-Gorakhpur | Uttar Pradesh |
| 8. Rishikesh-Meerut | Uttar Pradesh |
| 9. Lucknow-Kanpur C-II Ct. | Uttar Pradesh |
| 10. Meerut-Muradnagar | Uttar Pradesh |
| 11. RAPP-Kotah | Rajasthan |
| 12. Ganguwal-Chandigarh | Punjab |

132 KV Lines

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Bilara-Jodhpur | Rajasthan |
| 2. Debari-Mavli | Rajasthan |
| 3. Jaipur-Dausa | Rajasthan |
| 4. Jodhpur-Deechu | Rajasthan |
| 5. Deechu-Pokharn | Rajasthan |
| 6. Zawaramines-Sagwara | Rajasthan |
| 7. Pipri-Obra (Th) | Uttar Pradesh |
| 8. Mau-Zamina | Uttar Pradesh |
| 9. Ramganga-Kashipur | Uttar Pradesh |
| 10. Sultanpur-Shahganj | Uttar Pradesh |
| 11. Bhowali-Almora | Uttar Pradesh |
| 12. Haldwani - Bhowali | Uttar Pradesh |
| 13. Kashipur-Haldwani | Uttar Pradesh |
| 14. Udhamapore-Bamina 2nd Ct. | J&K |
| 15. Jhusi-Kunda | U.P. |
| 16. Moradabad-Kashipur | U.P. |
| 17. Nehtar-Najibabad | U.P. |
| 18. Nehtar-Bijnor | U.P. |
| 19. Sirohi-Jalore | Rajasthan |
| 20. Roorkee-Saharanpur (2nd Ct.) | U.P. |
| 21. Nibkarori-Farrukabad | U.P. |
| 22. Sitapur-Kheri | U.P. |
| 23. Dohna-Haldwani | U.P. |
| 24. Khurja-Sikandarabad | U.P. |
| 25. Sharnli-Nanauta | U.P. |
| 26. Pipli-Pehowa | Haryana |
| 27. Bahadurgarh-Jhajjar-Rewari | Haryana |
| 28. Narela-Bahadurgarh | Haryana |
| 29. Narwana-Tohana | Haryana |
| 30. Gobindgarh-Patiala | Punjab |
| 31. Malout-Abohar | Punjab |

WESTERN REGION

220 KV Lines

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| 1. Asoj-Jambuva | Gujarat |
| 2. Asoj-Godhra | Gujarat |
| 3. Gandhinagar-Mehsana (II Ct.) | Gujarat |

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| 4. Gandhinagar-Chhatral | Gujarat |
| 5. Ukai-Jambuva | Gujarat |
| 6. Itarsi-Bhopal-Bina | M.P. |
| 7. Ujjain-Barwaha | M.P. |
| 8. Itarsi-Barwaha (II CT) | M.P. |
| 9. Korba-Bhilai (II CT) | M.P. |
| 10. Nasik-Bableshtar | Maharashtra |
| 11. Warora-Chandrapur | Maharashtra |
| 12. Wardha-Pusad-Purli | Maharashtra |

132 KV Lines

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Rajpardi-Ankleshwar-Baroach | Gujarat |
| 2. Ranasan-Talod (II Ct.) | Gujarat |
| 3. Talod-Idar | Gujarat |
| 4. Chindwara-Satpura | M.P. |
| 5. Itarsi-Bhopal (II Ct.) | M.P. |
| 6. Barwaha-Neapanagar (II Ct.) | M.P. |
| 7. Waltair-Kirandul | M.P. |
| 8. Barwaha-Junapani | M.P. |
| 9. Neemach-Mandsaur | M.P. |
| 10. Unjain-Shahjanpur | M.P. |
| 11. Latur-Unjani-Sholapur | Maharashtra |
| 12. Bhusaval-Jalgaon | Maharashtra |
| 13. Tarapur-Palghar | Maharashtra |
| 14. Balaghat-Seoni | Madhya Pradesh |
| 15. Itarsi-Pipariya | Madhya Pradesh |
| 16. Jabalpur-Sarisngapur | Madhya Pradesh |
| 17. Satpura-Betul | Madhya Pradesh |

SOUTHERN REGION

220 KV Lines

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Lower Sileru-Bommur | Andhra Pradesh |
| 2. Hubli-Munirabad (II CK. T) | Karnataka |
| 3. Chingleput-Kalpakkam | Tamil Nadu |
| 4. Chingalput-Thiruvalam | Tamil Nadu |

132 KV Lines

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Kothagudam-Khaumam | Andhra Pradesh |
| 2. Hyderabad-Sadasiv Pet | Andhra Pradesh |
| 3. Ramagundam-Karlmnagar | Andhra Pradesh |
| 4. Kauvmalu-Pamarru | Andhra Pradesh |
| 5. Nellore-Sallurpet-Ranigunta | Andhra Pradesh |
| 6. Goty-Adoni | Andhra Pradesh |
| 7. Pochampad-Nizambad | Andhra Pradesh |
| 8. Nellore-Kagu padu | Andhra Pradesh |
| 9. Parachur-Bapatla | Andhra Pradesh |
| 10. Kanumolu-Nuziveed | Andhra Pradesh |

Inter-State Lines

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 1. Ennore (Tamil Nadu)—Nellore | Andhra Pradesh |
| 2. Nasik (Maharashtra)—Navasri | Gujarat |
| 3. Giri (Himachal Pradesh)—Yamuna | Uttar Pradesh |
| 4. Udhampur (J&K)—Sarna (Punjab) | |
| 5. Alipurthar—Bongaigaon (West Bengal) | Assam |

Industry and Minerals

Review of Progress in 1975-76

After a year of virtual stagnation, industrial production increased by 2.5 per cent in 1974-75. Taking into account current production trends, a growth rate of 4.5 per cent is estimated for 1975-76. The emergency and the new economic programme have imparted a new sense of direction to the economy which is reflected in industrial peace and increased economic activity.

2. As a result of larger availability of infrastructural inputs and better capacity utilisation, production in various key industries has shown a marked increase over the previous year. The production of coal has gone up by about 12 million tonnes and that of saleable steel in the integrated plants by about 900,000 tonnes. The production of cement has increased by 2.5 million tonnes, in one year. Amongst the non-ferrous metals, aluminium has recorded an increase of 60,000 tonnes, copper 8,000 tonnes and zinc 6,000 tonnes. In the case of fertilisers, the production of nitrogenous fertiliser has gone up by 350,000 tonnes. The other important industries which have recorded a substantial increase in output during the year are diesel engines, railway wagons, paper and pulp machinery, motor-cycles, scooters, sugar, vanaspati, soap, leather footwear, polyster fibre, infant milk food, etc. The rate of growth of industrial production in the year would have been higher but for the decline in output in cotton cloth and yarn which have relatively large weight in the index of industrial production. The demand and thus the output in a number of other industries such as textiles, cars and jeeps, radio receivers, air-conditioners, dry cells, plastics, cigarettes, etc. declined. To a somewhat lesser extent reduced demand led to a fall in the production of phosphatic fertilisers, newsprint, and cycle tyres. In November, 1975, and subsequently in the budget proposals announced in March, 1976, a package of measures was announced to improve the off-take of controlled cloth and to stimulate demand for building materials, commercial vehicles, some essential commodities and consumer durables.

3. A significant feature of the industrial growth during the year was the marked increase in the production of public sector enterprises particularly in

key sectors like steel, coal, non-ferrous metals, petroleum, fertilisers, machine tools, instruments, heavy electrical equipment, etc. The weighted average rate of growth for the public sector as a whole excluding nationalised textile mills was about 15 per cent during April—December, 1975 as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

4. To promote industrial growth in the private sector, licensing policies have been liberalised.

Plan for 1976-77

5. As in the current year, over-riding priority has been given to industries catering to agriculture and energy. Accordingly, the outlays for fertilisers, coal and petroleum have been stepped up substantially. At the same time emphasis has been laid on the production of mass consumption goods, particularly those required by the weaker sections of the community. In order that maximum benefit is secured from the investments already made, priority has been given to the completion of projects under construction and the provision of balancing equipment, etc., wherever necessary. A selective approach has been followed in respect of new starts within the availability of financial resources. As 1976-77 is the third year of the Plan, the anticipated needs for the early part of the Sixth Plan, have been kept in view for industries having a long gestation period.

6. The prospects of industrial growth in 1976-77 are brighter than in the current year. One major reason is that vital inputs required by industries, namely, power, transport and fuels, are readily available, except in a few areas where power supply is still restricted. Two other essential inputs, namely, steel and cement, are also freely available.

7. The impact of liberalisation of the licensing policy mentioned above will begin to be felt in 1976-77. Fiscal and other incentives will be provided for stimulating investment as well as exports. The restrictions on declaration of dividends have been relaxed as also the scope for issue of bonus shares. The resources of term lending institutions have been augmented and

their procedures are proposed to be streamlined to enable larger support to new investment, particularly in the priority sectors. As a result of these measures and the climate of discipline and industrial peace that is prevailing in the country after the emergency, a significant increase in industrial production has been postulated in 1976-77.

Outlay

8. The public sector outlay for large and medium industries and minerals in 1976-77 has been stepped up by about 33 per cent over the planned outlay for the previous year. Annexures I and II indicate the details of the outlays provided in 1976-77 for Central projects and Annexure III for State projects. A major part of the outlay in the State Plans is for providing infrastructural facilities and promotional activities undertaken by the State Industrial Development Corporations. Budgetary support has been provided to the State financial institutions in order to enable them to enlarge their operations. In certain States such as U. P., institutions like Hill Area Development Corporations have been set up to cater to the needs of specific under-developed regions.

Industrial Production and Performance

9. A statement showing the targets for selected industries in 1976-77 along with the expected achievements in 1975-76 is shown in Annexure IV. The details of the programmes in 1976-77 for some of the more important industries are given below :—

Steel

10. As a result of improved utilisation of the capacity of the integrated steel plants, the availability of steel in 1975-76 generally exceeded demand and resulted in the country becoming a net exporter of steel. Imports are now restricted to a few special categories of steel. Many of the mini-steel plants have not found it possible to produce ordinary steels economically, despite fiscal concessions and their output has fallen sharply.

11. In 1976-77 the production of saleable steel from the integrated plants is expected to be 6.46 million tonnes as compared to 5.78 million tonnes in 1975-76, mainly on account of the increased output from the first stage of the Bokaro Steel Plant.

12. The total outlay for Steel is Rs. 319.74 crores in 1976-77. Most of this is accounted for by the investments on Bokaro and Bhilai to raise the capacities to 4 million tonnes per annum each, and to provide

the matching ancillary facilities e.g. iron ore mines, sintering plant etc. The plan also provides for a plant for making high quality refractory bricks mainly for the steel plants. Provision has been made for a granulating unit to convert the slag from the Rurkela plant into a feed for cement plants and for a plant to make large diameter steel pipes of a size suitable for projects such as Crude oil pipelines.

Aluminium

13. The improved power supply position in 1975-76, the commissioning of the first pot line with a capacity of 25,000 tonnes per annum at Bharat Aluminium Company, Korba, together with the introduction of an integrated power tariff aluminium pricing policy has changed the position from a shortage of aluminium that faced the country in the previous year to a surplus, some of which is planned to be exported.

14. In October, 1976, the second pot line at Bharat Aluminium Company will be commissioned, and as currently envisaged, the power supply position in the country should be sufficient to raise the production of aluminium from the estimated figure of 187,000 tonnes in 1975-76 to 220,000 tonnes in 1976-77.

Copper

15. The year 1975-76 saw the completion of an important phase in the Khetri project—the commissioning of the ancillary units associated with the smelter leading to a sharp step-up in the output of copper. The overall production was, however, well below the target of 33,000 tonnes mainly because only 3,500 tonnes of copper could be processed from imported concentrates against the planned figure of 10,000 tonnes.

16. In 1976-77, an output of 36,000 tonnes has been planned. To bridge the gap between indigenously mined ore and smelter capacity, provision has been made for a start on the Malanjkhand project in Madhya Pradesh, as also for increasing the output from other mines feeding Khetri and Ghatsila smelters.

Zinc and Lead

17. The output of zinc metal increased to 27,800 tonnes in 1975-76 as against 22,000 tonnes in the previous year and was thus marginally short of the target of 30,000 tonnes. In 1976-77, the zinc smelter at Vishakhapatnam to be operated initially on imported concentrates and the expansion of the smelter at Debari near Udaipur will be completed, increasing the installed smelter capacity in the country from the

current level of 38,000 tonnes to 95,000 tonnes. The estimated output of zinc from this capacity in 1976-77 is 48,000 tonnes. The Vizag project also facilities for lead recovery. The production of lead is expected to go up from 5,100 tonnes in 1975-76 to 8,000 tonnes in 1976-77. Provision has also been made for stepping up the production of zinc-lead ore in the Rajasthan area.

Engineering Industries

18. The provisional data of production available for the first three quarters of 1975-76 shows that a number of engineering industries such as boilers, machine tools, diesel engines, sugar machinery, tea machinery, paper and pulp machinery, and scooters have recorded substantial increases ranging from 20 to 40 per cent over the previous year. On the other hand, there has been a decline in the production in other industries particularly cement machinery, electric motors, radio receivers, air-conditioners, cars and jeeps etc. The decline in production in these industries can be attributed mainly to the fall in demand.

19. It is, however, encouraging to note that the exports of engineering industries have been consistently showing an increase. There has also been a further diversification in the markets for our engineering goods inasmuch as there has been a step-up in exports to South East Asia West Asia, and East Europe.

20. A significant feature of 1975-76 was that the heavy engineering units in the public sector showed a rapid growth in production. The estimated production in 1975-76 is Rs. 751 crores as compared to Rs. 568 crores in the previous year. Although the increase in production reflected in the above figures, is partly due to the increase in prices, there was nevertheless a substantial increase even in physical terms. Most of the units recorded better utilisation of capacity, with the result that a number of units which were hitherto showing losses have turned the corner and are expected to yield profits.

21. The plan provides for an outlay of Rs. 71.58 crores for heavy engineering industries the bulk of which is for BHEL to equip itself to further indigenise its manufacturing programme and widen its range of products. Provision has thus been made for the completion of the Jhansi transformer plant, the forge and foundry unit at Hardwar, a project for producing 40,000 tonnes/annum of seamless steel tubes of boiler quality and other smaller projects.

22. The projects funded in HMT's 1976-77 plan include widening the range of special and sophisticated machine tools, lamp and lamp making machinery, hair

springs and main springs for watches, etc. Facilities for making precision measuring instruments at Srinagar, establishing production of gas cylinders at Bharat Pumps and compressors and equipment for diversification of the product mix at H.E.C. have been provided for.

23. The production of scooters by Scooters (India) Ltd. during 1975-76 is estimated at 18,000 and this is expected to increase to 65,000 in 1976-77 including 5,000 three-wheelers. Provision has been made in the 1976-77 plan for manufacture of engine castings and for power packs to be supplied to scooter projects being set up by a number of State Industrial Development Corporations.

Fertilisers

24. During the year 1975-76, the expansion of the Gorakhpur plant in the public sector and new units at Tuticorin and Mangalore in the private sector were commissioned. Because of the various steps taken to improve capacity utilisation and the improvement in power supply in the second half of the year, the production of nitrogenous fertilisers recorded a significant increase. Output during the year is estimated at 15.35 lakh tonnes (in terms of Nitrogen) as against only 11.85 lakh tonnes in the previous year. The percentage of capacity utilisation in the industry increased from 58 per cent in 1974-75 to 65 per cent in 1975-76. In the last quarter of the year, the capacity utilisation was as high as 80 per cent. The production would have been still higher but for the low level of capacity utilisation in the plants at Durgapur and Cochin which are yet to overcome their technical problems.

25. The performance of the phosphatic unit has not been satisfactory mainly on account of low demand. In 1975-76 a production of only 320,000 tonnes was achieved which is slightly lower than in the previous year.

26. The installed capacity for nitrogenous fertilisers at present is 2.66 million tonnes of N and for phosphatic fertilisers 0.69 million tonnes of P_2O_5 . The plants at Barauni and Namrup in the public sector are mechanically complete and are expected to be commissioned in the first quarter of 1976-77. In addition, Cochin II, Sindri Rationalisation, Khetri, Madras (Expansion) and Vizag (Expansion) are also expected to go on stream at different parts of the year. Keeping this in view, a production target of 1.85 million tonnes has been fixed for nitrogenous fertilisers for 1976-77. In the case of phosphatic fertilisers a production of around 0.45 million tonnes is expected.

27. In the Annual Plan 1976-77, an allocation of Rs. 434.56 crores has been made for fertilisers. Apart from the projects of the Fertiliser Corporation of India, namely Nangal Ramagundam, Talcher, Trombay, Haldia, and Sindri, provision has been made for the new plants being set up at Bhatinda and Panipat by National Fertilisers Limited. Construction work in respect of the fertiliser plant being set up at Phulpur by IFFCO is in progress.

Mineral Oil

(a) Exploration and Production

28. The production of mineral oil in 1975-76 is estimated at 8.3 million tonnes against the target of 8.4 million tonnes. In view of the world-wide energy crisis, great importance has been attached to the exploration and production of crude oil and natural gas in the country. In the Annual Plan 1976-77, emphasis has been laid on exploration and rapid development of off-shore oil fields in the Bombay High region, exploration of deeper horizons in the on-shore producing areas in the western and eastern regions, intensification of prospecting and exploration for oil in the Central region and modernisation of exploration equipment and technology.

29. Under the Phase I development programme of Bombay High, it is planned to build up a production potential of 1.5 to 2 million tonnes by the end of December, 1976 giving an actual production of about one million tonnes during 1976-77. The exploratory drilling operations in the Bengal, Kutch, Cauvery basins being done by foreign companies on a contract basis are also proposed to be continued.

30. The Annual Plan 1976-77 provides a total outlay of Rs. 266.93 crores for oil exploration and development programmes, out of which a provision of Rs. 228.15 crores is for the schemes under the O.N.G.C. and the balance of Rs. 38.78 crores for Oil India Limited. The provision made for off-shore exploration and development programmes under the O.N.G.C. is Rs. 120 crores including the provision for shore-based installations needed for providing facilities for repairs and maintenance of the drilling rigs touching and servicing facilities for oil and gas, and facilities for the fabrication and repair of drilling platform.

31. Keeping in view the rapid development of petroleum industry in the country, and its increasing technological sophistication, it is proposed to set up two institutes, namely, the Institute of Reservoir Studies and the Institute of Drilling Technology. The former

would be working upon problems relating to the augmentation of production of crude oil from existing oil fields while the latter will carry out applied research on various aspects of drilling technology such as cementing, drilling tools and equipment and their adaptation to special sub-surface conditions.

32. Oil India Limited is proceeding with the expansion programmes of its pipeline for the transport of the additional crude oil that would be produced by O.N.G.C. from their oil fields in the Eastern region.

33. A production of 9.3 million tonnes, of which about 3 million tonnes would be contributed by Oil India Limited, and the balance by O.N.G.C., is anticipated in 1976 :—

(b) Refining

34. With the completion of Haldia Refinery, the refinery capacity in the country reached the level of 27 million tonnes which on account of constraints placed on the consumption of oil products was not fully utilised.

35. The 1976-77 Annual Plan provides for an outlay of Rs. 95 crores for Indian Oil Corporation mainly for the programmes under implementation in regard to the expansion schemes of the Koyali Refinery, the new refinery at Mathra and the connected pipelines and ancillary facilities. An outlay of Rs. 25.27 crores has been provided for the refinery and connected projects of Bongaigaon Refinery and Petro-Chemicals Limited.

Petro-Chemicals

36. The Annual Plan provides an outlay of Rs. 88.10 crores for the schemes of Indian Petro-Chemical Corporation Ltd., mainly for its Petro-cracker and down-stream units. The completion of the down-stream units is sought to synchronise with that of the naphtha cracker. The Petrofils Cooperatives' Project, designed for an annual capacity of 7,000 tonnes of polyester chips and 3,500 tonnes of polyester filament yarn, is expected to be partly commissioned by December 1977. An outlay of Rs. 1.5 crores has been provided for the petro-chemicals complex in Assam.

37. As a result of concerted efforts, some of the major constraints in production have been overcome and the target of 98 million tonnes of production in 1975-76 has been exceeded by about 2 million tonnes. With an over-all improvement in the transport of coal by rail, all the important consumers of non-coking

coal have built up adequate stocks of coal. The stock position of coking coal with the steel plants also improved substantially towards the end of the year.

38. In the background of the production capacity already built up and that which is likely to be created during the year, a production target of 108 million tonnes, including 25 million tonnes of coking coal, has been set for 1976-77, although this may turn out to be higher than the demand unless vigorous marketing measures are undertaken. Of this, 104.6 million tonnes, will be from the public sector Mines while the remaining 3.4 million tonnes will be contributed by the collieries of Tata Iron and Steel Company and Indian Iron and Steel Company.

39. The Plan provides for an outlay of Rs. 278.25 crores for coal and lignite. Of this, Rs. 227.82 crores is the allocation for Coal India Limited, Rs. 10.68 crores for Singareni Collieries and Rs. 33.00 crores for Neyveli Lignite Corporation. Provision has also been made in the Plan for initiating work on two new washeries and for taking advance action on exploration work for the Sixth Plan.

Iron Ore

40. The production of iron ore in 1975-76 is expected to reach a level of 39.5 million tonnes, which marks an increase of 3.4 million tonnes over the production of 36.1 million tonnes achieved in 1974-75. The exports in 1975-76 are expected to be about 23 million tonnes as compared with the target of 26 million tonnes. The iron ore export trade received a set-back due to cut backs in steel production by countries which are traditional importers of Indian ore.

41. A production target of 42 million tonnes has been set for 1976-77 taking into account the requirements of 16 million tonnes for the indigenous steel industry and 26 million tonnes for export.

42. A notable feature in the field of iron ore development has been the decision to develop the Kudremukh magnetite deposit for a production of 7.5 million tonnes of magnetite concentrates at a cost of around Rs. 567 crores. The project, which is tied up with funds from and supplies to Iran, envisages the commencement of delivery of concentrates within 54 months from the time of the fulfilment of certain basic terms of the contract. Several steps have already been initiated to ensure speedy construction of the project. A provision of Rs. 88.50 crores has been made for this project for 1976-77.

Cement

43. The production of cement in 1975-76 is estimated at 17.2 million tonnes against 14.7 million tonnes in the previous year. This increase has been achieved mainly as a result of better utilisation of capacity in the existing plants on account of the removal of constraints like shortage of power, wagons and coal. With further improvement in these inputs and some new projects going into production, it is expected that the production of cement in 1976-77 would be 18.2 million tonnes.

44. Two new plants being set up by the Cement Corporation in Assam and Himachal Pradesh and the expansion at Mandhar are in an advanced stage of construction and are likely to be completed next year. A provision of Rs. 19.7 crores has been made in the Annual Plan 1976-77 for the above plants as well as for the new projects being set up at Akaltara, Neemuch and Yerraguntala. In addition to the Central Sector projects mentioned above, cement projects in the State sector in Tamil Nadu, U.P., J&K and Meghalaya and in the private sector are in various stages of implementation.

Paper and Paper Board

45. The capacity of the paper and paper board industry is expected to increase from 10.4 lakh tonnes in April, 1975 to about 11.3 lakh tonnes by the end of March, 1976. As against the production target of 920,000 tonnes for 1975-76, the actual production is estimated at about 829,000 tonnes.

46. As a result of various steps taken to attract investment into this sector, the production capacity in this sector is expected to increase. On the basis of schemes already under implementation, it is estimated that the installed capacity of the paper and paper board industry will increase to 12 lakh tonnes by the end of 1976-77. The production next year is estimated at 900,000 tonnes.

47. Provision has been made for meeting the requirements of the Nagaland Pulp & Paper project and also for a start on the Nowgong & Cachar projects each of which when ready will have a capacity of approximately 100,000 tonnes per annum.

Newsprint

48. The expansion of the Nepa Paper Mills was completed in May, 1975. As against the production target of 65,000 tonnes, the production in 1975-76 is estimated at 53,000 tonnes. The main reasons for

shortfall in production were shortage of power and a fall in the off-take of newsprint. During 1976-77, Nepa Mills is expected to produce 60,000 tonnes of newsprint. Provision has been made for the new 80,000 tonnes per annum newsprint plant in Kerala.

Sugar

49. Sugar production in 1974-75 (October—September) reached 47.94 lakh tonnes which was the highest achieved so far. Based on the present trends, the production in 1975-76 is estimated at 46.4 lakh tonnes.

50. The licensed capacity in the sugar industry as on December 31, 1975 was 72.48 lakh tonnes. The installed capacity has, however, been only 45.80 lakh tonnes. A capacity of 26.68 lakh tonnes still remains unimplemented. To achieve speedy implementation of the licences issued and to make new sugar factories and expansion schemes economically viable, certain incentives were announced in November, 1975. The policy of dual pricing and the ratio of levy sugar to free-sale sugar (65 : 35) will be continued for the 1975-76 season.

Cotton Textiles

51. The production of cotton textiles in the mill sector in 1975-76 is estimated at 1000 million kgs. of cotton yarn and 4100 million metres of cotton cloth as against 1030 million kgs. of yarn and 4437 million metres of cloth in 1974-75. The fall in production in 1975-76 has been mainly on account of the poor demand for cotton textiles both in the domestic market as well as for exports.

52. In October, 1975, Government announced de-licensing of cotton spinning industry upto a capacity of 50,000 spindles, subject to certain restrictions on MRTP/foreign houses, location, etc. The weaker units in the cotton textile industry have been exempted from the obligation to produce controlled cloth to improve their viability. It has been decided that in the matter of allocation of resources by the financial institutions, priority will be given to the programmes for modernisation and rehabilitation of sick mills.

53. The Plan provides for an outlay of Rs. 27 crores for the National Textile Corporation for programmes of rehabilitation, modernisation, etc. In 1975-76, the production of mills under the management of the N.T.C. is estimated at 50.7 million kgs. of yarn and 767 million metres of cloth with a sales realisation of Rs. 257 crores. The production envisaged in 1976-77 is about 50 million kgs. of yarn and 900 million metres of cloth with a sales realisation

of about Rs. 335 crores. The sales earnings are estimated at a higher level because of the increased realisation on account of improvement in the quality of cloth.

54. The production of the cotton textile industry in the mill sector in 1976-77 is estimated at 1,080 million kgs. of yarn and 4400 million metres of cloth.

Drugs & Pharmaceuticals

55. As against the anticipated output (in terms of sales turnover) of Rs. 65.57 crores in 1975-76, the target set for the three units of Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. for 1976-77 is Rs. 79.80 crores. Increased production in the areas of antibiotics is planned through the introduction of high yielding strains for the manufacture of penicillin, streptomycin, oxy-tetracycline and gresofovin. Provision has been made for a new nicotinamide plant, a doxycycline project and for the establishment of a new formulation unit.

56. The semi-synthetic penicillin plant of Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. (HAL) is expected to be commissioned by May-June, 1976. Production of penicillin and streptomycin is likely to increase considerably due to the utilisation of high yielding strains. As against the estimated value of production of bulk drugs (1975-76) at Rs. 6.5 crores, the target for 1976-77 for HAL is Rs. 9.14 crores.

Electronics

57. The 1976-77 Plan provides for the common service testing and development facilities for entrepreneurs, a National Informatics Centre to serve as a service centre for computer-based national information systems, funds for the Electronics Trade & Technology Development Corporation, the Computer Maintenance Corporation and a complex for the production of semi-conductor devices.

Ship-Building

58. An outlay of Rs. 26.73 crores has been provided for ship-building in the Annual Plan, 1976-77. Out of the above amount, Rs. 22 crores is for the second shipyard being built at Cochin. The facilities in the Cochin Shipyard for building 2 ships of 75,000 DWT Panama bulk carriers per year are expected to be largely completed during 1976-77. The 'keel' of the first ship has recently been laid and it is expected to be launched in April, 1977 and delivered in June, 1978.

59. The Plan also provides funds for the completion of the integrated development programme of the

Hindustan Shipyard which will raise the annual capacity of the Yard to 2.65 ships (21,600 DWT each). Steps will also be taken towards raising the capacity of the Yard from 2.65 ships to 3 ships annually by the end of the Fifth Plan. In order to develop design capacities in the field of ship-building, it is proposed to set up a Central Marine Design and Research Organisation.

Atomic Energy

60. The important projects for which provision under the programmes of Department of Atomic Energy has been made in the Plan are the Heavy

Water Plants being set up at Baroda, Kota, Tuticorin and Talcher. The Heavy Water Plant at Baroda is expected to be commissioned shortly. The Tuticorin Plant is expected to be completed by mid-1977 and the Talcher Plant in July, 1977. The Kota Plant is scheduled to be commissioned towards the end of 1978. A seamless tube plant for manufacture of tubes required by the ball bearings industry has been approved recently and will take about three years to be completed. The stainless steel tubes plant is already under construction and is scheduled to be commissioned by the end of 1977. It is also proposed to set up an export-oriented Rare Earths Complex in Orissa.

Plan Outlay for Central Industrial & Minerals Projects for 1976-77 (Summary Statement)

(Rs. crores)

Ministry/Department	1976-76	1976-77		
	Anti. Expdr.	Budgetary support	Extra Budgetary resources	Plan Outlay
1. Department of Steel	318.25	402.42	36.20	438.62
2. Department of Mines	122.20	102.97	10.00	112.97
3. Department of Coal	237.68	277.20	1.05	278.25
4. Department of Industrial Development	42.30	72.30	0.49	72.69
5. Department of Heavy Industry	60.24	57.18	14.40	71.58
6. Department of Civil Supplies & Cooperation	10.28	14.67	..	14.67
7. Department of Chemicals and Fertilisers	313.69	439.05	2.42	441.47
8. Ministry of Petroleum	390.36	273.81	211.05	484.86
9. Ministry of Commerce	10.29	32.70	1.03	33.73
10. Deptt of Economic Affairs	5.09	3.98	..	3.98
11. Department of Revenue & Banking (Banking Wing)	5.62	10.98	..	10.98
12. Department of Revenues & Banking (Revenue Wing)	0.44	0.40	..	0.40
13. Ministry of Shipping & Transport	25.43	26.73	..	26.73
14. Department of Atomic Energy	41.63	43.97	8.25	52.22
15. Department of Electronics	4.26	8.00	..	8.00
TOTAL	1587.76	1766.36	284.89	2051.25

ANNEXURE II

Plan Outlay for Central Industrial and Mineral Projects for 1976-77

(Rs. Crores)

Project/Scheme	1975-76 Anti. Expdr.	1976-77		
		Budgetary Support	Extra Budgetary resources	Plan outlay
1	2	3	4	5
I. Department of Steel :				
1. Steel Authority of India Ltd.	0.14	0.14		0.14
2. Hindustan Steel Ltd.	111.59	118.89	31.20	150.09
3. Bokaro Steel Ltd.	147.37	150.00		150.00
4. Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd.	7.50	2.00	4.00	6.00
5. Salem Steel Ltd.	3.00	3.00		3.00
6. Vijayanagar Steel Project	1.00	1.00		1.00
7. Visakhapatnam Steel Project	1.00	1.00		1.00
8. Mecon	0.05		0.30	0.30
9. National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	30.80	21.30	0.70	22.00
10. Kudremukh Iron Ore Project	9.74	88.50		88.50
11. Ferro-Vanadium Project	..	0.20		0.20
12. Visvesvarayya Iron and Steel Ltd.	1.00	1.00		1.00
13. Mandori Pellets Ltd. Goa	1.20	1.35		1.35
14. Iron Ore Board	0.46	0.53		0.53
15. Indian Iron & Steel Co.	..	10.00		10.00
16. Mahanadi Reservoir Project	1.90	2.00		2.00
17. Research and Development	1.00	1.51		1.51
18. Other Schemes	0.50			
TOTAL	318.25	402.42	36.20	438.62
Department of Steel				
II. Deptt. of Mines:				
1. Bharat Aluminium Co.	49.01	46.33		6.33
(a) Korba	48.76	46.00		46.00
(b) Ratnagiri	0.25	0.33		0.33
2. Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	38.40	24.29	10.00	34.29
A. Continuing Schemes:				
(i) Debari Expansion	10.50			11.00
(ii) Vizag Zinc Smelter	17.50			11.60
(iii) Balaria Mines	5.75			7.71
(iv) Maton Rock Phosphate	0.80			1.00
(v) Tundoo Lead Smelter Modernisation	0.54			0.17
B. New Schemes:				
(i) Rajpura—Dariba	2.00			2.50
(ii) Baroi Zawarmala Mines	1.00			0.01
(iii) Sargipalli Lead Mines	0.31			0.30
3. Hindustan Copper Ltd.	20.75	14.25		14.35
A. Continuing Schemes				
Khetri	15.00	7.00		7.00
Rakha Phase I	2.50			
Others	1.32			
B. New Schemes				
(i) Malanjkhand	0.80	3.00		3.00
(ii) Chandnari Expansion.	0.25	1.25		1.25

1	2	3	4	5
(iii) Mosabani Expansion	0.25	2.00		2.00
(iv) Surda Expansion	0.60	1.00		1.00
(v) STPP/AIF 3	0.03	0.10		0.10
4. Sukinda Nickel Project	0.20	0.20		0.20
5. Bharat Gold Mines	1.50	1.40		1.40
6. Mineral Surveys	11.66	16.40		16.40
(i) Geological Survey of India including IMSE	5.69	7.94		7.94
(ii) Indian Bureau of Mines	..	0.25		0.25
(iii) Mineral Exploration Corporation	5.80	7.00		7.00
(iv) Science & Technology Programmes	0.17	1.21		1.21
7. Other schemes	0.68			
TOTAL : Deptt. of Mines	122.20	102.97	10.00	112.97.
III. Deptt of Coal				
1. Coal India Ltd.	199.09	226.77	1.05	227.82
2. Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.	15.18	10.68		10.68
3. Neyveli Lignite Corpn. Ltd.	22.20	33.00		33.00
4. Low Temperature Carbonisation Plant, Ramakrishnapur	0.60	0.25		0.25
5. Mining Engineering Education		1.20		1.20
6. Advance action for Exploration (Sixth Plan)		4.00		4.00
7. Coal Controller (Statistical Division)		0.04		0.04
8. Science & Technology Programmes		1.26		1.26
9. Other schemes	0.61			
TOTAL : Deptt. of Coal	237.68	277.20	1.05	278.25
IV. Department of Industrial Development:				
1. Cement Corpn. of India	12.00	19.70		19.70
2. Hindustan Paper Corpn.	16.28	36.49*		36.49*
3. Nepa Mills	1.94	0.62		0.62
4. Instrumentation Ltd., Kota	1.20	0.66		0.66
5. National Instrumentation Ltd.	0.15	0.20		0.20
6. Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	0.03	0.10	0.10	0.20
7. Hindustan Cables Ltd.	2.29	0.55	0.24	0.79
8. Tannery & Footwear Corpn. of India Ltd.	0.50	0.64		0.64
9. Hindustan Photo Films Ltd.	0.89	0.60		0.60
10. Hindustan Salts Ltd.	0.20	0.15	0.15	0.30
11. Leather Development Corpn.	0.05	0.10		0.10
12. Belting Project : M/s. Andrew Yule & Co.		0.10		0.10
13. National Productivity Council.	0.15	0.20		0.20
14. Indian Standards Institution	0.08	0.20		0.20
15. National Institute of Designs.	0.06	0.10		0.10
16. Promotion of Industries in backward areas	6.00	10.00		10.00
17. Feasibility & Technical Studies		0.05		0.05
18. Science & Technology Programmes	0.48	1.84		1.84
TOTAL:	42.30	27.30	0.49	72.79
V. Department of Heavy Industry:				
1. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.	13.96	5.50	5.30	10.80
2. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	25.15	37.49		37.49
3. Heavy Engineering Corpn.	2.00	1.70	0.80	2.50
4. Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	6.04	4.75		4.75
5. Scooters India Ltd.	3.28	1.08	3.17	4.25
6. Bharat Heavy Plates Vessels Ltd.	0.86	1.01	..	1.01
7. Mining and Machinery Corporation	0.30	..	1.40	1.40
8. Machine Tools Corpn. of India Ltd.	0.72	0.65	0.86	1.51
9. Central Machine Tools Institute	0.37	0.50		0.50
10. Triveni Structural Ltd.	0.18	..	0.16	0.16
11. Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	0.32	..	0.22	0.22
12. Jessop & Company	2.80	0.50	2.00	2.50

* Includes provision of Rs. 5.00 crores for the Nowgong & Cachar Projects and Rs. 15.00 crores each for Nagaland Paper and Kerala Newsprint Projects.

1	2	3	4	5
13. Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.	1.50	0.50	0.49	0.99
14. Indian Standard Wagons	0.50	1.50		1.50
15. Arthur Butler & Co.	..	0.40		0.40
16. Britannia Engg. Works	..	0.19		0.19
17. Braithwaite & Co. (India) Ltd.	1.36	0.83		0.83
18. Advance Engg. Studies	0.10	0.05		0.05
19. Commercial Vehicles Factory	..	0.10		0.10
20. Other Programmes	0.80	0.43		0.43
TOTAL:	60.24	57.10	14.40	71.58
VI. Deptt. of Civil Supplies & Co-operation				
1. I.F.F.C.O.	9.55	13.50		13.50
2. Maharashtra Co-operative Fertilisers & Chemicals Ltd.	0.65	1.00		1.00
3. Adoption of Metric System of Weights & Measures	0.08	0.17		0.17
TOTAL:	10.28	14.67		14.67
VII. Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilisers				
1. Fertiliser Corpn. of India Ltd.	219.69	229.80		229.80
2. Fertilisers & Chemicals (Trav.) Ltd.	19.13	16.29		16.29
3. Madras Fertilisers Ltd.	3.85		0.4	0.42
4. National Fertilisers Ltd.	63.00	171.05		171.05
5. Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd.	1.11	2.50		2.50
6. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	4.40	11.90		11.90
7. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	0.40	1.00		1.00
8. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	1.00	0.50	2.00	2.50
9. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	0.85	6.00		6.00
10. Central Institute of Plastic Engineering & Tools	0.01	0.01		0.01
11. Other schemes	0.25			
TOTAL:	313.69	439.05	2.42	441.47
VIII. Ministry of Petroleum				
1. Oil & Natural Gas Commission	188.37	73.29	154.86	228.15
2. Oil India Ltd.	33.36	28.28	10.50	38.78
3. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	47.33	64.50	30.50	95.00
4. Bongaigaon Refinery & Petro-Chemicals Ltd.	16.00	24.27	1.00	25.27
5. Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	4.23	..	3.50	3.50
6. Indo-Burmah Petroleum Co.	..	1.68	1.57	3.25
7. Madras Refineries Ltd.	1.63	..	1.00	1.00
8. Cochin Refineries Ltd.	0.27	0.03		0.03
9. Bitumen Marketing Corporation	..	1.00		1.00
10. Lubrizol (India) Ltd.	1.15		0.62	0.62
11. Engineers (India) Ltd.	..	0.15		0.15
12. Indian Petro-chemicals Corporation	85.00	80.60	7.50	88.10
13. Petrofils Cooperative Ltd.	13.02	0.01		0.01
TOTAL:	390.36	273.81	211.05	484.86
IX. Ministry of Commerce				
1. National Textile Corpn.	5.00	25.97	1.03	27.00
2. Marine Products Export Development Authority	0.26	0.60		0.60
3. Santa Cruz Electronic Export Processing Zone	0.30	0.18		0.18
4. Science & Technology Programmes	0.21	0.35		0.35
5. Plantations	4.52	5.60		5.60
TOTAL	10.29	32.70	1.03	33.73
X. Ministry of Finance (Deptt. of Economic Affairs)				
1. Indian Security Press, Nasik	0.40	1.14		1.41
2. Bank Note Press, Dewas	3.12	1.41		1.41
3. Currency Note Press	1.23	0.81		0.81
4. New Security Paper Mill and Gumming Plant	0.02	0.50		0.50
5. Mints & other Programmes	0.32	0.12		0.12
TOTAL	6.09	3.98		3.98

1	2	3	4	5
XI. Deptt. of Revenue & Banking (Banking Wing)				
1. Industrial Finance Corporation of India	0.60	0.73		0.73
2. Industrial Development Bank of India	4.50	7.20		7.20
3. Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India	0.52	0.56		0.56
4. Industrial Reconstruction Corpn. of India		2.50		2.50
TOTAL:	5.62	10.98		10.98
XII. Department of Revenue & Banking (Revenue Wing)				
1. Alkaloid Project, Neemuch (MP)	0.39	0.35		0.35
2. Extraction of Alkaloids from Poppy Straw	0.05	0.05		0.05
TOTAL :	0.44	0.40		0.40
XIII. Ministry of Shipping & Transport				
1. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	4.86	4.47		4.47
(a) Continuing Schemes		2.37		2.37
(b) New Schemes		0.20		0.20
(c) Subsidy		1.90		1.90
2. Cochin Shipyard	20.00	22.00		22.00
3. New Shipyards		0.10		0.10
4. Central Marine & Design Research Organisation	0.57	0.16		0.16
TOTAL :	25.43	26.73		26.73
XIV. Deptt. of Atomic Energy				
1. Nuclear Fuel Complex	3.49	9.54		9.54
2. Heavy Water Plants	31.57	24.25		24.25
3. Power Reactor Fuel representing plant	1.11	0.02		0.02
4. Plutonium Plant (Expansion) . . . . .	..	1.30		1.30
5. Bhabha Atomic Research Centre Project	0.43	0.73		0.73
6. Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	2.55	5.45	4.70**	10.15
7. Electronic Corpn. of India Ltd.	2.40	2.50	2.75**	5.25
8. Uranium Corpn. of India Ltd.		0.01	0.80	0.81
9. Atomic Minerals Division	0.08	0.17		0.17
TOTAL:	41.63	43.97	8.25	52.22
XV. Deptt. of Electronics				
1. TDC Projects	2.62	4.20		4.20
2. Electronics Commission	0.07	0.09		0.09
3. Assistance for promotion of electronics industry	0.51	0.74		0.74
4. Computer Maintenance Corporation	0.20	0.60		0.60
5. Complex for production and R&D of Semi-Conductor devices . . . . .	..	0.50		0.50
6. Electronics Trade & Technology Development Corporation	0.40	0.09		0.09
7. Other Programmes	0.46	1.78		1.78
TOTAL:	1.57	8.00		8.00
GRAND TOTAL	1766.36	284.89		2051.25

** Includes assistance from financial institutions. Rs. 4.00 crores in the case of Indian Rare Earths Ltd. and Rs. 0.96 crores in the case of Electronic Corpn. of India Ltd.

Plan Outlay for 1976-77 for Industrial and Mineral Projects in States and Union Territories

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	1975-76 Anticipated Expenditure			1976-77 Approved Outlay		
		Large & Medium Industries	Minerals	Total	Large & Medium Industries	Minerals	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	329.0	130.0	459.0	453.0	135.0	588.0
2.	Assam	316.0	32.0	348.0	259.0	42.0	301.0
3.	Bihar	450.0	70.0	520.0	640.0	88.0	728.0
4.	Gujarat	436.0	86.0	522.0	450.0	79.0	529.0
5.	Haryana	70.0	6.0	76.0	70.0	4.0	74.0
6.	Himachal Pradesh	37.0	39.0	76.0	80.0	8.0	88.0
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	339.0	40.0	379.0	302.0	62.0	364.0
8.	Karnataka	400.0	10.0	410.0	514.0	10.0	524.0
9.	Kerala	591.0	15.0	606.0	800.0	20.0	820.0
10.	Madhya Pradesh	277.0	80.0	357.0	291.0	93.0	384.0
11.	Maharashtra	1449.0	55.0	1504.0	1577.0	48.0	1625.0
12.	Manipur	43.0	..	43.0	59.5	2.0	61.5
13.	Meghalaya	68.0	14.0	82.0	55.0	17.0	72.0
14.	Nagaland	173.0	20.0	193.0	85.0	28.0	113.0
15.	Orissa	143.0	144.0	287.0	183.0	207.0	390.0
16.	Punjab	572.0	2.0	574.0	877.0	3.0	880.0
17.	Rajasthan	202.0	207.0	409.0	246.0	153.0	399.0
18.	Sikkim	..	..	..	50.0	55.0	105.0
19.	Tamil Nadu	635.0	11.0	646.0	718.0	113.0	731.0
20.	Tripura	67.0	..	67.0	92.0	1.5	93.5
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2756.0	26.0	2782.0	3162.0	160.0	3322.0
22.	West Bengal	1177.0	30.0	1207.0	1067.0	15.0	1082.0
	Total States	10530.0	1017.0	11547.0	12030.5	1243.5	13274.0
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.40	..	0.40	1.30	..	1.30
2.	Chandigarh	13.76	..	13.76	19.76	..	19.76
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Delhi	13.53	..	13.53	12.75	..	12.75
5.	Goa, Daman & Diu	32.86	1.25	34.11	28.00	5.00	33.0
6.	Lakshadweep	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Pondicherry	12.71	..	12.71	15.49	..	15.49
8.	Mizoram	2.00	..	2.00	3.00	..	3.00
	TOTAL : Union Territories	75.26	1.25	76.51	80.30	5.00	85.30
	GRAND TOTAL	10605.26	1018.25	11623.51	12110.8	1248.5	13359.3

Production Targets of Selected Industries for 1976-77

Sl. No.	Industry	Unit	1975-76 Anticipated Production	1976-77 Target of Production
1	2	3	4	5
I. Mining				
	(1) Coal	Mill. Tonnes	99.88	108.0
	(2) Iron Ore	" "	39.5	42.0
II. Metallurgical Industries				
A. Iron & Steel				
	(1) Saleable Steel (Integrated Steel Plants)	Mill Tonnes	5.78	6.46
B. Non-Ferrous Metals				
	(1) Aluminium	'000 Tonnes	187.0	22.00
	(2) Copper	" "	23.9	36.0
	(3) Zinc	" "	27.8	48.0
	(4) Lead	" "	5.1	8.0
III. Engineering Industries (Mechanical)				
A. Agricultural Machinery				
	(1) Agricultural tractors	'000 Nos.	33.3	35.5
B. Industrial Machinery, Components and Accessories				
	(1) Mining Machinery	Rs. Million	83.0	120.0
	(2) Heavy Metallurgical Machinery	" "	385.0	424.0
	(3) Textile Machinery	" "	1000.0	1100.0
	(4) Sugar Machinery	" "	330.0	360.0
	(5) Chemical & Pharmaceutical Machinery	" "	480.0	520.0
	(6) Paper & Pulp Machinery	" "	187.5	200.0
	(7) Cement Machinery	" "	60.0	100.0
	(8) Machine Tools (Organised sector)	" "	1080.0	1200.0
	(9) Boilers (Industrial & Power)	" "	1400.0	1500.0
C. Automobiles				
	(1) Commercial Vehicles	'000 Nos.	43.8	50.0
	(2) Cars	" "	23.0	25.0
	(3) Jeeps	" "	7.1	8.0
	(4) Scooters/Mopeds	" "	147.8	183.0
	(5) Motor Cycles	" "	70.1	76.0
IV. Engineering Industries (Electrical)				
A. Heavy Electrical Equipment				
	(1) Turbines-Hydro	Mill. KW	1.2	1.3
	(2) Turbines-Thermal	" "	2.5	2.7
	(3) Transformers	Mill. KVA	13.3	15.5
B. Other Electrical Equipment				
	(1) Electric Motors	Mill. HP	3.5	3.7
	(2) Electric Lamps—Incandescent Filament	Mill. Nos.	137.0	155.0
	(3) Electric Lamps—Flourescent Tubes	" "	17.2	18.0
	(4) Dry Batteries	" "	540.6	600.0

1	2	3	4	5
V Chemical & Allied Industries				
A. Fertilisers				
(1) Nitrogenous Fertilisers	'000 tonnes		1535.0	1850.0
(in terms of N)				
(2) Phosphatic Fertilisers	" "		320.0	450.0
(in terms of P ₂ O ₅)				
B. Industrial Chemicals				
(1) Caustic Soda	" "		470.0	520.0
(2) Soda Ash	" "		557.0	600.0
(3) Polystyrene	" "		9.0	12.0
(4) Polyvenyl Chloride	" "		41.0	48.0
(5) L.D. Polyethylene	" "		27.0	28.0
(5) H.D. Polyethylene	" "		23.0	23.0
C. Drugs & Pharmaceuticals				
(1) Antibiotics-Pencillin	MMU		250.0	275.0
Streptomycin	Tonnes		185.0	203.0
(2) Anti-Dysentery Drugs	" "		191.0	210.0
(3) Anti -Diabetes Drugs (Insulin)	MMU		799.0	880.0
(4) Anti-leprosy Drugs	Tonnes		14.7	17.5
(5) Anti-pyretics and analgesics	" "		1587.0	1650.0
(6) Anti-Tuberculosis drugs	" "		646.0	750.0
(7) Anti-Malarial drugs	" "		40.5	70.0
(8) Sulpha drugs	" "		1055.0	1100.0
(9) Vitamins-Vitamin A	MMU		30.0	36.0
Other Vitamins	Tonnes		335.3	370.0
D. Man-Made Fibres				
(1) Viscose Filament	'000 tonnes		28.5	37.0
(2) Viscose Staple Fibre	" "		66.7	75.0
(3) Viscose Tyre Cord	" "		19.6	20.0
(4) Nylon Filament Yarn	" "		14.2	15.0
(5) Nylon tyre cord & other industrial yarn	" "		4.3	5.0
(6) Polyester Filament and Staple Fibre	" "		19.3	22.0
E. Paper				
(1) Newsprint	'000 tonnes		53.0	60.0
(2) Paper & Paper Board	" "		829.0	900.0
F. Rubber Products				
(1) Automobile tyres	Mill. Nos.		5.4	6.0
(2) Cycle Tyres	" "		30.0	30.0
G. Other Chemicals & Allied Products				
(1) Soap (Organised Sector)	'000 tonnes		270.0	280.0
(2) Synthetic Detergents	" "		75.0	80.0
(Organised sector)				
(3) Pesticides (Technical materials)	" "		37.0	40.0
(4) Petroleum Refinery Products	Mill. tonnes		20.7	21.5
(5) Cement	" "		17.2	18.2
VI Textile Industries				
(1) Cotton Yarn	Mill. Kgs.		1000.0	1080.0
(2) Cotton Cloth (Mill sector)	Mill. Metres		4100.0	4400.0
(3) Jute Manufactures	'000 tonnes		1300.0	1300.0
VII Food Industries				
(1) Baby Food	'000 tonnes		23.0	29.0
(2) Sugar	Mill. tonnes		4.64	4.9
(3) Vanaspati	'000 tonnes		490.0	550.0
(4) Tea	Mill. Kgs.		488.0	500.0

Village and Small Industries

Review of progress in 1975-76

THE levels of production and exports of the products of some village and small industries likely to be achieved in 1975-76 are indicated below :

	1975-76	
	Anticipated	Likely achievement
Production		
(1) Cotton handloom and powerloom cloth (million metres)	4,200	4,000
(2) Khadi cloth : quantity (m. metres)	59.00	51.2
—value (Rs. crores)	52.0	45.0
(3) Raw Silk (million Kgs)	3.4	3.2
(4) Village industries* (Value : Rs. crores)	155.4	155.4
Exports		
(5) Cotton handloom fabrics and manufactures (Rs. crores)	58.0	97.0
(6) Silk fabrics and waste (Rs. crores)	14.0	15.6
(7) Coir products—quantity ('000 tonnes)	42.0	36.0
—value (Rs. crores)	17.0	17.5
(8) Handicrafts (Rs. crores)	225.0	185.0

(*The figures relate to the centres assisted by the Khadi & Village Industries Commission.)

2. Production of the handloom and khadi cloth was affected due to a drop in the off-take, resulting in accumulation of stocks in some States. To overcome the problem, special rebates on sales were provided for a period longer than the normal and non-plan loan assistance of Rs. 4.7 crores was also given to some States for clearing stocks of handloom cloth. Production of raw silk fell marginally short of the anticipated level due mainly to a decline in the international price of silk, inadequacy of irrigation facilities in certain areas and occurrence of a new worm disease. Export of handicrafts also did not reach the level anticipated owing to a decline in the external demand for gems and jewellery. Substantially higher exports of handloom garments were achieved during the year.

3. Notable developments were the inclusion of the handloom industry under the 20-point Economic Programme, the appointment of a Development Commissioner for Handlooms and reservation of a few more items for exclusive production by the handloom industry. Further, the limit on investment on plant and machinery under the definitions of a small scale industry and an ancillary industrial unit was revised from Rs. 7.5 lakhs to Rs. 10.0 lakhs and from Rs. 10.0 lakhs to Rs. 15.0 lakhs, respectively. The import policy for small scale industries was further liberalised.

4. The approved outlays and anticipated expenditure in the Central sector (including Centrally-sponsored schemes) and in the States and Union Territories during 1975-76 are shown below :

	(Rs. crores)	
	Outlay	Anticipated expenditure
Centre	40.49	42.27
States & Union Territories	36.73	38.09
TOTAL	77.22	80.36

Plan for 1976-77

5. Under the programmes for the development of different small industries in 1976-77, higher priority will be accorded to the on-going schemes, special schemes for the handloom industry and training in carpet weaving and other schemes for improvement of quality, provision of essential common service facilities, etc. Greater emphasis is also to be laid on promotion of small scale industries in selected backward areas by the Central Small Industries Development Organisation through its net-work of service Institutes and Extension Centres. Provisions have been made by most State Governments for giving incentives to entrepreneurs in selected backward areas.

6. The levels of production and exports in respect of selected products expected to be achieved during 1976-77 are :

	1976-77
	Anticipated
Production	
(1) Cotton handloom and powerloom cloth (Million metres)	4,200
(2) Khadi—quantity (million metres)	60.2
—value (Rs. crores)	53.0
(3) Raw silk (Million Kgs)	3.76
(4) Village industries (value—Rs. crores)	173.0
Exports	
(5) Cotton handloom fabrics and manufactures (Rs. crores)	107.0
(6) Silk Fabrics and waste (Rs. crores)	17.5
(7) Coir products—quantity ('000 tonnes)	40.0
—Value (Rs. crores)	18.5
(8) Handicrafts (Rs. crores)	201.0

7. The outlays provided in the public sector for various small industries during 1976-77 along with estimated expenditure in 1975-76, are indicated below:

(Rs. crores)

	1975-76 (estimated expendr.)			1976-77 (outlays)		
	Centre	States & U. Ts.	Total	Centre	States & U. Ts.	Total
(1) Small scale industries	7.51	16.58	24.09	11.30	17.81	29.11
(2) Industrial estates . . . . .	..	3.95	3.95	..	4.45	4.45
(3) Khadi and village industries	27.49*	1.78	29.27	25.30	1.92	27.22
(4) Handloom industry	1.39	8.98	10.37	5.68	11.69	17.32
(5) Powerlooms	0.04	0.85	0.89	0.10	0.45	0.55
(6) Sericulture	0.88	3.17	4.05	2.00	4.10	6.10
(7) Coir industry	0.28	0.91	1.19	0.45	0.90	1.35
(8) Handicrafts	0.71	1.87	2.58	2.80	2.02	4.87
(7) Rural Industries Projects	3.92	..	3.72	4.00	..	4.00
(10) Collection of statistics	0.05	..	0.05	0.05	..	0.05
TOTAL.	42.27	38.09	80.36	51.68	43.34	95.02

(*The approved outlay of Rs. 22.05 crores was enhanced for special schemes for the drought/flood affected areas).

(NOTE:—The figures of expenditure and outlay at the Center for small scale industries and Khadi and village industries include those for S&T schemes.)

In addition to these outlays, some funds will be made available under the programmes for hill and tribal areas. Investments will be made also by individuals from their own resources supplemented by institutional finance.

Small Scale Industries :

8. The more important on-going schemes included in the Plans of the States and Union Territories relate to strengthening the equity base of their small Industries Development Corporations and also other Corporations for specific industries like leather and electronics and provision of technical consultancy services, common service facilities and other incentives and facilities. These developmental activities will be supplemented by the Central programmes such as the setting up of new tool rooms and regional testing centres, modernisation of selected small scale industries, strengthening of the Small Industries Service Institutes and Extension Centres, etc.

Industrial Estates :

9. Higher priority will continue to be accorded to the schemes for provision of infrastructure facilities for the industrial estates already completed and to the completion of the schemes in hand. Suitable steps will be taken to utilise the sheds lying vacant. Some new schemes for industrial areas and developed sites will also be taken up in a few States. These schemes are being implemented in most States by their concerned Corporations which are utilising institutional finance for constructing industrial estates.

Khadi and Village Industries

10. Schemes already initiated for research, development and field trials for improving the level of technology in hand-spinning and weaving and several village industries, are proposed to be expanded. Special efforts will be made for adoption of improved designs in cotton, woollen and silk khadi cloth. The programmes for the development of village industries envisage introduction of power-operated equipment for dehusking and polishing of rice, supply of a larger number of power-operated ghanis, extension of bee-keeping, changing the production pattern of village pottery from conventional items to building materials, etc.

Handloom and Powerloom Industries :

11. Programmes for the revitalisation and development of the handloom industry will be initiated. The programme is based on the recommendations of the High-powered Study Team on the Handloom Industry and include schemes for 13 intensive development and 20 export-oriented production projects, modernising of handlooms, processing facilities, financial assistance to the National Cooperative Development Corporation, and strengthening of apex societies and the States Handloom Development Corporations. Higher priority will be accorded in 1976-77 to the schemes for intensive development and export oriented projects. Besides, the Central programme includes schemes for assistance to the All-India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Society, strengthening the existing Weavers' Service Centres, opening of a few new Centres and strengthening the Institutes of Handloom Technology. In the Plans of the States and Union territories,

provisions have been made for meeting a part of the cost of intensive development projects, strengthening the primary weavers' cooperative societies, training facilities, rebate on sales, etc.

12. For the powerloom industry, it is proposed to set up Technical Service Centres. In the States Plans, schemes are included for provision of processing facilities.

Sericulture :

13. The scheme for production of industrial bivoltine mulberry silk-worm seeds in Karnataka, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, will be expanded. It is proposed to bring additional areas under mulberry plantation in the silk-producing States including Jammu & Kashmir where bush plantation is proposed to be extended to private lands. Similarly, the schemes for extension of plantations and setting up of new seed farms for non-mulberry silk, will be taken up. The Central Silk Board and the concerned State-level organisations will continue to take suitable measures for stabilising the prices of cocoons and raw silk. The Board's research and training facilities will be expanded. Special schemes for the development of sericulture in the north eastern region will be also expanded.

Coir Industry :

A Study Team has recently been set up to review the progress of the coir industry and to suggest suitable measures for its development. In the meanwhile,

the Central schemes for research and product diversification and improvement, promotion of internal and external sales, etc., will be continued. The schemes included in the coir-producing States relate mainly to restructuring of coir cooperatives, setting up of de-fibring plants and production of curled fibre.

Handicrafts :

15. One of the more important Central schemes for the development of handicrafts is for expansion of training facilities in carpet weaving. Other schemes are for design development, marketing assistance and export promotion. Provisions have been made in the State Plans for strengthening the concerned Corporations, provision of common service facilities, financial assistance and supply of improved tools to craftsmen.

Rural Industries Projects :

16. The progress of the Centrally-sponsored scheme of Rural Industries Projects is being reviewed. Certain aspects of the programme including its social cost benefit analysis are being studied also by the Institute of Economic Growth. In the meanwhile, the programme will continue.

Collection of Statistics :

17. The coverage of the Centrally-sponsored scheme of Collection of Statistics relating to small industrial units below the factory level, will be extended from urban areas to rural areas. For this purpose, a pilot study of the units in rural areas is proposed to be undertaken in one CD Block or Tahsil in each State, with the assistance of State Statistical Bureaux.

Transport and Communications

THE estimated expenditure for 1975-76 and the outlay for 1976-77 for the Transport and Communications programme are shown below :—

Outlay on Transport and Communications

(Rs. Crores)

	1975-76 Estimated Expenditure	1976-77 Outlays
Railways*	384.25	411.00
Roads	214.67	254.73
Road Transport	88.53	88.44
Major Ports	117.06	118.24
Minor Ports	8.25	9.17
Shipping	81.58	80.54
Inland Water Transport	4.37	5.93
Farakka Barrage	4.15	5.50
Lighthouses	2.00	4.48
Civil Air Transport	53.60	66.48
Tourism	12.94	12.69
Communications	198.90	223.62
Broadcasting & Television	15.03	23.49
TOTAL	1185.33	1304.31

* Includes Metropolitan Rail Transport.

A detailed statement indicating the distribution of estimated expenditure in 1975-76 and outlay for 1976-77 between Central and State Sectors is appended at Annexure I. The major programmes/schemes in the Central Sector are indicated in Annexure II. The Progress in 1975-76 and the plan for 1976-77 are briefly described sector-wise in the following paragraphs.

Railways

2. The estimated expenditure on Railways' development programmes during 1975-76 is Rs. 384.25 crores. The originating freight traffic in the year is estimated at 214 million tonnes against the target of 210 million tonnes and the actual traffic of about 197 million tonnes in 1974-75. This level of traffic represents an all-time high in the history of Indian Railways. Of the total originating traffic in 1975-76 coal traffic which accounts for a sizeable portion of the Railways' total freight traffic is expected to be about 76 million tonnes, representing an increase of about 5 million tonnes over the traffic in the previous year. The requirements of all major consumers like steel

plants, power stations and cement factories have been, by and large, fully met. During the year 1975-76 electrification of Panskura-Haldia section was completed while the work for electrification of Tundla-Delhi Section was in an advanced stage of completion.

3. For the Annual Plan 1976-77, the target of originating freight traffic is set at 225 million tonnes, i.e. 11 million tonnes more than the anticipated realisation for 1975-76. This includes an estimated traffic of about 80 million tonnes of coal. An increase of 4 per cent is also envisaged in passenger traffic.

4. In the Annual Plan 1976-77, an outlay of Rs. 411.00 crores has been provided for the Railways' development programmes. In the Plan, emphasis has been laid mainly on expeditious completion of schemes which are in advanced stage and on the utilisation of capacities already available in the railway system. Adequate provision has been made for works oriented to specific projects or traffic. Some of the important new railway line projects which are nearing completion or are likely to be completed in 1976-77 are the rail link to Haldia Port, a new line between Guna and Maksi and another between Tomagullu and Mudukulapenta. Under Gauge Conversion, the main projects which would be progressed in 1976-77 are the conversion of Barabanki-Samastipur, Viramgam-Okha-Porbandar, New Bongaigaon-Gauhati, Guntakal-Bangalore and Ernakulam-Trivandrum Sections. Under Line Capacity Works, provision has been made for doubling of important congested sections, development of yard facilities and improvement of terminal facilities for passenger traffic. Under electrification, the entire provision in 1976-77 is for schemes continuing from the previous years and completion of work on Tundla-Delhi section.

5. In 1975-76, expenditure on Rapid Transit Projects is estimated at Rs. 8.11 crores mainly on the construction of the Dum Dum-Tollygunj Rapid Transit Line in Calcutta and the techno-economic feasibility studies for the Rapid Transit Systems at Bombay, Delhi and Madras. For 1976-77, a total provision of Rs. 10 crores has been made for the Rapid Transit Projects.

Roads

6. The estimated expenditure for road development programmes in 1975-76 is Rs. 64.95 crores in the

Central Sector and Rs. 149.72 crores in the States' sector. In the programme of National Highways, out of 19 missing major bridges, construction of which was included in the Fifth Plan, work on 3 bridges is expected to be completed by the end of 1975-76. Besides, progress was made in the construction of missing links, improvement of low-grade sections, strengthening and widening of roads, reconstruction of weak major bridges etc. on the existing National Highways.

7. An outlay of Rs. 84.98 crores has been provided for the road development programme in the Central sector in the Annual Plan for 1976-77. The programme includes Rs. 65.38 crores for National Highways, Rs. 7 crores for strategic roads, Rs. 3 crores for Centrally sponsored programme of roads of economic and inter-State importance, Rs. 4.5 crores for the Second Hooghly Bridge at Calcutta and Rs. 1 crore for road communications in the sensitive border areas. The provision also includes Rs. 3.9 crores for purchase of machinery required for National Highway Works. It is expected that most of the bridges on the National Highways on which work is in progress will be completed during 1976-77. Under the programme of National Highways, a provision of Rs. 5 crores has been made for taking up new works of inescapable nature which include construction or reconstruction of certain essential bridges.

8. In the States' sector, an outlay of Rs. 169.75 crores has been provided for the roads programme in the Annual Plan 1976-77 which includes about Rs. 50.87 crores for the development of rural roads under the Minimum Needs Programme. In the State Plans emphasis will be laid on speedy completion of road and bridge works spilling over from the Fourth Plan.

Road Transport

9. In 1975-76, the estimated expenditure on road transport in the Central sector, which mainly relates to Delhi Transport Corporation is Rs. 8.30 crores. The Corporation is estimated to have acquired 400 buses during 1975-76 and by the end of 1975-76, it is likely to have a fleet of about 2150 buses. In addition, Central assistance of Rs. 10 crores was provided for augmentation of urban transport services in a number of major cities in the States' sector estimated expenditure on road transport in 1975-76 is Rs. 70.23 crores.

10. For 1976-77, an outlay of Rs. 6.50 crores has been provided for road transport in the Central sector and Rs. 81.94 crores in the States' sector. The Central sector outlay is only for Delhi Transport Corporation. The Corporation proposes to acquire about 150 buses during 1976-77 and make investments in the development of workshop depot and terminal facilities.

Major Ports

11. The estimated expenditure on the development of major ports in 1975-76 is Rs. 117.06 crores. In 1975-76 the traffic handled at major ports was approximately 63.1 million tonnes against 65.6 million tonnes handled in 1974-75. The decline in traffic was mainly on account of lower export of iron ore to Japan. During 1975-76: the second oil jetty at Kandla was commissioned. At the New Tuticorin Port, two alongside berths have been completed. At Visakhapatnam Outer Harbour, arrangements for lightening of crude tankers were provided. Progress continued on the on-going major projects including the Haldia Dock Project, Visakhapatnam Outer Harbour Project and Madras Outer Harbour Project.

12. For 1976-77, an outlay of Rs. 115.63 crores have been provided for the development of major ports. This includes about Rs. 68.64 crores for spillover schemes and Rs. 49.60 crores for new schemes. The Haldia Dock Project is now expected to be commissioned by the end of 1976. The dredging work is in progress in the Haldia Approach Channel and the draught is expected to be increased to about 35 ft. during 1976. The target is to achieve a draught of about 40 ft. by 1980. The Visakhapatnam Outer Harbour Project and Madras Iron Ore Berth Project are also expected to be completed in 1976. At Murmugao Port, the new iron ore handling facilities are likely to be commissioned during the year. Further, the remaining two alongside berths at New Tuticorin are likely to be completed. Provision has been made for development of infrastructure facilities in connection with the Salaya Off-Shore Terminal which is linked with the expansion of Koyali Oil Refinery and also for development of port facilities at New Mangalore for the Kudremukh Iron Ore Export Project. The programme also includes provision for the Central Dredging Organisation for purchase of dredgers and for the Bhagirathi Hooghly River Training Schemes to improve navigability of the Hooghly River.

Minor Ports

13. In 1975-76 the estimated expenditure on minor ports programme in the Central sector was about Rs. 4.55 crores including Rs. 2.50 crores for Central Schemes and Rs. 2.05 crores for Centrally sponsored schemes. The Central Schemes include works relating to minor ports in Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep and also the Minor Ports survey Organisation. On Schemes sanctioned in the Fourth Plan, the work at Cuddalore and Mirya Bay Ports has been completed. In the States : Sector including the Union Territories the estimated expenditure on minor ports in 1975-76 is Rs. 3.70 crores.

14. For 1976-77, a provision of Rs. 5.17 crores has been made which includes Rs. 3.00 crores for Central Schemes and Rs. 2.17 crores for Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Certain new schemes relating to construction of jetties and provision of ancillary facilities at the jetties in Andaman & Nicobar Islands and in Lakshadweep are likely to be taken up, besides proceeding with the on going schemes. In the Andaman, the Jetty at Campbell Bay and the Slipway at Port Blair are expected to be completed in 1976-77. In Lakshadweep, the work relating to the jetty at Agatti and first stage of dredging in the lagoons and in the entrance Channel at Kavaratti are also likely to be completed. Among the Centrally sponsored schemes, the works sanctioned in the Fourth Plan at Baypore and Kakinada are likely to be completed. Progress would be made on the works at Porbandar. In the States' sector, the provision for minor ports for 1976-77 is Rs. 4.00 crores.

Shipping

15. The estimated expenditure during 1975-76 on shipping including loan given by the Shipping Development Fund Committee (SDFC), subsidy to SDFC, training of seamen, Seamen's Welfare and loan to sailing vessels industry is of Rs. 81.16 crores. Of this the loans from SDFC are estimated to be Rs. 75.22 crores. The net Indian shipping tonnage reached the level of 4.87 million g.r.t. by 31st March, 1976. The net tonnage added during the year 1975-76 was 0.84 million g.r.t. including 0.76 million g.r.t. employed in the Overseas trade and 0.08 million g.r.t. employed on the coast.

16. In 1976-77, a provision of Rs. 79.44 crores has been made for shipping in the Central Sector of which Rs. 70.00 crores is earmarked for the SDFC for giving loan assistance to the shipping industry. A part of this provisions is for meeting the Commitments on account of the shipping tonnage already ordered in previous years. Provision has also been made for giving subsidy to SDFC, training of seamen, seamen's welfare and loans to sailing vessels industry. During the year 1976-77 fourteen ships already ordered aggregating to about 4.63 lakh g.r.t. are expected to be delivered, bringing the tonnage to about 5.33 million g.r.t. by the end of the year. There may be some further addition to the tonnage on account of acquisition of second-hand vessels.

Inland Water Transport

17. An expenditure of Rs. 3.36 crores is estimated to have been incurred during 1975-76 for the development of inland water transport in the Central sector. In the Annual Plan 1976-77, a provision of Rs. 4.69 crores has been made which includes Rs. 2.00

crores for the Central schemes and Rs. 2.69 crores for centrally sponsored schemes. The main schemes in the Central programme relate to repairs of vessels by the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation, development of Rajabagan Dockyard and operation of river services on the Ganga. Under the Centrally sponsored programme, a provision of Rs. 1.69 crores has been made for the spill-over schemes and Rs. 1 crore for new schemes. Some of the major schemes included in the programme are dredging of Cumberjua Canal in Goa, improvement of Buckingham Canal in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, of Champakara and Neendakara Canal in Kerala and construction of jetties and acquisition of ferry crafts for the operation of ferry services on the river Hooghly between Calcutta and Howrah.

18. In addition, a provision of Rs. 1.24 crores has been made for the development of inland water transport during 1976-77 in the States sector mainly in Assam, Kerala, Karnataka and Goa.

Lighthouses

19. The estimated expenditure on lighthouses and lightships during 1975-76 is Rs. 2.00 crores. During the year nine Lighthouses at Suhelipar, Rutland, Soa George, Port Cornwallis, Androeth, Cannanore, Aguada, Kiltan and Madras were commissioned. Construction work was in progress on lighthouses at various other places.

20. The provision made for lighthouses in 1976-77 is Rs. 4.48 crores which includes Rs. 2.00 crores for the lighthouses programme and Rs. 2.48 crores for the Salaya Decca Chain and other navigational aids in connection with the Salaya Off-Shore Terminal Project. During the year, four new lighthouses and three of the seven Radio Beacons are likely to be completed.

Civil Air Transport & Meteorology

21. A sum of Rs. 53.23 crores is estimated to be spent in the Central Sector on Civil Air Transport and Meteorology during 1975-76 including Rs. 24.88 crores for Air India and Rs. 12.52 crores for Indian Airlines. During the year, Air India acquired one Boeing 747 aircraft raising its fleet strength of wide-bodied aircraft to five. Indian Airlines increased its fleet strength of Boeing 737 aircraft from ten to twelve. Under the Civil Aviation Department, the important works completed during 1975-76 are construction of Control Tower at Delhi Air-Port and extension/strengthening of run-ways at Jaipur and Agartala. Works connected with the completion of the aerodrome at Barapani, development of civil enclave at Pune, construction of new terminal buildings

at Bhopal, extension/strengthening of run-ways at Udaipur, Jabalpur and Khajuraho and technical blocks at Delhi were in progress. The major items completed under the programme of the International Airports Authority of India relate to air-conditioning in the international arrival hall at Delhi, extension of existing terminal building at Bombay and extension of international arrival hall, domestic arrival and departure halls at Madras.

21. In 1976-77, a provision of Rs. 66.09 crores has been made for Civil Air Transport and Meteorology in the Central Sector including a sum of Rs. 19.55 crores for Air India and Rs. 25.75 crores for Indian Airlines. The programme of Air India mainly provides for the repayment liability of aircraft already acquired. Indian Airlines expect to receive in 1976-77 three air bus aircraft for which orders have already been placed. Under the programme of the Civil Aviation Department it is proposed to augment the calibration facilities. Besides completing on-going works at Aerodromes, it is proposed to develop civil enclaves at Srinagar and Dabolim. Provision has been made for 13 Crash Fire Tenders and 31 Water Bowzers under the programme of Air Routes and Aerodrome Equipment. Under the programme of International Airport Authority of India, provision has been made for acquisition of Crash Fire Tenders and installation of Category II lighting at Delhi Airport. The international cargo terminal complex and the extension of the main run-way at Bombay are two important schemes included in the works programme of International Airport Authority of India.

Tourism

23. The estimated expenditure on tourism in the Central Sector in 1975-76 is Rs. 7.61 crores including Rs. 4.11 crores for the Department of Tourism and Rs. 3.50 crores for the India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC). During the year, a number of spill-over schemes from the Fourth Plan were completed. Loans were given to hotels set up in the private sector which when completed are expected to add in all about 274 rooms. Some of the hotel projects which were taken up for construction by ITDC during the Fourth Plan including hotels at Dum Dum, Kovalam, Aurangabad, Reception Centre at Patna and expansion of Ashoka Hotel at Bangalore, were completed during the year.

24. In the Annual Plan 1976-77, a provision of Rs. 6.68 crores has been made including Rs. 4.30 crores for the Department of Tourism and Rs. 2.38 crores for the ITDC. The programme also includes integrated development of Gulmarg and Kovalam, construction/development of various archaeological

centres and construction of number of new youth hostels, travellers' bungalows and camping sites.

25. In the States' sector, a provision of Rs. 6.01 crores has been made mainly for creation of accommodation facilities for tourists from the lower and middle income groups, development of pilgrim centres, transport facilities and publicity.

Communications

26. The estimated expenditure on the Communications programme in the Central Sector in 1975-76 is reckoned at Rs. 198.82 crores including Rs. 185.24 crores for the Posts and Telegraphs Department and Rs. 13.58 crores for other communication projects. During the year, 1.2 lakh telephones (Direct Exchange Lines) are estimated to have been added bringing the total number to 14.50 lakhs. Further, 966 post offices, 700 telegraph offices and 500 long distance public call offices were opened during the year.

27. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. (ITI) produced 3.6 lakh telephone instruments and 70,000 lines of cross-bar equipment (P & T equivalent) in 1975-76. Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., have produced 6100 teleprinters including accessories and 750 electric typewriters during the year 1975-76.

28. An outlay of Rs. 223.54 crores has been provided in the Annual Plan 1976-77 for communications including Rs. 203.41 crores for P & T Department and Rs. 20.13 crores for other communications. It is proposed to open/upgrade 600 post offices, open 1100 telegraph offices and 800 long distance public call offices in 1976-77. An addition of 1.3 lakh telephones (Direct Exchange Lines) is also envisaged.

29. The production of telephone instruments by the ITI is proposed to be stepped up to 4.5 lakhs in 1976-77. Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd. propose to gear up their production of teleprinters to match the demand of users and will produce 2000 electric typewriters in 1976-77. Under the Overseas Communications Service, the main activities in 1976-77 will be the completion of Dehra Dun Earth Station and commissioning of Stored Programme Controlled Telex Exchange at Bombay.

Television and Sound Broadcasting

30. In 1975-76 an expenditure of Rs. 15.03 crores is estimated to be incurred of which Rs. 9.25 crores is for Television and Rs. 5.78 crores for Sound Broadcasting. Satellite Instructional Television Experiment (SITE) commenced on 1-8-1975 and will continue till the end of July 1976. During 1975-76 television centres with limited facilities were commissioned at Calcutta, Madras and Lucknow. The T.V. Centre at

Mussoorie which will relay programmes of the Delhi T.V. Centre is due to be commissioned shortly. Work connected with the provision of additional facilities at these centres as well as at Jullundur and Television Transmitting Centre at Kanpur continued during the year. In Sound Broadcasting a radio station has been commissioned at Darbhanga and radio stations at a number of other cities with limited studio facilities are expected to be commissioned shortly. The power of the medium wave transmitter at Agartala has been raised from 10 KW to 20 KW and at Port Blair from 1 KW to 20 KW. The low power transmitter at Aijal has been replaced by a 10 KW medium wave transmitter. Further 100 KW medium wave transmitters at Indore, Nagpur and Visakhapatnam are likely to be commissioned shortly. Permanent studios at Baroda, Bhuj and Simla and auxiliary studio at Bhubaneswar have also been commissioned during the year and those at Silchar and Calicut are expected to be commissioned shortly.

31. For 1976-77, a provision of Rs. 23.49 crores has been made for Television and Sound Broadcasting, of which Rs. 15.56 crores is for Television and Rs. 7.66 crores for Sound Broadcasting. For the new schemes of Television, a sum of Rs. 6.00 crores has been provided in connection with the continuity of T.V. services after SITE besides Rs. 30 lakhs for Community Viewing and Rs. 15 lakhs for T.V. Software. The spill-over schemes account for Rs. 8.98 crores and include works of T.V. Centres at Srinagar, Madras, Calcutta, Lucknow/Kanpur, Jullundur and augmentation of the Delhi Centre.

32. A total provision of Rs. 1.16 crores has been made for new schemes of Sound Broadcasting which includes Rs. 80 lakhs for Software. For the continuing schemes spilling over from the Fourth Plan a provision of Rs. 5 crores has been made besides a provision of Rs. 1.50 crores to meet the recurring expenditure.

Outlay on Transport and Communications 1976-77

ANNEXURE I

(Rs. crores)

1	2	3
	1975-76 Estimated Expenditure	1976-77 Outlay
Railways@		
Centre	384.25	411.00
Roads		
Centre	59.00	76.58
Centrally sponsored States	5.95	8.40
Union Territories	136.48	155.51
TOTAL	13.24	14.24
Road Transport	214.67	254.73
Centre	18.30*	6.50
States	69.75	81.43
Union Territories	0.48	0.51
TOTAL	88.53	88.44
Major Ports		
Centre	117.06	118.24
Minor Ports		
Centre	2.50	3.00
Centrally sponsored States	2.05	2.17
Union Territories	3.42	3.35
TOTAL	0.28	0.65
Shipping	8.25	9.17
Centre	81.16	79.44
States	..	..
Union Territories	0.42	1.10
TOTAL	81.58	80.54
Inland Water Transport		
Centre	1.71	2.00
Centrally sponsored States	1.65	6.69
Union Territories	0.56	0.71
TOTAL	0.45	0.53
Light Houses	4.37	5.93
Centre	2.00	4.48
Farakka Barrage	4.15	5.50
Centre		
Civil Air Transport		
Centre	53.23	66.09
States	0.33	0.33
Union Territories	0.04	0.06
TOTAL	53.60	66.48
Tourism		
Centre	7.61	6.68
States	4.75	5.41
Union Territories	0.58	0.60
TOTAL	12.94	12.69
Communications		
Centre	198.82	223.54
States	0.06	0.06
Union Territories	0.02	0.02
TOTAL	198.90	223.62
Broadcasting & Television		
Centre	15.03	23.49

@Including Metropolitan Rail Transport.

*Includes Rs. 10 crores for improvement of urban transport services.

1	2	3
Total Transport & Communications		
Centre	944.82	1026.54
Centrally sponsored	9.65	13.26
States	215.35	246.80
Union Territories	15.51	17.71
TOTAL	1185.33	1304.31

Transport and Communications—Details of major programmes schemes in the Central Sector

(Rs. crores)

Programmes/Schemes		
	1975-76 Estimated Expenditure	1976-77 Outlay
1	2	3
Railways		
1. Rolling Stock	197.42	185.20
2. Track Renewals	32.96	49.00
3. Line Capacity Works	51.61	61.80
4. Signalling and Safety Works	13.03	13.00
5. Electrification	20.08	17.00
6. New Lines	16.58	17.50
7. Investment in Road Transport Services	10.00	10.00
8. Others	34.46	56.50
Total	376.14	401.00
9. Metropolitan Rail Transport Projects	8.11	10.00
Grand Total	394.25	411.00
Roads		
1. National Highways	54.00	65.38
2. Strategic Roads	3.50	7.00
3. Roads of Inter-State & Economic Importance	3.00	3.00
4. Roads in Sensitive Border Areas	..	1.00
5. Special Roads/Bridges of National Significance	2.25	4.50
6. Tools and Plants	2.00	3.90
7. Highway Research & Development	..	0.20
Total	64.95	84.98
Road Transport		
1. Delhi Transport Corporation	8.30	6.50
2. Central Road Transport Corporation	..	..
3. Improvement of Metropolitan Transport Services	10.00	..
Total	18.30	6.50
Ports		
1. Calcutta	0.40	0.53
2. Haldia Dock Project	18.64	10.00
3. Haldia Channel Dredging	8.00	5.00
4. Bombay	3.07	12.10
5. Madras	8.46	5.63
6. Cochin	3.00	2.35
7. Vizag Inner Harbour	2.50	1.00
8. Vizag Outer Harbour	14.96	9.86
9. Kandla	2.50	2.00
10. Salaya	1.50	5.75
11. Marmugao	16.00	16.00
12. Paradip	7.91	7.50
13. New Mangalore	4.72	5.00
14. New Tuticorin	6.90	7.00
15. Central Dredging Organisation	16.00	15.00
16. Bhagirathi—Hooghly River Training Works	2.50	3.25
17. Kudremukh Project facilities	..	10.00
18. Research & Development	..	10.17
19. National Institute of Ports Management	..	0.05
Total	117.06	118.24
Shipping		
1. Loan to S.D.F.C.	75.22	70.00
2. Subsidy to S.D.F.C.	5.51	8.62
3. Other Schemes	0.43	0.82
Total	81.16	79.44

1	2	3
Civil Air Transport & Meteorology		
(A) Civil Air Transport		
1. Air India	24.88	19.55
2. Indian Airlines	12.52	25.75
3. International Airport Authority of India	2.87	5.70
4. Civil Aviation Department		
(i) Works at Aerodromes	3.00	3.33
(ii) Aeronautical Communication Service	4.68	5.36
(iii) Air Routes & Aerodrome Equipment	1.83	1.97
(iv) Others	0.10	0.32
Total Civil Aviation Department	9.61	10.98
Total (A)	49.88	61.98
(B) Meteorology		
5. Indian Meteorological Department	2.75	3.26
6. Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology	0.11	0.21
7. Indian Institute of Geomagnetism	0.13	0.19
8. Indian Institute of Astrophysics	0.36	0.45
Total (B)	3.35	4.11
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)	53.23	66.09
Inland Water Transport		
(A) Central Schemes		
(i) Central Inland Water Transport Corporation	1.55	1.75
(ii) Other Schemes (Including R & D)	0.16	0.25
(B) Centrally Sponsored Schemes	1.65	2.69
Total	3.36	4.69
Tourism		
(A) Department of Tourism		
(i) Hotel Loan Development Schemes	2.00	2.00
(ii) Transport Loan	0.03	0.03
(iii) Development of Tourist Centres	1.06	0.96
(iv) Other Schemes	1.02	1.31
(B) Indian Tourism Development Corporation	3.50	2.38
Total	7.61	6.68
Communications		
(A) P&T Department		
(i) Postal Services	4.00	3.41
(ii) Telecommunications	181.24	200.00
Total (A)	185.24	203.41
(B) Other Communications		
(i) Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	8.00	12.08
(ii) Overseas Communications Service	4.86	7.25
(iii) Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd.	0.06	0.65
(iv) Monitoring Organisation	0.12	0.15
Total (B)	13.58	20.13
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)	198.82	223.54
Sound Broadcasting & Television		
(A) Sound Broadcasting		
(i) Continuing Schemes	5.13	6.50
(ii) New Schemes	0.65	1.16
Total (A)	5.78	7.66
(B) Television		
(i) Continuing Schemes	7.50	8.98
(ii) New Schemes		
(a) "On Going" SITE	1.64	6.00
(b) Others	0.11	0.58
Total (B)	9.25	15.56
(C) Science & Technology programmes for Sound Broadcasting & Television . . . . .	..	0.27
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)	15.03	23.49

Education, Technical Education and Art and Culture

Review of Progress in 1975-76

A GAINST the actual expenditure of Rs. 143 crores in 1974-75, an outlay of Rs. 182.9 crores was approved for the programmes of educational development for 1975-76. The Central and State Budgets made a provision of Rs. 190 crores for the year against which the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 208 crores, the latter including Rs. 63 crores for elementary education against a budgeted outlay of Rs. 59 crores. The distribution of the outlay and expenditure into major sub-heads is indicated below :—

Sub-Head	Outlay and Expenditure (Rs. crores)	
	Budgeted Outlay	1975-76 Anticipa- ted Ex- pendi- ture
General Education	163.90	175.09
Technical Education	18.72	26.65
Art and Culture	7.34	6.38
TOTAL	189.96	208.12

The State-wise progress of expenditure during the first two years of Fifth Plan is given in Annexure I.

2. The progress recorded in the achievement of enrolment targets at the school stage is given below :—

Classes	Additional Enrolment (in lakhs)			
	1975-76			
	Target		Likely Achieve- ment	
	Total	Girls	Total	Girls
I—V	21.07	11.56	21.01	10.45
VI—VIII	10.75	4.25	10.74	4.24
IX—XI	5.83	1.83	5.17	1.50

The statewise progress achieved is given in Annexure II-A-C. It has been estimated that educational facilities will be available for 652 lakh children of the age-group 6—11, 162 lakh of the age-group 11—14 and 87 lakh of the age-group 14—17 by the end of

1975-76. As in the previous year, the emphasis in the expansion of facilities was on the promotion of education among girls, the weaker sections and in the backward areas. In addition to continuing the various incentive programmes, book banks were established in a number of elementary and secondary schools for lending text-books to needy children. Part-time education was organised in a number of States and Union Territories as an experimental measure for those children of the age-group 11—14 who could either not attend schools during regular hours or dropped out before completing the full period of compulsory education; step were also taken to design special curricula, tex-books and reading material for these pupils.

3. In secondary education, the emphasis continued to be on improvement and consolidation and most of the additional enrolment was accommodated in existing schools. In hilly and backward areas, however, new secondary schools were established to provide educational facilities to some of the hitherto uncovered areas. In a number of States the privately managed secondary schools were taken on grant-in-aid list while in some others the State Government assumed the responsibility of meeting the expenditure on teachers' salaries of such schools.

4. As part of the measures to improve the quality of education, the emphasis during 1975-76 was on the strengthening of key educational institutions, in service training of teachers, strengthening of science education, introduction of work experience and the adoption of revised curricula. A new curricular framework was developed by the National Council of Educational Research and Training for the first ten years of the new 10+2+3 educational pattern. A number of State Boards of Secondary Education also designed new curricula. Steps were initiated, both in the NCERT and in the States, for the preparation of text-books and other reading material in the light of these curricular changes.

5. A number of States and Union Territories decided to introduce the 10+2 pattern of secondary education and the new XI class under this pattern was opened in the States of Assam, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra and Nagaland and the Union

Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Island, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Delhi, Lakshadweep and Mizoram. As part of the new pattern, vocationalisation of higher secondary education was introduced as pilot programme in some States. In States where the new pattern was yet to be adopted, diversified courses were introduced on an experimental basis to relate secondary education more purposefully to development needs.

6. During 1975-76, five new universities—2 agricultural and 3 affiliating—were established, bringing the total number of universities to 102. While the number of institutions deemed to be universities and the institutes of national importance remained at 9 and 10 respectively, the number of colleges is expected to increase from 4380 in 1974-75 to 4440 in 1975-76. The additional enrolment at the university stage is estimated at about 2 lakh. The U.G.C. continued to provide assistance to the universities and colleges for the consolidation and improvement of their physical and academic facilities.

7. The Central scheme of non-formal education, with special emphasis on meeting the needs of the age-group 15—25, was launched in 25 districts in 1975-76. The farmers' functional literacy programme was extended to 16 more districts in 1975-76 besides consolidating the work in the existing 107 districts. 75 more Nehru Yuvak Kendras were sanctioned and the work in 110 existing Kendras was consolidated. The National Service Scheme was extended to cover 2.1 lakh student in 1975-76 as against 2 lakh in 1974-75.

8. The Central schemes of National Scholarships, Loan Scholarships and Scholarships for Talented Children in Rural Areas were continued. During 1975-76, 3000 students received National Scholarships and 20,000 loan scholarships. The rates of scholarships were also revised in view of the increase in prices.

9. The emphasis in technical education continued to be on consolidation and improvement of existing facilities. Standards of teaching in institutions were improved, facilities were provided to teachers for acquiring higher qualifications, undergoing short term courses in summer institutions and training in industry. Up to February, 1976, 95 teachers from engineering colleges enrolled for M. Tech. and 78 for Ph. D. degrees. The number of teachers trained under the summer school programme varied between 12,000 and 14,000. Under the apprenticeship training programmes, 20,100 training places were located and 8,357 training places utilised for the training of graduates and diploma holders. Under the Management Training Programme, 4,452 training places were

utilised. Hostel seats in engineering institutions were increased by 650 making a total of 62,925 seats at the end of 1975-76. The rates of scholarships for postgraduate studies and research were revised.

10. Except for Volume IV, dealing with administration and public welfare, which has been scrutinised, the work on other volumes of the Indian Gazetteers was completed. 237 district gazetteers, out of a total of 337, were also completed, during the year. The programmes of the Archaeological Survey of India, relating to the preservation of the cultural heritage of India, research and training and promotion of archaeological studies in the universities, were continued. The National Museum, the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, the National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi and other Central museums were given developmental outlays. Other important cultural schemes implemented were the preparation of a source book of Indian and Asian civilisation, financial assistance to dance, drama and theatre ensembles and the further development of the three National Academies of Sangeet Nataka, Lalit Kala and Sahitya.

Plan for 1976-77

11. Against the anticipated expenditure of Rs. 208 crores in 1975-76, an outlay of Rs. 253 crores—Rs. 174 crores for the States and Union Territories' programmes and Rs. 79 crores for Central and Centrally sponsored programmes—has been provided for education for 1976-77. This marks an increase of Rs. 63 crores over the budgeted outlay and Rs. 45 crores over the anticipated expenditure for 1975-76. The distribution of the outlay for 1976-77 into major sub-heads and among the Centre, the States and the Union Territories is indicated below :—

Sub-Head	Approved Outlay for 1976-77			
	(Rs. in crores)			
	Centre	States	Union Territories	Total
Total	78.70	160.36	13.75	252.81
General Education	53.46	147.00	12.27	212.73
Technical Education	20.74	10.48*	1.18	32.40
Art and Culture	4.50	2.88	0.30	7.68

* Includes Rs. 1.63 crores on account of science and technology in respect of Karnataka (Rs. 0.05 crores), Kerala (Rs. 1.50 crores) and U.P. (Rs. 0.08 crores).

Approved outlays for educational development in respect of States and Union Territories for 1976-77 are given in the *Annexure I*.

School Education

12. The expansion of educational facilities is a major programme under school education. The targets

proposed for 1976-77 at school stage are indicated below :

Proposed additional Enrolment
(In lakhs)

Classes	Total	Girls
I-V	23.67	11.33
VI-VIII	10.34	4.33
IX-XI	7.02	2.19

The Statewise distribution of targets is given in Annexure II-A to C. As in previous years, the emphasis on the expansion of facilities will continue to be on the promotion of education among girls, the weaker sections of the society and in backward areas. The various incentive programmes will be continued. The programme of part-time education will be expanded further. In secondary education, while new schools will be established in hitherto uncovered backward areas, most of the proposed enrolment will be accommodated in existing schools, thereby ensuring optimal utilisation of the existing facilities.

13. The most important programmes in the field of secondary education are the adoption by the States of the 10+2 pattern and the vocationalisation of higher secondary education. As regards the former, some more States, which have set up committees to work out the administrative and financial implications of the change-over, are likely to introduce the new pattern during 1976-77. Apart from expanding it in the States where it has already been introduced during 1975-76, some more States will introduce the programme of vocationalisation in selected schools and districts. The States, where the new pattern has been introduced, are expected to formulate, with the help of the National Council for Education Research and Training, the curricular for the 10+2 stage and initiate steps to prepare text-books and other reading material.

14. As in the previous years, the measures to improve the quality of instruction in service training of teachers, revision of syllabi, strengthening of science teaching etc. will be continued. The plan also provides for the strengthening of administration and supervision of schools. In this connection, the National Staff College for Educational Planners and Administrators has drawn up a programme of acquainting key personnel in states with innovative educational programmes as also of the in service training of administrative and supervisory personnel.

University Education

15. At the University stage, the main emphasis will be on improving quality and making higher education

relevant to the socio-economic needs of the country. Some additional enrolment is, however, inevitable. Efforts will be made to provide for half of the estimated additional enrolment of about 2 lakh in non-formal courses like correspondence courses, private studies, etc. The establishment of new colleges and universities will be discouraged except for pressing academic reasons and in the case of backward areas hitherto denied facilities for higher education. Preliminary steps will be taken to establish the National Peoples' University for providing facilities for non-institutional higher education, continuation of education and organising training for persons engaged in distance education.

16. Financial assistance will be given to promote post-graduate education and research in colleges, university departments, post-graduate centres, centres of advanced study and institutions outside the university system, like the Indian Council of Social Science Research and the Indian Council of Historical Research, etc. Computer and instrumentation facilities will be provided for encouraging research and new research projects and area studies will be taken up. The programmes of faculty development will be encouraged through the summer institutes, workshops, N. Phil programme, research fellowships, etc. Special attention will be given to student amenities like hostels, day student homes, health centres and hobby workshops.

Language Development

17. 3,500 additional Hindi teachers in non-Hindi States were appointed during 1975-76; 500 more teachers are expected to be appointed during 1976-77. The schemes for the establishment of Hindi teachers training wings/colleges in non-Hindi speaking States, financial assistance to voluntary Hindi organisations for promotion of Hindi and award of scholarships for study of Hindi at post-matric level, will be continued. Provision has also been made for the establishment of an institute of Hindi translation and interpretation, for further developing the institutes of correspondence courses and for the development activities of the Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra and the Hindi Library of Nagri Pracharani Sabha, Varanasi.

18. About 4,000 books in Hindi, Urdu and other regional languages, pertaining to the University stage have already been published and about 500 books are in the press. The programmes of the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore and the Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad, will be continued. Financial assistance will continue to be given to voluntary organisations for the promotion of regional languages. Provision has also been made for the production of core books, award

of fellowships for writing original standard books and the award of prizes to authors for writing outstanding books of university standard in Indian Languages. State Governments have also made provision for the development and promotion of regional languages. The schemes of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi, grants to voluntary organisations in the fields of Arabic and Persian and research fellowships in these languages to the products of traditional *madarassas* will also be continued.

Book Promotion

19. The publication of low-cost university level books will be continued. The National Book Trust will expand its publication programme, including the translation of books from one language to another and from Hindi to regional languages and *vice-versa*. Promotional efforts will be continued to increase the export of Indian books by participating in international book fairs, exhibitions abroad and by bringing out publicity material.

Scholarships

20. In the Central sector, 2,000 additional national scholarships will be awarded in 1976-77, besides continuing 3,000 scholarships awarded during 1975-76. Provision has also been made for the award of 750 national scholarships for the children of primary and secondary school teachers, 10,000 national scholarships at the secondary stage for talented children from rural areas and 500 scholarships for students in approved residential secondary schools during 1976-77. The University Grants Commission, the State Governments and the various universities and colleges will also continue to award a number of scholarships at different levels of education.

Non-Formal Education

21. The scheme of non-formal education, launched in 1975-76 in 25 districts in close collaboration with the Nehru Yuvak Kendras, will be extended to cover another 25 districts including 5 tribal districts. An equal number of districts are also expected to be covered by the State Governments. The farmers' functional literacy programme, being implemented in 123 districts at present, will be extended to 20 more districts including 5 tribal districts. Assistance to voluntary organisations will be provided for eradication of illiteracy and for undertaking research in the field of non-formal education. Provision has also been made for the production of suitable literature in Hindi and other Indian languages for the neo-literates. Three new polyvalent adult education centres are planned to be set up in Kanpur, Bangalore and Calcutta.

Youth Welfare, Physical Education, Games and Sports

22. It is proposed to set up 58 new Nehru Yuvak Kendras during 1976-77 and to strengthen the existing 185 Kendras. Some State Governments have also set up Nehru Yuvak Kendras at the block level. Under the new schemes of National Service Volunteers, young graduates will be recruited on a selective and voluntary basis to serve in rural areas on a full time basis for one year. The National Service Scheme will cover 2.3 lakh students during 1976-77. The scheme of Planning Forums is being invigorated and extended to cover more colleges and universities.

23. Provision has been made for the further development of Netaji Subhash Institute of Sports, Patiala, and the Lakshmi Bai College of Physical Education, Gwalior. Assistance will continue to be provided to the State Sports Councils. Provision has also been made, both at the Centre and in the States, for the promotion of games and sports through construction of stadia, purchase of sports equipment and materials, organisation of coaching camps and tournaments, award of sports scholarships and establishment of special sports schools.

Technical Education

24. The main stress in 1976-77 will continue to be on consolidation and quality improvement; the emphasis will be on faculty development, curriculum reform, preparation of instructional materials and modernisation of workshops and laboratories. A centrally sponsored scheme will be introduced for supporting polytechnics and engineering colleges in the States and Union Territories in their efforts for consolidation and quality improvement.

25. The Indian Institutes of Technology will be further assisted in their programmes of research and development in engineering and technology. New Centres for advance study at these institutes will be established in close collaboration with user agencies. These centres will cover such fields of study as energy, material sciences, resources engineering, cryogenic engineering, transportation, ocean engineering, food processing and preservation, laser technology, environmental engineering etc.

26. The physical facilities at the Institutes of Management at Ahmedabad and Calcutta will be further developed. Building work of the Bangalore Institute will be taken up as also the preparatory work for the fourth Institute at Lucknow. Post-graduate activities in engineering and technology will be further expanded. Funds will be provided for strengthening the Regional Engineering Colleges. Loans will be given for the construction of hostels for 500 additional students in

technical institutions. Physical facilities, by way of additional equipment, library and building will be provided at the Technical Teachers Training Institutes at Calcutta and Bhopal.

20-Point Economic Programme

z

27. The three components of the 20-Point Economic Programme, which have a bearing on education and training are the provision of books and stationery to students at cheaper rates, the supply of essential commodities to hostelers and the expansion of the apprenticeship training programme. As for the first, two programmes are being implemented as part of the education plan *viz.*, the free supply of books and stationery to school students and the establishment of book banks in educational institutions for providing text-books on loan to poor students. The outlay provided for the free supply of books and stationery for 1976-77 is Rs. 1.50 crores and for the establishment of book banks Rs. 2.73 crores. Some States are also implementing the programme of book banks outside the Plan. Of the three Government of India Text-book Printing Presses, while the Press at Orissa is expected to go into full production, the installation of machinery and initial production for the Press at Mysore will be completed during 1976-77. The Press at Chandigarh is already operating at full capacity. Each of these presses has a production capacity of about 40 lakh text-books a year. So far book banks have been established in about 1000 colleges and it is expected that the scheme will be expanded further during 1976-77. Adequate arrangements have also been made for the supply of essential commodities to hostels. As for apprenticeship training, it is expected that the utilisation of apprenticeship places by diploma and degree holders in engineering will increase from 8400 in 1975-76 to over 15,000 in 1976-77 due to the recent amendment of the Apprenticeship Act.

Art and Culture

28. The work relating to the revision of Indian and District Gazetteers will be speeded up. The new schemes of the Revision of State Gazetteers and the preparation of the National Gazetteer of India will be launched. The schemes of preservation of archaeological monuments including their security arrangements, setting up of archaeological museums and sculpture galleries and promotion of archaeological studies in universities, will be continued. The construction of the Annexe of the National Archives of India and Phase II of the building of the National Museum may be started in 1976-77.

29. Provision has also been made for the development of private museums and the Jallianwala Bagh National Memorial Trust. The State Plans also include a number of schemes for the development of State Museums during 1976-77. Provision has been made for implementing the schemes of the Anthropological Survey of India, which are oriented to studying various aspects of social and cultural transformation in India.

30. Provision has been made to strengthen and develop further the National Library Calcutta and the Central Secretariat Library including Tulsi Sadan, New Delhi. Assistance will continue to be provided to the Delhi Public Library, and the Indian Council for World Affairs Library, New Delhi and other libraries of national importance, located at Bombay, Patna, Rampur (U.P.), Thanjavur and Dharmshala. The Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation will continue to promote the establishment of library services in the country. The State Governments have also provided for the establishment and strengthening of district libraries and expansion of library facilities in rural areas. Provision has also been made for assistance to voluntary organisations in the programme of development of public libraries.

ANNEXURE I

Progress of expenditure on Education during 1974-76 and approved outlays for 1976-77
(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
		Actual Expenditure	Anticipated Expd.	Approved Outlay
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	255	465	575
2.	Assam	549	633	836
3.	Bihar	716	971	1170
4.	Gujarat	371	465	662
5.	Haryana	332	565	387
6.	Himachal Pradesh	140	156	195
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	212	342	511
8.	Karnataka	497	549	625
9.	Kerala	279	442	640
10.	Madhya Pradesh	324	592	793
11.	Maharashtra	672	1523	1962
12.	Manipur	79	77	99
13.	Meghalaya	82	78	96
14.	Nagaland	95	127	149
15.	Orissa	428	514	719
16.	Punjab	411	710	1014
17.	Rajasthan	452	693	858
18.	Sikkim	..	..	79
19.	Tamil Nadu	600	848	820
20.	Tripura	42	60	77
21.	Uttar Pradesh	941	1355	1473
22.	West Benga	1058	1998	2296
	Total (States)	8535	13163	16036
23.	A & N Islands	21.20	38.70	40.00
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	62.51	96.22	117.00
25.	Chandigarh	34.04	52.02	65.20
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	8.02	6.86	12.64
27.	Delhi	324.41	725.36	815.00
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	119.91	152.60	161.50
29.	Lakshadweep	12.10	15.00	23.39
30.	Mizoram	31.90	38.00	40.00
31.	Pondicherry	40.73	59.85	100.46
	Total (Union Territories)	654.82	1184.61	1375.19
	Total (States & UTS.)	9190	14348	17411
	Centre and Centrally sponsored Schemes of the Min. of Education & Social Welfare	5073	6465	7870
	GRAND TOTAL	14263	20813	25281

Enrolment Target and Achievement—Classes I—V

(Figures in '000s)

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Additional Enrolment					
		1974-75 Actual		1975-76 Anticipated		1976-77 Target	
		Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	52.00	18.00	200.00	100.00	200.00	100.00
2.	Assam	370.00	200.00	120.00	78.00	120.00	55.00
3.	Bihar	80.00	20.00	314.00	60.00	314.00	160.00
4.	Gujarat	173.00	91.00	173.00	93.00	173.00	93.00
5.	Haryana	33.00	10.00	57.00	36.00	45.00	23.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	17.00	10.00	17.00	16.00	12.00	7.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	44.00	21.00	43.00	21.00	47.00	23.00
8.	Karnataka*	55.00	30.00	52.00	30.00	52.00	30.00
9.	Kerala†	(-)-27.00	(-)-6.00	(-)-76.00	(-)-36.00	67.00	32.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	114.00	26.00	143.00	101.00	146.00	36.00
11.	Maharashtra	497.00	133.00	150.00	85.00	160.00	90.00
12.	Manipur	5.00	3.00	5.00	3.00	5.00	3.00
13.	Meghalaya	9.00	5.00	9.00	5.00	9.00	5.00
14.	Nagaland	3.00	2.00	3.20	2.00	3.20	2.00
15.	Orissa	62.00	23.00	137.00	50.00	84.00	17.00
16.	Punjab	144.00	77.00	120.00	66.00	120.00	66.00
17.	Rajasthan	236.00	100.00	113.00	108.00	141.00	30.00
18.	Sikkim	..	..	..	..	2.00	NA
19.	Tamil Nadu	123.00	54.00	100.00	40.00@	100.00@	40.00@
20.	Tripura	8.00	4.70	8.10	4.70	8.10	4.70
21.	Uttar Pradesh	270.00	180.00	180.00	90.00	290.00	200.00
22.	West Bengal	148.00	56.00	184.00	76.00	202.00	89.00
TOTAL (States)		2416.00	1057.70	2044.30	1018.70	2300.00	1105.70
23.	A&N Islands	1.30	0.52	1.20	0.75	0.50	0.60
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.28	1.74	6.86	1.90	7.35	2.04
25.	Chandigarh	2.50	1.00	1.60	1.00	1.50	1.00
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.28	0.20	1.87	0.50	0.20	0.10
27.	Delhi	35.00	24.00	38.00	19.00	50.00	20.00
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1.98	1.00	1.98	1.00	1.98	1.00
29.	Lakshadweep	0.14	0.07	0.14	0.07	0.14	0.07
30.	Mizoram	2.98	1.28	3.50	1.50	3.50	1.50
31.	Pondicherry	1.52	1.00	1.83	0.80	1.84	1.30
TOTAL (Union Territories)		51.98	30.81	56.98	26.52	67.01	27.61
GRAND TOTAL (INDIA)		2467.98	1088.51	2100.98	1045.22	2367.31	1133.31

* Classes I—IV only.

† The decrease in enrolment is due to gradual reduction in the number of over-age children and lesser stagnation as a result of introduction of ungraded teaching in standards I-II.

@ Estimated.

Enrolment Target and Achievement –Classes VI –VIII

(Figures in '000s)

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Additional Enrolment					
		1974-75 Actual		1975-76 Anticipated		1976-77 Target	
		Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.00	2.00	76.00	38.00	100.00	50.00
2.	Assam	101.00	50.00	58.00	20.00	30.00	15.00
3.	Bihar	18.00	3.00	100.00	60.00	160.00	60.00
4.	Gujarat	77.00	32.00	77.00	32.00	51.00	20.00
5.	Haryana	2.00	2.00	56.00	22.00	29.00	12.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4.00	1.00	3.00	2.00	5.00	2.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	7.00	3.00	11.00	4.00	13.00	5.00
8.	Karnataka	33.00	11.00	32.00	11.00	32.00	11.00
9.	Kerala	125.00	65.00	69.00	31.00	70.00	32.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	17.00	5.00	13.00	7.00	50.00	25.00
11.	Maharashtra	155.00	75.00	68.00	28.00	84.00	35.00
12.	Manipur	3.00	1.00	3.00	1.00	3.00	1.00
13.	Meghalaya	7.50	3.00	6.00	2.50	6.00	1.50
14.	Nagaland	1.60	0.80	1.60	0.80	1.60	0.80
15.	Orissa	24.00	9.00	45.00	13.00	47.00	14.00
16.	Punjab	40.00	20.00	44.00	21.00	44.00	21.00
17.	Rajasthan	24.00	8.00	173.00	48.00	53.00	14.00
18.	Sikkim	..	..	..	..	1.30	NA
19.	Tamil Nadu	37.00	17.00	50.00	20.00	50.00	20.00
20.	Tripura	4.40	2.30	5.00	2.30	5.30	3.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	33.00	22.00	33.00	22.00	66.00	44.00
22.	West Bengal	41.00	28.00	71.00	32.00	108.00	38.00
TOTAL (States)		760.50	361.10	1054.60	417.60	1009.20	424.30
23.	A&N Islands	0.50	0.14	1.00	0.32	1.00	0.36
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.70	0.16	0.90	0.20	2.00	0.45
25.	Chandigarh	1.10	0.40	0.60	0.20	0.70	0.30
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.07	0.01	0.21	0.10	0.10	0.05
27.	Delhi	10.00	4.00	13.00	4.00	17.00	6.00
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	0.82	0.30	0.82	0.30	0.82	0.30
29.	Lakshadweep	0.08	0.03	0.08	0.03	0.08	0.03
30.	Mizoram	1.30	0.50	1.50	0.63	1.50	0.65
31.	Pondicherry	1.76	0.80	1.32	0.50	1.60	1.00
TOTAL (Union Territories)		16.30	6.34	19.43	6.28	24.80	9.14
GRAND TOTAL		776.80	367.44	1074.03	423.88	1034.00	433.44

Enrolment Target and Achievement—Classes IX—XI

(Figures in '000s)

		Additional Enrolment					
S. No.	State/Union Territory	1974-75 Actual		1975-76 Anticipated		1976-77 Target	
		Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.00	2.00	38.00	19.00	38.00	19.00
2.	Assam	70.00	32.00	70.00	30.00	25.00	10.00
3.	Bihar	30.00	7.00	40.00	9.00	55.00	12.00
4.	Gujarat	39.00	13.00	39.00	13.00	51.00	17.00
5.	Haryana	25.00	2.00	57.00	16.00	16.00	7.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2.50	0.50	3.50	0.50	3.00	1.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	3.00	2.00	6.00	3.00	6.00	3.00
8.	Karnataka	9.00	3.00	9.00	3.00	9.00	3.00
9.	Kerala*	(—)10.00	3.00	(—)66.00	(—)33.00	35.00	16.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	35.00	13.00	33.00	3.00	45.00	10.00
11.	Maharashtra	13.00	16.00	..	..	137.00	36.00
12.	Manipur	0.25	0.10	0.25	0.10	3.00	0.10
13.	Meghalaya	4.50	1.70	4.00	1.50	4.00	1.50
14.	Nagaland	0.80	0.40	0.80	0.40	0.80	0.40
15.	Orrissa	25.00	7.50	26.00	9.00	26.70	9.20
16.	Punjab	15.00	5.00	16.00	5.00	15.00	5.00
17.	Rajasthan	14.00	4.00	64.00	18.00	30.00	8.00
18.	Sikkim	..	..	..	..	..	..
19.	Tamil Nadu	14.00	6.00	30.00	10.00	30.00	10.00
20.	Tripura	2.80	1.20	2.80	1.20	3.60	1.70
21.	Uttar Pradesh	100.00	25.00	100.00	25.00	100.00	25.00
22.	West Bengal	10.00	5.00	23.00	9.00	33.00	13.00
TOTAL (States)		408.85	149.40	496.35	142.70	666.10	207.90
23.	A&N Islands	(—)0.03	0.08	0.90	0.33	0.43	0.20
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.49	0.08	0.47	0.07	0.48	0.08
25.	Chandigarh	0.60	0.20	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.10
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	..	..	..	..	..
27.	Delhi	13.00	6.00	15.00	6.00	31.00	10.00
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	3.20	0.70	3.20	0.70	3.20	0.70
29.	Lakshadweep	0.06	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.06	0.02
30.	Mizoram	0.49	0.08	0.47	0.07	0.48	0.08
31.	Pondicherry	0.30	0.10	0.50	0.10	0.40	0.20
TOTAL (Union Territories)		18.11	7.26	21.00	7.49	36.15	11.38
GRAND TOTAL :		426.96	156.66	517.35	150.19	702.25	219.28

* The decrease in enrolment is due to reduction in stagnation effected by a number of measures adopted by the State Government.

Science and Technology

RECOGNISING the importance of research, design and development in hastening the pace of socio-economic development, special attention has been paid this year to the Science and Technology (S&T) component of the plan and emphasis has been laid on the need for :

- (i) involving users with the major projects in order to improve project-selection and transfer of technology;
- (ii) preparation of separate detailed project reports for competence building schemes for which end users are not immediately in sight and for which investments of some magnitude will be required; indicating the manner in which the efforts are proposed to be phased, as well as reflecting the probable time required for obtaining either a total or a partial picture;
- (iii) maintaining an adequate equipment to staff ratio, so that the existing scientific manpower is effectively utilised;
- (iv) strengthening of information feed back systems on the formulation and implementation of plan programmes both at laboratory and headquarter levels; cost benefit analyses of research programmes, monitoring of the programmes and studies to find how far results of the research are being actually applied in the field;
- (v) identifying the specific scientist/technologist who would undertake the project work and organise the group effort ;
- (vi) adopting an integrated approach in areas of scientific research in which several agencies are operating and demarcating clearly the roles and scope of the work of these agencies;
- (vii) establishing a close link between R D D efforts of the Deptt. with that of the production agency in that area;
- (viii) using the criteria of possibility of success likely to be achieved for assessing the needs, emphasis and priority for the scheme to be pursued.

2. Plan allocations on S & T in 1976-77 and anticipated expenditure during 1975-76 under various sectors and different Ministries/Deptts. are shown in Annexures I and II, respectively. Only the salient features of the programmes in different sectors have been mentioned in the following paragraphs :

Agriculture, Food and Irrigation

3. In 1975-76 land use plans based on soil moisture relationships indicating the cropping system and level of management were supplied to various user agencies; a continuous monitoring of changes in soil fertility status has been started and timely corrective measures to maintain long-term soil productivity have been worked out and advice rendered. To the existing pool of varieties of high yielding seeds, new additions were made for rice, wheat, maize, sorghum, bajra, ragi, barley and green gram, cotton, oil seeds, jute, tobacco, fruits and vegetables. Improvements of varieties, in terms of disease resistance and suitability to widely varying agro-ecological conditions and agro-techniques, continued to receive high priority in 1975-76 in regard to foodgrains such as wheat, rice and coarse grains. Under the reorganised set-up of ICAR, a new service of agricultural scientists named Agricultural Research Service has been formed with effect from 2nd October, 1975.

4. During 1976-77 greater emphasis will be laid on research in post-harvest technology, germ plasm collection and conservation, fungal and other diseases of rice, wheat rusts and downy mildew of Bajra. Research is proposed to be pursued on the basis of results already achieved in intensive crop sequences and their production potential for different areas, crop substitutions in dry lands, bio-gas, solar energy utilisation, problem soils, micro-nutrient deficiencies, etc. Research in animal science will continue to aim at developing breeds/strains of different species of live-stock for higher yield of milk, milk products, meat, wool, etc. and also at evolving better health care measures and appropriate nutritional schedules.

5. The main scheme under agricultural education, viz. grants-in-aid to agricultural universities, will continue to provide financial assistance on the basis of recommendations of visiting teams and other established norms, to all the 22 Agricultural Univer-

sities in the country, for further development of teaching, research and extension education. New varieties of rice, wheat, important pulses and commercial crops which already have been identified will be further tested for pre-release seed multiplication and minikit trials. New hybrids of bajra which are comparatively resistant to green ear disease will be further tested under multi-location trials. The research work in hill areas especially in respect of jhoom control will be intensified at the research complex at Shillong and Almora. The operational research projects based on the whole village approach will be continued to test technological innovations in the field of agriculture and animal sciences.

6 Research programmes in storage and warehousing include designing of improved type of storage structures to reduce losses in storage. Other programmes in these areas are adoption of scientific techniques of storage and pest control, modernisation of storage facilities, extensive training and publicity programmes etc.

7. In the area of irrigation, besides collecting hydrological data in different basins, applied research on design of dams, barrages, tunnels intake structures, and studies on water quality observations and sedimentation will be continued.

Natural Resources

8. The programmes in this area include research on exploration and utilisation of natural resources covering topographical surveys, floristic, faunistic and mineral surveys of unexplored areas, land use and land form mapping, forest research, oceanographic research, weather forecasting and climatological studies. The National Remote Sensing Agency set up in 1974-75 will be strengthened by way of infrastructure such as suitably equipped aircraft and equipment. The oceanographic vessel "Gaveshani" has been commissioned for oceanographic survey programmes.

9. The major thrust of botanical survey activities will be on the 'Flora of India' project aiming at updating the plant wealth of the country; during 1975-76 progress was achieved on the revision of six priority families. Zoological Survey programmes in 1976-77 include setting up of a regional station at Andaman and Nicobar Islands, a field station in Assam and exploration activities in Jammu & Kashmir, and Laccadive and Minicoy Islands. With a view to augmenting forest resources, research activities will be expanded for (i) tree breeding, seed improvement and setting up seed banks, (ii) establishing a research centre for tropical pines and (iii) control of disease in important tree species.

10. The programme initiated in 1975-76 for augmentation of facilities for ore dressing and agglomeration, and development of new mining methods will be continued. New schemes in the mineral resources area in 1976-77 include improvements in copper refining technology, utilisation of mineral wastes, recovery of nickel from lateritic ores, developing mines safety techniques and mines rescue apparatus.

11. In the area of meteorology, a telecommunication switching computer for modernising the Met-telecommunication systems will be commissioned in 1976-77. The weather forecasting organisation will be strengthened and studies on long range forecasting introduced by setting up a net-work of S-Band field radar stations; reconnaissance flights will also be organised in 1976-77.

Energy

12. The plan programmes in this sector are oriented to achieving a greater degree of indigenisation and self-sufficiency and building up expertise in new sources of energy. These include research, design and development efforts in atomic energy, coal, petroleum and power. Typical areas chosen for this R&D effort include new methods for increased production and utilisation of coal, production of domestic and industrial fuels by briquetting, upgrading of washery slurries, hydraulic mining, etc.

13. The major on-going programmes in atomic energy research pertain to the 100-Megawatt research reactors, engineering facilities for research in power reactors, the fast breeder test reactor and the variable energy cyclotron. In 1976-77 the institutional facilities are proposed to be set up for petroleum reservoir research and drilling. Studies relating to evaluation of fuels, lubricating oils and greases, including development of indigenous engine and machine test techniques for evaluation of lubricants will be carried out. The programmes on exploration and utilisation of new sources of energy and related development work include geothermal power, combined MHD steam power cycles, battery-powered engines and various sub-systems for application of solar energy for pumping water, drying foodgrains and forest products, etc are proposed to be intensified.

Industry

14. Indigenous capability for manufacturing goods, machinery, equipment and instruments has been increasingly developed. To further reduce dependence on foreign countries and to diversify production into export quality goods based on indigenous raw materials, RDD programmes are envisaged in various

national laboratories and public sector agencies. Technologies of production of pesticides have been developed and released to industry; inorganic ion exchange chemicals have been developed to save foreign exchange. An RDD centre for petrochemical products has been planned. Completed development programmes in support of engineering goods include copper-clad alumina products supplied to Indian railways and a modern yarn finishing machine; RDD efforts on permanent magnets, digital read out systems for machine tools, fluidised bed combustion boiler, etc. will continue. Infrastructural facilities for RDD work are proposed to be set up in the field of welding, ultra-high voltage, chemical equipment and cryogenics as also facilities for testing of automobile ancillary equipment.

15. RDD efforts in the steel industry are oriented to achieving improved output and quality through improving existing processes, experimenting with new materials and technological practices, etc.

Village and Small Scale Industries

16. Emphasis will also be laid on scientific efforts in the field of consumer, Khadi and Village and Small Scale industries. Some of the important schemes included in the plan are blending of jute with man-made and natural fibres, improvement in quality and reduction in cost of cotton fibres, production of khadi in attractive designs and strengthening of handloom technology and powerloom technical service centres. End-oriented research schemes are to be taken up in 1976-77 for development of some scientific and opto-mechanical instruments.

Communication including Electronics and Space

17. Technology development programmes in electronics include design, development and fabrication of very high power transistors for power switching circuits, audio amplifiers, D.C. to A.C. converters, medical electronics, etc. Manufacture of ferrites and other electronic components based wholly on indigenous know-how is also envisaged. Experiments are proposed for systems tests of geo-synchronous satellite facilities for domestic telecommunication. During 1976-77 modification of the second flight model of "Aryabhata" for experimental earth observations will be undertaken.

18. In support of the production efforts in telephone industry, infrastructure facilities for a hybrid micro circuit laboratory, analog laboratory, digital and radio laboratories will be built up. The major schemes in 1976-77 include the development of a Cross Bar local Exchange, SPC Electronics local exchange and 60MHz

cable systems. In support of the research needs of Radio and T.V. services, research work will be undertaken in 1976-77 on VHF-UHF propagation with the objective of forecasting service range accurately.

Transport

19. The RDD efforts in the area of transport include programmes which cover shipping, roads, ports, inland waterways and civil aviation and are mostly of a grant-in-aid nature. The important research projects pertaining to ports development taken up during 1975-76, relate to maintenance of artificially developed channels, siltation, stabilisation of entrances and bars at the mouths of creeks and tidal inlets and floating breakwaters. Besides continuing these, new schemes during 1976-77 include the assessment of forces on marine structures, wave studies, industrial effluents in the harbours, behaviour of concrete structure in marine environments and coastal erosion and protection.

20. The new schemes in 1976-77 in support of inland waterways relate to developing improved designs for mechanised country craft, economics of low-HP engines for country craft, the design of jetties to be used in various waterways, etc. In the area of road research, the Highway Research Board which has already been set up, will be strengthened; a modest beginning will also be made on some priority research schemes such as highway design studies, highway planning, materials and construction.

Health and Family Planning

21. The current research programmes for medical research are oriented to the control of communicable diseases and population growth and development of more effective integrated systems of health care delivery. Programmes also include field trials and surveys in the field of epidemiology of leprosy and research in the areas of control and prevention of Cholera, Tuberculosis and Cancer. Schemes aimed toward fertility regulation, development of techniques for termination of pregnancy are to continue; toxicology studies on synthetic dyes and dye-intermediates, insecticides, petroleum products, etc. will be carried out.

Housing

22. Low cost housing schemes developed will be extended and in 1976-77, the use of new techniques and materials for construction will be explored. Studies will be carried out on composting of city refuse, and design of mechanical composting plants with indigenous machinery and materials; methods of utilisation of heat energy evolved during decomposition of solid

wastes would be explored. Development work on building materials, soil engineering, efficiency of buildings, rural sanitation and waste water treatment, will be continued.

Transfer of Technology and Testing Facilities

23. With a view to providing technological support to the States for economic development, promotional programmes envisaging institutional facilities for extension work, polytechnological clinics to tackle local problems and adoption of districts for application of science and technology will be pursued further in 1976-77. The National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) is participating in implementing several development projects leading to productionising of laboratory know-how through collaboration with industry. It is also proposed to set up in 1976-77, a nucleus in NRDC for international technology transfer problems. Apart from the Centres at Madras and Lucknow initiated in 1974 and 1975, Regional Sophisticated Instrumentation Centres will be set up at Calcutta and Bombay also.

Support for Research in Universities, Autonomous Research Institutes and Scientific Societies

24. Several scientific societies, research institutions and departments in universities are being given financial support through grant-in-aid schemes of Government departments and agencies. (Annexure III). These include the schemes of the Depart-

ment of Science and Technology, CSIR, Department of Atomic Energy, ICMR, ICAR, etc. R&D programmes oriented to multi-disciplinary research in Science and technology have been supported through the Science & Engineering Research Committee grants of the Department of Science & Technology. On-going schemes in 1975-76 are in the field of biomedical engineering, catalysis, polymer engineering, bio-physics, bio-chemistry and tribology. In 1976-77 schemes in enzyme and genetic engineering, laser technology and development of titanium alloys are envisaged. The plan programmes for 1976-77 include the operation and maintenance of the Radio Astronomy Centre at Ooty, the new programme of National Centre for Software Development and Computing Techniques, improvement of balloon facilities at Hyderabad etc. under TIFR (Deptt. of Atomic Energy). The support for several schemes for research fellowships at the junior, senior and post-doctoral levels will be stepped up by the CSIR in 1976-77. Such schemes for encouraging medical research are also being initiated in the current year by the ICMR. The programmes under the Deptt. of Mines and Deptt. of Energy also envisage research and training support in selected university departments in the area of coal and mining. There will be a modest increase in 1976-77 in the grant-in-aid to several institutions like the Raman Research Institute, Bose Institute, Indian Association for Cultivation of Science and Indian National Science Academy for important research programmes.

Science & Technology—Plan Outlay

ANNEXURE I

(Rs. Crores)

S. No.	Ministry/Deptt.	1975-76 R.F.	1976-77 B.E.
1.	Deptt. of Atomic Energy (R&D)	28.69	37.75
2.	Deptt. of Space	22.92	26.07
3.	Deptt. of Science & Technology—CSIR	11.23	16.00
	DST	8.47	11.02
4.	Deptt. of Supply (National Test House)	0.09	0.44
		71.40	91.28
5.	Deptt. of Electronics	1.95	4.20
6.	Ministry of Industry & C.S.—Heavy Industry	2.05	4.22
	Industrial Dev.	0.61	2.92
7.	(a) Ministry of Steel & Mines—Steel	1.00	1.51
	Mines	0.17	1.21
	CSI & IBM	5.79	8.04
	(b) Deptt. of Labour—Labour (Mine safety)	0.02	0.02
8.	Ministry of Energy—Power	0.64	1.05
	Coal	0.08	1.26
9.	Ministry of Commerce	0.21	0.35
10.	Ministry of Shipping & Transport—Shipping	0.13	0.44
	Transport	..	0.20
11.	Ministry of Communications	4.73	5.42
12.	Ministry of Tourism & C.A. IMD & Institutes	3.59	4.11
	Civil Aviation	0.03	0.07
13.	Ministry of Information & Broadcasting	0.005	0.27
14.	Deptt. of Health—ICMR	3.20	4.05
	Other schemes	..	0.01
15.	Deptt. of Irrigation	0.76	1.32
		24.96	40.67
16.	Deptt. of Agri. Research & Education—ICAR*	14.23	20.48
17.	Deptt. of Agriculture—Forest Research	0.27	0.74
18.	Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals—Petroleum	3.02	4.45
	Chemicals	0.65	0.65
19.	Ministry of Works & Housing	..	0.03
		18.17	26.35
	TOTAL	114.53	158.30

* Excluding grants to Agricultural Universities.

Science & Technology —Sectoral Plan Outlays

ANNEXURE II

(Rs. Crores)

	1975-76 (R.E.)	1976-77 (B.E.)	Percentage increase (Col. 3 over col. 2)
1	2	3	4
1. Agriculture (Including Irrigation & Food)	14.49	21.18	46.2
2. Energy	32.34	44.88	39.0
3. Natural Resources	14.12	19.30	36.7
4. Industry	12.37	22.09	78.6
5. Transport & Communications (Including space & electronics)	30.68	37.54	22.4
6. Grants-in-aids for research in autonomous institutions, societies, and universities (IITS).	6.92	8.45	22.1
7. Others (Including Social Services)	3.61	4.86	34.6
TOTAL	114.53	158.30	38.2

Grants-in-aid Support for Research in Autonomous Institutions, Societies and Universities/ITR's 1976-77

(Rs. Crores)

Department	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1. Deptt. of Atomic Energy	1.46	5.41	6.87
2. Deptt. of Space	0.61	1.11	1.72
3. Deptt. of Science & Technology	2.90	1.03	3.93
4. CSIR	1.09	1.66	2.75
5. ICAR	0.62	..	0.62
6. ICMR	0.85	..	0.85
7. IMD	0.84	0.73	1.57
8. Deptt. of Coal	0.08	..	0.08
TOTAL	8.45	9.94	18.39

Health, Family Planning and Nutrition

I

HEALTH

Review of progress in 1975-76

AN expenditure of Rs. 109.52 crores is likely to be incurred on Health during 1975-76, against the approved outlay of Rs. 95.15 crores. A beginning was made in implementing schemes for providing health and family planning services in an integrated manner through the agency of multi-purpose workers. The orientation training of the present uni-purpose workers in the vertical programmes such as the National Malaria Eradication Programme and the National Smallpox Eradication Programme was also started.

2. Under the Minimum Needs Programme, although the targets set for establishing additional primary health centres and sub-centres are likely to be exceeded, the progress of establishing rural hospitals had not been satisfactory. By the end of December, 1975, 27 additional primary health centres and 1436 sub-centres are reported to have been established, making a total of 5320 primary health centres and 33,291 sub-centres in 5,246 Community Development Blocks of the country.

3. The number of Medical Colleges in the country by the end of 1975-76 was 106, with an annual intake of about 13,000 students. The number of active doctors is expected to have increased from 1,38,000 at the end of 1973-74 to 1,54,000 by the end of 1975-76. The corresponding doctor population ratios for this period are likely to improve from 1 : 4212 to 1 : 3932. The target of training 5,000 additional nurses during 1975-76 is expected to be fully achieved. The bed strength of various hospitals and dispensaries is likely to be raised by 6,736 beds during 1975-76.

4. Under the communicable diseases control/eradication programme, intensive control measures adopted in the field of smallpox have enabled the country to achieve a zero incidence of this disease. While the implementation of the control/eradication of other diseases programmes like leprosy, T.B. and Trachoma etc., is satisfactory during the annual plan 1975-76, the number of positive cases of malaria are reported to have increased from 3.17 million in 1974 to 3.94

million in 1975, which is yet a provisional figure and is likely to increase. During the annual plan 1975-76, the targets set under the leprosy control programme and for the establishment of District T. B. Centres are almost likely to be achieved. Achievement in regard to establishment of additional TB isolation beds is likely to far exceed the targets fixed for 1975-76. The anticipated achievement in regard to the establishment of Cholera Combat Teams under Cholera Control Programme may be of the order of 50 per cent of the target. Under Trachoma Control Programme, an additional 66.63 million people are likely to be covered during the annual plan 1975-76. Under Filaria Control Programme, 6 additional control units and 6 survey units, sanctioned in 1974-75, have been established.

5. It has been decided to set up a National Institute of Ayurveda at Jaipur in collaboration with the Government of Rajasthan and a National Institute of Homoeopathic Medicine at Calcutta on the lines of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.

Plan for 1976-77

6. The strategy will continue to aim at (i) increasing the accessibility of health services to rural areas through the Minimum Needs Programme, (ii) intensification of the programme for training of health personnel to provide an integrated package of Health, Family Planning, Nutrition and Maternity and Child Health Services and (iii) continued emphasis on the control and eradication of communicable diseases.

7. As against an outlay of Rs. 91.15 crores provided in the Annual Plan 1975-76, an outlay of Rs. 126.15 crores has been provided in the Annual Plan 1976-77. The outlays on different programmes is given below :—

Programmes	(Rs. in crores)
	1976-77 Plan Outlay
1. Minimum Needs Programme	23.14
2. Hospitals and Dispensaries	27.44
3. Medical Education & Research	16.63
4. Training	4.39
5. Control of Communicable Diseases	44.65
6. ISM & Homoeopathy	4.68
7. Other Programmes	5.22
TOTAL	126.15

8. Distribution of outlays under Central, Centrally Sponsored and States/UTs schemes is given in annexure I.

Minimum Needs Programme

9. The outlay provided is mainly for the completion of the construction works of primary health centres, sub-centres and rural hospitals, undertaken during the first two years of the Fifth Plan and for making up deficiencies in buildings, staff, equipment and medicines. During the years 1974-75 and 1975-76, 37 primary health centres, 1,529 sub-centres and about 40 rural hospitals had only been established upto the end of December, 1975. The emphasis, during these years, has been laid on the completion of backlog of construction of primary health centres and sub-centres started during the Fourth Five Year Plan period and making up deficiencies of staff, equipment and medicines in the existing primary health centres and sub-centres. During the annual plan 1976-77, 23 new primary health centres are proposed to be established, along with the establishment of 1,165 new sub-centres and 52 rural hospitals.

Hospitals and Dispensaries

10. An outlay of Rs. 27.44 crores has been provided in 1976-77 for augmenting the hospital services in the country. The bulk of this outlay namely Rs. 23.21 crores has been provided in the State/UTs Plans for the development of hospitals and dispensaries. The number of additional beds likely to be added during the first two years of the Fifth Plan is about 12,000, making a total of about 0.30 million beds in the country. The bed population ratio remained at the level of 0.49 beds for 1000 population despite the establishment of additional beds, on account of the rise in the population. A target of establishing about 6,300 additional beds has been set for 1976-77.

11. The Central Government Health Service Scheme is at present in operation in 11 cities covering about 1.30 million beneficiaries. An allocation of Rs. 2.50 crores has been made for this scheme for the year 1976-77, comprising Rs. 2.27 crores towards maintenance of the scheme at the existing level, Rs. 10 lakhs for the construction of dispensary buildings and the balance of Rs. 13 lakhs for further expansion of the scheme is Calcutta and Bombay.

Medical Education and Research

12. The recommendations made by the Group on Medical Education and support Manpower set up by the Government of India are under active consideration. An outlay of Rs. 16.63 crores has been provided for Medical Education and Research for 1976-77, out of which the provision made in the State Plans

is Rs. 11.32 crores for the development of medical colleges. As against the anticipated output of 8,000 doctors during 1975-76, the target fixed for 1976-77 is 8,148. A regional medical college was set up in Manipur in 1972 on the recommendations of a Fact Finding Committee set up by the Government of India to serve the needs of the States/UTs in the North-Eastern Region. An outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs has been made tentatively in the annual plan 1976-77 of the North Eastern Council for the capital works and equipment of this college.

13. The Indian Council of Medical Research coordinates and undertakes research in a wide range of disciplines. An outlay of Rs. 4.05 crores has been provided for the Council under the Central Sector for 1976-77 to promote and extend the work of the Council. A brief note on its research programmes may be seen in the Chapter No. 14 on the S & T Plan.

Training Programmes

14. An outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs for two Centrally Sponsored Schemes merged together for operational conveniences viz. (i) integration of health and family planning and (ii) training of multi-purpose health workers has been made. An allocation of Rs. 3.06 lakhs has been made for another Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the training of Physio-therapists, Occupational Therapists and Prosthetic Technicians. In the State Sector, an outlay of Rs. 1.35 crores has also been made for training of nurses and para-medicals such as Pharmacists, Laboratory Technicians and X-Ray Technicians, etc.

Control of Communicable Diseases

15. Cent per cent Central assistance will continue to be given to the States for implementation of schemes for control/eradication of malaria, smallpox and leprosy. For the implementation of other schemes for control of communicable diseases such as Filaria, Cholera, TB, Trachoma and VD, Central assistance will also be provided to the Governments of States and UTs in the form of material and equipment. A total allocation of Rs. 44.65 crores has been made for these programmes in 1976-77, Rs. 42.59 crores in the Central Sector and Rs. 2.06 crores in the State Plans towards the operational cost of the programmes. A revised strategy for selective containment/control of malaria is under active consideration of Government, on the basis of the recommendations of the two committees appointed by the Government of India i.e., the Second In-depth Evaluation Committee and the Consultative Committee of experts. Under this revised strategy, in place of the existing eradication programme the immediate objective would be selective containment/control of the disease. An allocation of Rs. 32.46 crores has been made for 1976-77.

16. Under the National Smallpox Eradication Programme, emphasis will be laid on smallpox surveillance and detection of any hidden foci of smallpox. An outlay of Rs. 4.10 crores has been provided for this programme in the annual plan 1976-77.

17. Out of the estimated 372 million endemic population and 3.2 million leprosy patients, upto the end of March, 1976, 212 million population has been covered and 1.41 million cases have been recorded for treatment respectively. The targets set for 1976-77 include additional 42 leprosy control units 1342 survey education and training (SET) centres and upgradation of 30 subsidiary centres. An allocation of Rs. 2.60 crores has been made for 1976-77, as against the anticipated expenditure of Rs. 2.00 crores during the annual plan 1975-76. The outlay provided includes provision for running of the Japanese Leprosy Mission Centre for Asia (JALMA) to be taken up by the Central Government with effect from 1st April, 1976.

18. The strategy under National TB Control Programmes would continue to be to detect active cases in early stages and to protect healthy persons especially in the age groups under 20 years by BCG vaccination. Under this programme 600 TB clinics including 300 upgraded district centres, 308 BCG teams, 34 mobile X-Ray units, 17 training and demonstration centres and about 41,400 TB beds have been established in the country. 400 Teams from various States have so far been trained at the National TB Institute, Bangalore. 252.35 million people have been tuberculin tested and 197.57 million people have been BCG vaccinated upto February, 1976. Efforts will be continued to expand domiciliary treatment in the district TB programme. During 1976-77, 21 additional District T.B. centres and 690 TB isolation beds are proposed to be established. An allocation of Rs. 1.75 crores has been made for this programme for 1976-77 under the centrally sponsored schemes which includes the cost of UNICEF equipment, amounting to Rs. 27.00 lakhs.

19. Under the National Trachoma Control Programme, which was started in 1963, it is estimated that an additional 66.63 million population would be covered in 1975-76. In 1976-77 it is proposed to extend the programme to cover an additional population of about 40 million in 484 CD Blocks/primary health centres. While the operational cost of the programme is provided in the State Plans, the Central Government will continue to supply drugs and health education material. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been made for this programme during 1976-77, under the centrally sponsored schemes.

20. About 136 million persons in the known endemic areas of the country are estimated to be exposed to the risk of filariasis. By the end of 1975-76, 142 filaria control units, 6 survey units and 12 headquarters Bureaux were functioning in 15 endemic States/Union Territories protecting a population of 16 million through recurrent anti-larval operations mainly in urban areas. Funds earmarked for this programme for 1975-76 were adequate to meet the requirements of the programme at its current level of activity. During 1976-77 it is proposed to establish 10 new filaria control units to bring under protection an additional one million people. Likewise the creation of 30 filaria clinics in selected areas for the detection and treatment of micro filaria carriers and 26 additional survey units to delimit the problem of filariasis in the unsurveyed districts are proposed. It is also proposed to start a pilot scheme in 1976-77 to develop a strategy for control of filariasis in rural areas. An outlay of Rs. 85 lakhs has been made for this programme in 1976-77 under the centrally sponsored schemes.

ISM & Homoeopathy

21. The Central Council of Research in Indigenous Systems of Medicine (ISM) and Homoeopathy established in 1969 will continue to assist institutions for promotion of both fundamental and applied research in Ayurveda and other systems of Indian Medicines and Homoeopathy. An outlay of Rs. 1.40* crores has been made in the Central Health Sector for the development of ISM during 1976-77. An allocation of Rs. 32.00 lakhs has also been provided under the Centrally Sponsored schemes for establishing pharmacies in ISM including herbal farms and for assistance to Post-Graduate Departments upgraded during the Fourth Plan.

22. An outlay of Rs. 22 lakhs has been provided separately for the development of Homoeopathy in the Central Sector.

Other Schemes

23. An increased allocation of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been made under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for establishing combined food and drug laboratories and for giving assistance to existing food laboratories in the States. Setting up of these combined laboratories in States and augmenting existing facilities would contribute to quick testing of drugs and food samples for the effective enforcement of the laws relating to food and drug adulteration. Training facilities for drugs and food inspectors and analysts will also be augmented under a Central Scheme.

*This is agreed to be enhanced to Rs. 1.60 crores provided the additional outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs is adjusted within the total annual plan ceiling of Rs. 12.33 crores for Central schemes.

24. Adequate outlays have been made for development activities at the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, Rural Health and Training Centre, Najafgarh, National Institute of Communicable diseases, Delhi, as also for improving Health Intelligence and Health Education etc.

25. Scheme-wise outlays for the Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes and State-wise outlays are indicated in Annexure II, III and IV respectively. A statement of physical targets and achievements is given at Annexure V.

II

FAMILY PLANNING

Review of progress of 1974-75 and 1975-76

26. The Family Planning programme is being run as a family welfare-oriented programme. Special emphasis is being laid on providing an integrated package of health, family planning and nutrition services. The introduction of a phased training programme to convert the existing uni-purpose workers under various Health and Family Planning schemes into multi-purpose functionaries has been a major step.

27. The achievements in respect of major activities show an encouraging trend as compared to earlier years as shown below:—

Achievements in lakhs

Achievements in lakhs

	1974-75 1975-76	
		Provisional
Sterilisations	13.49	26.52
IUD Insertions	4.30	5.94
Conventional Contraceptive users at the end of the period	25.17	30.91

28. A number of steps have been taken to accelerate the rate of progress. These include relaxation of the ban on filling up of operational posts of A.N.Ms., L.H.Vs. and doctors in rural areas and completion of buildings for ANM Training schools in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar being constructed with UNICEF assistance. State Govts. have been advised to fix targets for each worker and to review progress at all levels. Greater attention has been paid to the proper placement of services and supplies, increased cooperation and participation of voluntary organisations, opinion leaders and organised sectors in the programme. Some states and Union Territory like Maharashtra, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Delhi have announced a number of incentives and disincentives for intensification of the family planning programmes, a few states, namely, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat have announced certain disincentives for non-acceptance of the small family norm.

29. The 1975-76 outlay of Rs. 6319.95 lakhs is likely to be exceeded by Rs. 1100.00 lakhs due to escalation in costs and additional provision made for compensation money for higher performance.

Plan for 1976-77

30. An outlay of Rs. 7014.00 lakhs has been provided in 1976-77; the programme-wise break-up is as follows (further details are given in Annexure VI).

Programme	(Rs. in lakhs)
	Plan Outlay 1976-77
1. Services and supplies	5538.34
2. Training	200.01
3. Mass education	200.00
4. Research and evaluation	155.65
5. India Population Project	600.00
6. Maternal and Child Health	145.00
7. Organisation	175.00
TOTAL	7014.00

31. The physical targets to be reached during 1976-77 are as follows:—

(Figures in lakhs)

Sterilisation	43.00
IUD Insertions	11.37
Conventional contraceptive & Oral pill users	46.90

32. The provision of Rs. 7014.00 lakhs includes external commodity assistance of Rs. 206.54 lakhs and international assistance in cash of Rs. 1359.58 lakhs.

33. The programme in 1976-77 will continue to be directed towards a more effective integration of the family planning programmes with health, maternal and child-health and nutrition and greater involvement of all agencies participating directly and indirectly in the programme. The existing training facilities will be fully utilised for training of multi-purpose workers to secure integration of health, maternal and child health (MCH) and nutrition. Under the maternal and child health programmes prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia will be extended to 40 lakh mothers and 40 lakh children and prophylaxis against blindness caused by Vitamin 'A' deficiency to 120 lakh children. Programmes of immunization of infants and children of pre-school age against tetanus will be extended to about 150 lakh children and 50 lakh mothers.

34. A programme for improving sterilisation facilities including medical termination of pregnancy services at 325 selected Taluka level hospitals and 1000 Primary Health Centres has been launched and will take three years to complete. 20 per cent of these targets will be covered during 1976-77. The Post-

Partum programme, which is a maternity based approach to family planning, will be extended to another 67 hospitals i.e. 324 hospitals in all. The Oral Pill Programme will also be considerably strengthened.

35. Research activities in the field of bio-medicine, demography and communication action research will continue to be promoted and will also be strengthened. Close monitoring and verification of the performance of the family planning programme will be undertaken at the local level directly by the Department of Family Planning with the help of the Regional Directors posted in different States.

36. For better plan implementation, such of the schemes/staff which have outlived their utility are to be dispensed with during 1976-77. A National Population Policy suggesting a series of fundamental measures needed for intensification of the family planning programmes has been announced.

37. All construction work in respect of the India Population Project, which is an action-cum-research Project, will be completed during the year.

III NUTRITION

38. A provision of Rs. 21.12 crores has been made for the Nutrition programmes in 1976-77 (details at Annexure-VII) against the allocation of Rs. 19.41 crores and Rs. 17.33 crores during 1975-76 and 1974-75 respectively.

39. The Supplementary Feeding Programmes i.e. Mid-day Meals programme for the school going children and Special Nutrition Programme for the children in the age group of 0—6 years and expectant and lactating mothers, were included in the State Sector under the Minimum needs programme in 1974-75. Owing to the financial constraints during 1974-75 and non-availability of funds in the non-plan budgets, it was agreed that the States/UTs should utilise the IVth Plan SNP savings and Annual Plan provision, originally meant for expansion, for the continuation of the programme at the IVth Plan level under SNP. The allocation of Rs. 14.02 crores made during 1974-75 for Supplementary feeding programmes was increased to Rs. 15.41 crores during 1975-76.

40. Some of the major action oriented programmes for bridging the protein gap by the development and production of high protein foods such as vegetable protein toned milk, Modern Bread, Soyabean products and Balahar etc., continued to receive high priority. About 30,000 tonnes of Balahar which is mainly used for the feeding programmes was produced during

1974-75. During 1975-76, the production is expected to be of the same order. An amount of Rs. 2.50 crores was provided in the Annual Plan 1975-76 for the schemes of the Department of Food as against the provision of Rs. 1.48 crores during 1974-75.

41. Under the Applied Nutrition Programmes, 1181 blocks spread out in various states have been covered till 1974-75. One hundred blocks are being set up during 1975-76. A provision of Rs. 1.50 crores was made for the programme during 1975-76 as against Rs. 1.48 crores provided during 1974-75.

Mid-day Meals Programme

42. About 12 million school going children were covered under the programme by the end of 1973-74 mainly with the food assistance from CARE. From 1974-75, CARE has shifted its priority from MDM to SNP. The gap created by reduced CARE assistance will be met from the plan resources under the Minimum Needs Programme. A provision of Rs. 513.15 lakhs has been made for this programme during 1976-77.

Special Nutrition Programme

43. It is proposed to cover 18.33 lakh additional beneficiaries under the programme during 1976-77. A provision of Rs. 1150.17 lakhs has been made for the programme during 1976-77.

Production processing and Supply Schemes

44. The production programmes currently include production of Balahar, Miltone, Weaning food etc. The production of Balahar is expected to go up to 40,000 tonnes during 1976-77. The three units for the production of miltone at Bangalore, Hyderabad and Ernakulam will continue to produce protein isolate based toned milk. An amount of Rs. 2.66 crores has been provided in the Annual Plan for 1976-77 for the production, processing and supply schemes of the Department of Food.

Nutrition Education

45. The main programme in the field of Nutrition Education is the Applied Nutrition Programme. The programme is designed to make the community conscious of nutrition, impart nutrition education to children and mothers and bring about a change in the food and dietary habits through local production, demonstration, cooking and feeding etc. It is proposed to set up 100 new blocks during 1976-77. A provision of Rs. 1.50 crores has been made in the Central Sector for the programme during 1976-77.

Health Based Nutrition Schemes

46. Against a provision of Rs. 0.50 crores during 1975-76, an amount of Rs. 0.85 crores has been provided during 1976-77 for the continuation of the health-based nutrition programmes like prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia in mothers and children and control of blindness in children caused by Vitamin 'A' deficiency.

Coordination

47. The work relating to the coordination of nutrition programmes proposed to be taken up during the Fifth Plan in the Planning Commission, has now been assigned to the Central Department of Social Welfare which has made the necessary administrative arrangements.

Outlays on Health Programmes by Centre, States and Union Territories

ANNEXURE I

(Rs. crores)

Schemes	Annual Plan 1974-75	Annual Plan 1975-76	Annual Plan 1976-77
	Actual Expenditure	Anti. Expenditure	Outlay
1. Central	10.53	10.11	12.33
2. Centrally Sponsored	33.53	43.81	46.38
3. States	38.45	51.11	61.61
4. Union Territories	2.76	4.49	5.83
TOTAL	85.27	109.52	126.15

Central Schemes—Annual Plan 1976-77

ANNEXURE II

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Schemes	Outlay 1976-77
I. Control of Communicable diseases		
(a)	N.T.I. Bangalore	3.10
(b)	BCG Vaccine Lab., Guindy	10.00
(c)	V.D. Control Programme	0.20
(d)	Prevention of Blindness	..
(e)	C.L.T.R.I. Chiglaput	2.80
	TOTAL (I)	16.10
II. Education, Training & Research		
(a)	National Medical Lib. New Delhi	1.50
(b)	Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital, New Delhi	12.00
(c)	Kalavati Saran Children Hospital, New Delhi	4.00
(d)	Delhi University Medical College	1.00
(e)	Grants to Medical College, Warda	20.00
(f)	Reorientation of Medical Education	1.00
(g)	Assistance to Meerut Medical College	6.50
(h)	All India Institute of Medical Sciences	20.00
(i)	Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences, New Delhi	4.00
(j)	Post-Graduate Institute of Research and Training, Chandigarh	15.00
(k)	Jawahar Lal Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education & Research, Pondicherry	20.00
(l)	Stipend to Post-Graduate Students	5.00
(m)	V.P.C.I. Delhi	5.00
(n)	National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore	3.15
(o)	Establishment of Regional Workshops	2.00
(p)	Grants to I.C.M.R.	405.00
(q)	Grants for the research	5.00
(r)	Operational Research on Health Care Delivery	0.50
(s)	Rajkumari Amrit Kaur College of Nursing	0.50
(t)	Lady Reading Health School' Delhi	0.22
	TOTAL (II)	531.37
III. Training		
(a)	NIHAE, New Delhi	0.50
	TOTAL (III)	0.50
IV. Medical Care		
(a)	Willingdon Hospital	20.00
(b)	Safdarjang Hospital	20.45
(c)	H.M.D. Ranchi	6.00
(d)	C.G.H.S.	250.00
(e)	Grants to voluntary organisations	40.00
(f)	Setting up of hospitals and dispensaries in rural areas on the one third basis.	1.00
(g)	All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore	2.50
(h)	All India Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Bombay	8.00
(i)	Cancer Research and Treatment	25.00
(j)	Improvement of hospital facilities	..
(k)	National Scheme on Rehabilitation	10.00
(l)	Development of Supper Specialities	40.00
(m)	Rural Medical Relief pilot Project	..
	TOTAL (IV)	422.95

V. Other Programmes		
(a) Health Education		2.00
(b) Goitre		13.00
(c) Feasibility Test of Vitamins and Mineral Fortification of Stap Food		0.93
(d) CRI, Kasauli		22.00
(e) Separate Research Wing of CRI, Kasauli		5.00
(f) R.H.T.C., Najafgarh		1.50
(g) A.I.I. of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta		5.00
(h) NICD, Delhi		15.00
(i) Drugs Standard Control		20.00
(j) Prevention of Food Adulteration		13.63
(k) Standard Drugs Production at reasonable prices		..
(l) Health Intelligence		1.00
(m) Blood Transfusion		..
(n) Serologist and Chemical Examiner' Calcutta		1.40
(o) Shere-Kashmir Institute of Post-graduate Education		..
TOTAL (V).		100.46
VI. ISM		
(a) Indigenous System of Medicine		140.00*
(b) Homeopathy		22.00
(c) Department charges for capital works		..
TOTAL (VI)		162.00
GRAND TOTAL		1233.38

*An enhancement of Rs. 20 lakhs has been agreed to, provided this is adjusted within the total allocation of Rs. 12.33 crores for Central Schemes.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

ANNEXURE III

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1976-77
A.	Control of Communicable diseases	
(a)	NMEP (Rural)	3246.20
(b)	NMEP (Urban)	
(c)	Smallpox	410.00
(d)	Leprosy	260.00
(e)	T.B.	175.00
(f)	VD	5.00
(g)	Cholera	22.20
(h)	Prevention of Blindness including Trachoma	40.00*
(i)	Filaria	85.00
	TOTAL (A)	4243.40
B.	Medical Education, Training & Research	
(a)	Post-Graduate Education in General Practice	..
(b)	Training of Physiotherapists.	3.06
C.	Integration of Health & Family Planning Services.	
(a)	Training and employment of Multi-purpose workers	300.00
D.	Indigenous System of Medicine	
(a)	Assistance to Post-graduate Deptts.	22.00
(b)	Estt. of ISM Pharmacies etc.	10.00
	TOTAL (D)	32.00
E.	Other Programmes	
(a)	School Health	5.00
(b)	Combined Food & Drugs Lab and Regional Food Labs	50.00
(c)	Estt. of Psychiatric Clinics	5.00
	TOTAL (E)	60.00
	TOTAL	4638.46

*For Trachoma Only.

Health Sector Outlays, States/Union Territories for 1976-77

ANNEXURE IV

(Rs. in lakh)

States/U.T.'s	Total	Minimum Needs Programme	Other than Minimum Needs Programme
States			
1. Andhra Pradesh	250.00	125.00	125.00
2. Assam	260.00	125.00	137.00
3. Bihar	595.00	390.00	205.00
4. Gujrat	141.00	55.00	86.00
5. Haryana	311.00	85.00	226.00
6. Himachal, Pradesh	90.00	36.00	54.00
7. Jammu & Kashmir	325.00	40.00	285.00
8. Karnataka	350.00	190.00	160.00
9. Kerala	200.00	103.00	147.00
10. Madhya Pradesh	375.00	65.00	310.00
11. Maharashtra	425.00	160.00	265.00
12. Manipur	70.00	30.00	40.00
13. Meghalaya	42.00	19.00	25.00
14. Nagaland	45.00	11.00	34.00
15. Orissa	190.00	80.00	110.00
16. Punjab	300.00	61.00	239.00
17. Rajasthan	257.00	60.00	197.00
18. Sikkim	68.00	31.00	37.00
19. Tamil Nadu	531.00	30.00	501.00
20. Tripura	55.00	23.00	32.00
21. Uttar Pradesh	620.00	269.00	351.00
22. West Bengal	611.00	275.00	336.00
SUB-TOTAL (states)	6161.00	2261.00	3900.08
Union Territories :			
1. A & N Islands	7.10	1.62	5.48
2. Arunachal Pradesh	43.00	22.60	20.40
3. Chandigarh	18.50	0.48	18.02
4. Dada & Nagar Haveli	2.00	2.00	..
5. Delhi	340.00	1.10	338.90
6. Goa	90.00	11.00	79.00
7. Lakshadweep	10.51	3.90	6.61
8. Mizoram	43.00	8.00	35.00
9. Pondicherry	29.35	2.28	27.07
Sub-TOTAL (UTs)	583.46	52.98	1530.48
TOTAL	6744.46	2313.98	4430.48

Statement showing physical targets and achievements

S. No.	Item	Unit	Achievements 1974-75		(Additions) 1975-76	
			Actual	Target	Anticipated	Targets (Additions) 1976-77
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Minimum Needs Programme						
(a)	Primary Health	Nos.	10	20	27@	23
(b)	Sub-Centres	Nos.	93	1642	143.6@	1165
(c)	Rural Hospital	Nos.	N.A	213	40*	52
2. Manpower						
(a)	Doctors	Nos.	8000	9804	8000	8148
(b)	Nurses	Nos.	5000	3500	5000	5000
3.	Hospital Beds	Nos.	5425	18851	6736	6300
4. Communicable Diseases						
(A) National Malaria Eradication Programme						
(i) Rural (£)						
(a)	Attack Phase	Units	97.409	85.000	97.409	97.409**
(b)	Consolidation Phase	Units	63.010	78.719	63.010	63.010
(c)	Maintenance Phase	Units	232.831	229.531	232.831	232.831
	TOTAL		393.250	393.250	393.250	393.250
(ii)	Urban	No. of towns	..	..	..	3
(B) National small Pox Eradication Programme						
(a)	Primary Vaccination	Nos. in Million	24.18	29.67	24.65	30.26
(b)	Revaccination	Nos. in Million	99.25	118.67	93.61	121.05
(C) Leprosy Control Programme						
(a)	Control Units	Nos.	28	47	47	42
(b)	Upgradation of units	Nos.	26	41	41	30
(c)	S.E.T. Centres	Nos.	744	927	927	1342
(d)	Urban Leprosy Centres	Nos.	42	117	117	134
(e)	Reconstructive & Surgery Units	Nos.	11	29	27	44
(f)	Training Centres for para-medical staff	Nos.	5	3	4	6
(g)	Temporary Hospitalisation wards	Nos.	18	40	40	90
D. Tuberculosis						
(a)	District T.B. Centres	Nos.	21	20	20	21
(b)	T.B. Isolation Beds	Nos.	165	225	835	690
E. Cholera Control Programme						
	Cholera Combat Teams	Nos.	12	25	12	10
F. Trachoma Control Programme						
	Population coverage	in Million	62.09	68.69	66.63	40.00
G. Filaria Control Programme						
	Control Units	Nos.	..	..	6	26
	Survey Units	Nos.	..	..	6	10
	Headquarters Units	Nos.	..	..	..	..

Upto Dec. 1975. Includes the PHG's & Sub. Centres initiated during 1974-75 and likely to be completed during 1975-76.

*Includes figures for 1974-75 also.

£Phasing of the units, Targets for 1976-77 are provisional and subject to change based on the revised strategy under consideration.

**In Pursuance of the recommendations of the IInd in depth valuation Committee & Consultative Committee of Experts, the proposals, for revised strategy is under consideration with the Government of India. under which it has been pointed out that the objective of eradication will have to be deferred for the present and only control of malaria can be attempted.

Family Welfare Planning

ANNEXURE VI

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Outlay 1976-77
I. Services and Supplies		
(i)	Rural and Urban Family Welfare Planning Centres	3074.59
(ii)	Family Planning Bureaus	500.00
(iii)	Sterilisation and IUD Insertions	978.00
(iv)	Post-Partum Centres	225.00
(v)	Transport	214.00
(vi)	Programme of other central Ministries	106.75
(vii)	Conventional Contraceptives	385.00
(viii)	Hindustan Latex Ltd.	10.00
(ix)	Procurement of IUDs & Oral Pills	45.00
	Sub Total (Services & Supplies)	5538.34
		200.01
II. Training		
III. Mass Education		
(i)	States	80.00
(ii)	Centre including Ministry of I&B	120.00
	Sub Total (Mass Education)	200.00
IV. Research & Evaluation		
(i)	Demographic and communication action including NIFP and IPPS, Bombay	87.75
(ii)	Bio-Medicine	49.00
(iii)	Contribution to IUSP & UNEPA	18.90
	Sub-Total (Research)	155.65
V. India Population Project		
VI. Maternal and Child Health		
(i)	Immunization Programme	60.00
(ii)	Prophylaxis, against nutritional anaemia among mothers, children and control of blindness among children due to vitamin 'A' deficiency	85.00
	Sub-Total (Maternal & Child Health)	145.00
VIII. Organisation		
	Grand Total	7014.00

NUTRITION PROGRAMMES*ANNEXURE VII*

(Rs. in crores)

Schemes :	Sector	Outlays: (1976-77)
1. State Plan Outlays	States/UTs.	16.96
2. Subsidiary Food and Nutrition Schemes of the Union Department of Food	Central	2.66
3. Schemes of the Union Deptt. of Rural Development Applied Nutrition Programme	Centrally Sponsored	1.50
TOTAL		21.12

NOTE :—The outlays of Rs. 85 lakhs for the Health Based Nutrition Schemes has been shown under the Maternal and Child Health Scheme of the Family Welfare Planning.

Urban Development, Housing And Water Supply

I

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

AN outlay of Rs. 91.33 crores has been provided for the Annual Plan 1976-77 for urban development programmes. Details are given in the table below :—

	(Rs. crores)		
	Actual Expenditure 1974-75	Anticipated Expenditure 1975-76	Outlay 1976-77
1. Centre	14.85	20.25	31.03
2. States	38.43 (5.99)	46.37 (8.80)	56.81* (6.98)
3. Union Territories	2.24 (0.93)	4.58 (0.42)	4.99 (2.09)
TOTAL	55.52 (64.92)	71.20 (9.22)	92.83 69.07

(Figures in brackets indicate Minimum Needs Programme)

*Inclusive of a provision of Rs 21.50 crores for C.M.D.A. which is reflected under miscellaneous.

2. State-wise details of outlays and expenditure are given in Annexure I.

States & Union Territories

3. The provision of Rs. 61.80 crores in the States and Union Territories sector will be utilised (a) to implement the integrated development of Calcutta metropolitan area, (b) to undertake environmental improvement of slums in areas which are not likely to be cleared during the next 8 to 10 years, (c) to provide seed capital to local authorities or development authorities to enable them to undertake implementation of urban development programmes, (d) to meet the cost of surveys and staff required for the preparation of Plans and (e) to provide financial assistance to local bodies for carrying out minor improvement schemes.

Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority

4. The outlays and expenditure for 1976-77 include a contribution of roughly Rs. 21.50 crores for the integrated development of Calcutta metropolitan area in the West Bengal Plan. The expenditure on the Calcutta metropolitan area will, however, be slightly more than Rs. 30 crores—the balance being financed by the resources raised by the CMDA and the Central assistance provided outside the State Plan under the Central Scheme of Integrated Urban Development in Metropolitan Cities and Area of National Importance. This expenditure is to be incurred for the execution of various urban development projects relating to the

provision of water supply, sewerage, roads, transport, housing, slum clearance and re-housing, in the Calcutta metropolitan area.

Environmental Improvements of Slums

5. This is one of the Minimum Needs Programmes under which a minimum level of services like water supply, sewerage, drainage, paving of streets and street lighting in slum areas of all towns with a population of three lakhs and above and one town in each State where there is no town of this size is being provided. The scheme is applicable to all slum areas in such towns as are not scheduled for clearance for the next 8 to 10 years. The actual expenditure in 1974-75 was Rs. 6.92 crores. The anticipated expenditure for 1975-76 is Rs. 6.22 crores and an outlay of Rs. 9.07 crores has been proposed for 1976-77.

6. The above outlays and expenditure under urban development, however, do not include outlays and expenditure in some of the State Plans for State Capital Projects and a portion of the CMDA as explained earlier.

State Capital Project

7. The table below shows the progress of expenditure during 1974-75 on the integrated development of the State capitals such as Chandigarh, Gandhinagar and Bhopal.

	(Rs. Crores)		
	Actual Expenditure 1974-75	Anticipated Expenditure 1975-76	Proposed Outlay 1976-77
1. Gandhinagar	2.37	0.76	0.80
2. Bhopal	0.70	2.50	1.00
3. Chandigarh	2.65	2.56	2.59

Apart from development of land and other services, the above provisions also provide for construction of office, residential and other public and commercial buildings.

Central Sector

Integrated Urban Development for Area of National Importance

8. In order to enable the State Governments to undertake the integrated development of towns, cities

and areas surrounding it and to evolve a healthy pattern of human settlements, a scheme of providing supplementary assistance to State Governments has been evolved since the commencement of the Fifth Plan. Generally, all towns with a population of three lakhs and above, towns with growth potential and all capital towns of the States, irrespective of their size, are being covered under the scheme. Financial assistance is being provided in the form of seed capital for the purpose of land acquisition, development and disposal, for urban renewal and re-development projects and for provision of urban infra-structure and composite projects for the development of specific area of a city including provision of civic services in critical areas.

9. The anticipated expenditure for this scheme for 1975-76 is Rs. 20 crores. Since the scheme was introduced for the first time during the Fifth Five Year Plan and also as the scheme required the fulfilment of certain conditions by the State Governments, many State Governments could not take advantage of the scheme during 1974-75. However, since 1975-76, several State Governments have taken advantage of the assistance provided under the scheme and more States are expected to take advantage of the assistance during the year 1976-77. In view of this, the outlay for 1976-77 has been stepped up to Rs. 30 crores.

National Capital Region

10. In order to relieve the pressure of population on the national capital, efforts are being made for the coordinated development of the National Capital Region around Delhi and to promote the development of smaller towns in the adjoining States of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. Financial assistance to the participating States is being advanced mostly for land acquisition and development against approved projects. During the year 1974-75, assistance to the extent of Rs. 14 lakhs for Meerut and Rs. 10 lakhs each for Gurgaon and Alwar was given. For the year 1975-76, a provision of Rs. 25 lakhs was made with the proviso that the assistance could be enhanced within the Plan ceilings of the Ministry if the progress of the schemes warranted it. Keeping in view the progress of land acquisition and development, the expenditure on the scheme is expected to be Rs. 134 lakhs for 1975-76—Rs. 63 lakhs for Meerut, Rs. 38 lakhs for Gurgaon and Rs. 33 lakhs for Alwar. For the Annual Plan 1976-77, an outlay of Rs. 1 crore for the development of National Capital Region has been proposed.

20-Point Economic Programme

11. One of the points in the 20-Point Programme for economic progress announced by Prime Minister on 1st July, 1975 visualised socialisation of urban and urbanisable land, ceiling on ownership and possession of vacant land and on plinth area of new dwelling units. In pursuance of this, the Urban Land Ceiling

and Regulation) Act, 1976, was passed by the Parliament on 17th of February, 1976. The Act envisages the imposition of a ceiling on vacant land in urban agglomerations, the acquisition of such land in excess of the ceiling limit, regulation of the construction of buildings on such lands and matters connected therewith, with a view to preventing the concentration of urban land in the hands of a few persons and speculation and profiteering thereon.

II

HOUSING

12. For Housing programmes in the public sector, an outlay of Rs. 110.08 crores has been provided for the Annual Plan 1976-77. The details are given in the table below :—

	(Rs. crores)		
	1974-75 Actual Expendi- ture	1975-76 Anticipa- ted Expendi- ture	1976-77 Outlay
1. Centre	9.19	14.10	12.80
2. States	73.64 (5.58)	86.90 (7.79)	89.10 (9.79)
3. Union Territories	3.10 (0.03)	5.59 (0.04)	8.18 (0.23)
TOTAL	85.93 (5.61)	106.59 (9.83)	110.08 (10.02)

(Figures in brackets indicate M.N.P.)

13. State-wise expenditure and outlays from 1974-75 to 1976-77 are given in Annexure II.

14. The outlays and expenditure in the State Plan are for ongoing schemes like Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of the Society, Low Income Group Housing, Middle Income Group Housing, Slum Clearance and Rehousing, Land Acquisition and Development, Village Housing Scheme etc. Funds made available to the State Governments as loans through LIC and market borrowings of the Housing Boards are reflected in the Plan outlays but supplementary funds provided by the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) are excluded. It will be seen that as against the actual expenditure of Rs. 76.74 crores in 1974-75 for Housing programmes for States and Union Territories, the likely expenditure for 1975-76 is estimated at Rs. 92.49 crores. For 1976-77, an outlay of Rs. 97.28 crores has been provided. The supplementary expenditure through HUDCO is expected to be of the order of Rs. 48.00 crores.

Central Sector

15. As against the actual expenditure of Rs. 9.19 crores in 1974-75 and likely expenditure of Rs. 14.10 crores for 1975-76, an outlay of Rs. 12.80 crores has been proposed for 1976-77. The principal schemes are General Pool Office and Residential Accommodation, Equity Provision for the Housing and Urban Development Corporation, Subsidised Housing for Plantation and Dock Labour Housing Schemes. Schemes of the National Buildings Organisation, Hindustan Housing Factory, Police Housing, etc. The details are given in Annexure II.

16. Under the General Pool Office and Residential Accommodation, the proposed outlay of Rs. 5 crores in Annexure (II) represents the budgetary support. The actual expenditure will however, be higher by Rs. 4 crores on account of drawing down of inventories.

17. Under Housing and Urban Development Corporation, an outlay of Rs. 2 crores has been proposed. However, HUDCO's resources would be considerably higher than Rs. 2 crores on account of the financial support that would be provided to HUDCO through market borrowings and LIC loans, along with repayment of loans advanced by HUDCO. With the funds mentioned above HUDCO was able to advance about Rs. 35 crores during 1975-76. So far, HUDCO has sanctioned loans upto Rs. 160 crores and the actual disbursement is estimated at Rs. 80 crores. This order of effort would help to create 1.18 lakhs dwelling units and develop 20,000 plots. In 1976-77 HUDCO is expected to provide loans of the order of Rs. 48 crores.

20-Point Economic Programme—Rural House-sites for Landless Workers (M.N.P.)

18. Stepping up of provision of house-sites for landless and weaker sections is another one of the objectives of the 20-Point Economic Programme. The rural house-sites scheme envisages provision of house-sites free of cost to families of landless workers in the rural areas who do not already own a house-site or built-up house or a hut on land of their own. In addition to the provision of house-sites, the scheme envisages an assistance of Rs. 150 per site for development of the plot. The development envisaged consists of clearing and levelling up of land and provision of paved streets and storm water drains on the land proposed to be utilised as house-sites to eligible families. The scheme also provides for a covered masonry well to serve a cluster of 40—50 house-sites in areas where adequate supply of potable drinking water is not available.

19. As against actual expenditure of Rs. 5.61 crores in 1974-75 and a likely expenditure of Rs. 9.83 crores in 1975-76, an outlay of Rs. 10.02 crores is

proposed in the Annual Plan 1976-77. According to the data available, some 6 million house-sites have been allotted of which 3.68 lakhs have been developed. In addition to providing free house-sites, a number of State Governments have evolved schemes for providing assistance for construction of houses on these house-sites.

III

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Review of Progress in 1975-76

20. During 1975-76, the anticipated expenditure for the Water Supply and Sanitation Sector in the States and Union Territories was as under :—

	Actual Expenditure 1974-75	Anticipated Expenditure 1975-76	Outlay 1976-77
Rural Water Supply under			
MNP	55.57	59.90	61.50
Other than MNP	72.75	104.28	126.01
TOTAL	128.32	164.18	187.51

21. The above figures exclude (a) Bombay Municipal Corporation's contribution for the Integrated Bombay Water Supply and Sewerage Project and Central assistance from the scheme of Integrated Urban Development and (b) outlay for the Water Supply and Sanitation Programme of the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Area which is included in the Urban Development Sector.

Physical Achievement during 1975-76 and Targets for 1976-77

(a) Rural Water Supply

22. With the investment of Rs. 59.90 crores during 1975-76, about 3,640 villages are likely to be covered by piped water supply, about 10,000 villages by 19,000 wells, hand-pumps and other methods. The 1976-77 outlay for Rural Water Supply is Rs. 65.44 crores—Rs. 61.5 crores under Minimum Needs Programme and Rs. 3.94 crores outside M.N.P. with this outlay, another 2,842 villages which have either no assured source of drinking water or where water is endemic to water borne diseases or it contains excess of salinity, iron or fluoride, are expected to be provided with piped water supply including 160 other villages. In addition, 14,000 villages are expected to be provided with wells fitted with hand-pumps, dugwells and other simpler methods.

(b) Urban Water Supply and Sanitation

23. Likely expenditure during 1975-76 on urban water supply and sanitation is Rs. 104.28 crores and

about 140 towns are likely to be covered by piped water supply and 15 by sewerage system. The outlays for 1976-77 are summarised below :—

Outlay for 1976-77	(Rs. crores)		
	States	Union Territories	Total
Urban			
(a) Water Supply	100.88	12.09	112.97
(b) Sanitation	6.58	2.52	9.10
TOTAL	107.46	14.61	122.07
Rural			
(a) Other than M.N.P. . . .	3.80	0.14	3.94
(b) M.N.P.	59.72	1.78	61.50
TOTAL	63.52	1.92	65.44
Total for States	170.98	16.53	187.51
Central Sector . . . .	..	..	1.28
TOTAL	170.98	16.53	188.79

24. The anticipated expenditure for 1975-76 and the 1976-77 outlays for each of the States and Union Territories are given in Annexure III.

With an outlay for 1976-77 of Rs. 122.07 crores, 168 more towns are expected to be covered with water supply and 18 more with sewerage facilities.

Urban Water Supply and Sanitation

25. The major part of the urban water supply and sanitation outlay is for completion of continuing and spillover water supply schemes. About Rs. 43.40 crores is for major projects for metropolitan cities as follows :—

Project	(Rs. crores)	
	Outlay in State Plan	
(i) Bombay Water Supply & Sanitation	17.00	
(ii) Delhi Water Supply & Sanitation	12.55	
(iii) Madras Water Supply & Sanitation	5.60	
(iv) Bangalore Water Supply	0.50	
(v) Hyderabad Water Supply	3.50	
(vi) KAVAL* town Water Supply—U.P.	4.25	
TOTAL	43.40	

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

26. The Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Programme for Calcutta Metropolitan Development Au-

thority amounting to Rs. 15.97 crores will form part of CMDA programme dealt with in the Urban Development Sector.

27. A sum of Rs. 54 crores is likely to be spent on the Integrated Bombay Water Supply and Sanitation Project during 1976-77. Of this, Rs. 17 crores only has been included in the State Plan including Rs. 5 crores on account of the market borrowings of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Out of the remaining, a sum of Rs. 30 crores is expected to be Bombay Municipal Corporation's contribution from its internal resources and Rs. 7 crores, assistance from the Central scheme of Integrated Urban Development.

28. During 1976-77, a sum of Rs. 1 crore is likely to be available from the Central scheme of Integrated Urban Development for U. P. KAVAL town Water Supply programme being financed by the World Bank—IDA. The U.P. Hill Area Water Supply Programme of 1976-77 provides for Rs. 3.5 crores investment for water supply in addition to the outlay shown in the statement.

Rural Water Supply

29. The outlay of Rs. 61.50 crores for rural water supply, during 1976-77, is proposed to be spent in problem villages under the Minimum Needs Programme and Rs. 3.94 crores in other villages.

Central Sector Projects

30. An outlay of Rs. 1.28 crores has been provided for in the Central Sector. Of this, an outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs has been made for the promotion and implementation of schemes relating to modern mechanical collection of garbage composting and disposal. Priority has also been accorded to the scheme for conversion of dry latrines into sanitary latrines for which an outlay of Rs. 45 lakhs has been made for undertaking pilot-cum-demonstration schemes in selected cities. Other provisions in the Central Sector relate to support for activities of the Water Pollution Control Board, training in Public Health Engineering, outlay for handling rigs and expenses on research-cum-development work pertaining to water pollution control, solid waste and night soil disposal.

Outlays and expenditure on URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROGRESS in the States—1974-75 to 1976-77

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	Actual Expenditure 1974-75			1975-76 Anticipated Expn.			1976-77 Outlay		
		Total	M.N.P.	Other than MNP	Total	M.N.P.	Other than MNP	Total	M.N.P.	Other than MNP
1.	Andhra Pradesh	106	44	62	95	50	45	195	44.00	151.00
2.	Assam	13	..	13	25	5	20	20	@	20
3.	Bihar	43	30	13	50	25	25	75	30	45
4.	Gujarat	244	6	238	171	14	157	189	30	159
5.	Haryana	28	..	28	32	..	32	24	..	24
6.	Himachal Pradesh	33	6	27	32	5	27	26	5	21
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	71	..	71	123	27	96	122	35	87
8.	Karnataka	75	75	..	100	50	50	150	75	75
9.	Kerala	197	12	185	125	5	120	130	5	125
10.	Madhya Pradesh	70	27	43	54	21	33	100	30	70
11.	Maharashtra	800	121	679	720	423	297	822	153	669
12.	Manipur	21	2	19	7	2	5	5	2	3
13.	Meghalaya	6	..	6	13	6	7	13	6	7
14.	Nagaland	25	..	25	20	..	20	20	..	20
15.	Orissa	10	5	5	10	5	5	15	10	5
16.	Punjab	674	20	654	556	20	536	1030	20	1010
17.	Rajasthan	117	83	34	53	30	23	60	30	30
18.	Sikkim . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	14
19.	Tamil Nadu	156	..	156	128	..	128	149	30	119
20.	Uttar Pradesh	97	60	37	78	50	28	145	50	95
21.	Tripura	11	2	9	9	2	7	12	3	9
22.	West Bengal	152	106	46	236	140	96	215	140	75
	Total (All States)	2949	599	2350	2637	880	1757	3521	698	2833
	C.M.D.A.	1894	..	..	2000	..	..	2150	..	..
	Total Incl. CMDA	3843	..	..	4637	..	..	5681	..	..

@Included under Housing.

ANNEXURE I—(Contd.)

Outlays and expenditure on URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES in the Union Territories
1974-75 to 1976-77

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Union Territories	1974-75 Actual Expenditure			1975-76 Anticipated Expenditure			1976-77 Outlays		
		Total	M.N.P.	Other than MNP	Total	M.N.P.	Other than MNP	Total	M.N.P.	Other than MNP
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	@	..	@
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Chandigarh	0.63	..	0.63	2.21	..	2.21	19.58	..	19.58
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Delhi	182.16	91.18	90.98	400.00	35.60	364.40	420.00	200.00	220.00
6.	Goa, Damn & Diu	20.47	0.24	20.23	17.55	4.00	13.55	15.00	4.00	11.00
7.	Lakshadweep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Mizoram	5.00	..	5.00	5.00	..	5.00	5.00	..	5.00
9.	Pondicherry	15.59	1.50	14.09	33.30	2.57	30.73	39.85	5.00	34.85
	TOTAL Union Territories :	223.85	92.92	130.93	458.06	42.17	415.89	499.43	209.00	290.43
	GRAND TOTAL (States & Urban Territories)	4066.85	691.92	2480.93	5095.06	922.17	2172.89	6030.43	907.00	3123.43

@Included under Housing

CENTRAL SECTOR

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Actual Expenditure 1974-75			Anticipated Expenditure 1975-76			Outlay 1976-77		
		Total	MNP	Other than MNP	Total	MNP	Other than MNP	Total	MNP	Other than MNP
1.	Integrated urban development of metropolitan cities and areas of national importance	1451	..	1451	2000	..	2000	3000	..	3000
2.	Development of National Capital Region	34	..	34	25	..	25	100	..	100
3.	Advanced studies on the 2nd Master Plan for Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
4.	Research, development, monitoring and evaluation of Local Self Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
5.	Town and country planning organisation	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	TOTAL Central Sector	1485	..	1485	2025	..	2025	3103	..	3103
	Total Urban Development, States, Union Territories and Centre	5552	692	4860	7120	922	6198	9133	907	8226

ANNEXURE II

Outlays and expenditure on HOUSING PROGRAMMES of States 1974-75 to 1976-77

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl No.	States	1974-75 Actual Expenditure			1975-76 Anticipated Expenditure			1976-77 Outlay		
		Total	MNP	Other than MNP	Total	MNP	Other than MNP	Total	MNP	Other than MNP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	304	200	104	622	133	489	580	100	480
2.	Assam	217	16	201	110	20	90	92	30	62
3.	Bihar	309	30	279	330	30	300	419	95	305
4.	Gujarat	535	23	512	489	23	466	400	35	384
5.	Haryana	156	1	155	144	2	142	153	11	142
6.	Himachal Pradesh	105	3	102	114	3	111	110	..	110
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	89	3	86	113	10	103	85	10	75
8.	Karnataka	645	80	565	850	90	760	900	90	810
9.	Kerala	386	21	365	308	25	283	350	160	190
10.	Madhya Pradesh	244	40	204	324	50	274	410	110	300
11.	Maharashtra	803	27	776	1380	311	1069	1172	45	1127
12.	Manipur	9	..	9	15	..	15	21	..	21
13.	Meghalaya	12	2	10	14	..	14	14	..	14
14.	Nagaland	304	..	304	221	..	221	100	..	100
15.	Orissa	224	15	209	252	25	227	240	35	205
16.	Punjab	590	30	560	821	35	786	1120	30	1090
17.	Rajasthan	247	..	247	244	4	240	250	4	246
18.	Sikkim	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	12
19.	Tamil Nadu	955	..	955	1047	..	1047	1014	45	969
20.	Tripura	82	2	80	68	3	65	42	3	39
21.	U.P.	807	23	784	695	75	620	1000	100	900
22.	West Bengal	341	42	299	529	140	389	425	75	350
TOTAL : All States		7364	558	6806	3690	979	7711	8910	979	7931
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.55	..	1.55	3.06	..	3.06	5.00	..	5.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..	24.68	..	24.68	30.00	..	30.00
3.	Chandigarh	72.53	..	72.53	90.58	..	90.58	131.16	..	131.16
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2.20	..	2.20	3.00	..	3.00	6.14	..	6.14
5.	Delhi	142.15	3.00	139.15	340.00	3.00	337.00	495.00	8.00	487.00
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	32.33	..	32.33	35.00	0.21	34.79	40.00	5.00	35.00
7.	Lakshadweep	7.48	..	7.48	8.00	..	8.00	8.00	..	8.00
8.	Mizoram	15.00	..	15.00	14.00	..	14.00	34.00	..	34.00
9.	Pondicherry	36.63	..	36.63	41.03	1.00	40.03	68.55	10.00	58.55
TOTAL Union Territories		309.87	3.00	306.87	559.35	4.21	555.14	817.85	23.00	794.85
GRAND TOTAL (States & Union Territories)		7673.87	561.00	7112.87	9249.35	983.21	8266.14	9727.85	1011.90	8715.95

ANNEXURE II—Contd.
(Rs. in lakhs)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
CENTRAL SECTOR :										
1. General pool office and residential accommodation .		524	..	524	688	..	688	500*	..	500*
2. H.U.D.C.O.		100	..	100	200	..	200	200	..	200
3. Subsidised Housing for Plantation Labour		80	..	80	80	..	80	80	..	80
4. N.B.O. Schemes		11	..	11	36	..	36	36	..	36
5. Production of building materials (NBMDC)	5	..	5
6. Hindustan Housing Factory	5	..	5
7. Subsidised Industrial Housing for Dock Labour		4	..	4	6	..	6	4	..	4
8. Police Housing		200	..	200	400	..	400	450	..	450
Total :		919	..	919	1410	..	1410	1280	..	1280
Grand Total Housing Centre, States and Union Territories		8593	561	8032	10659	983	9676	11008	1002	10006

(*Gross outlay will be Rs. 9.00 crores representing drawing down of inventories worth Rs. 4 crores.)

Actual Expenditure for 1974-75, anticipated expenditure for 1975-76, and outlay for 1976-77 on Water Supply and Sewerage

STATES/UNION TERRITORIES/CENTRAL SECTOR

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Actual Expenditure 1974-75		Anticipated expenditure 1975-76		Outlay 1976-77	
		MNP	Total	MNP	Total	MNP	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	202	436	300	1004	230	1250
2.	Assam	165	192	160	217	193	235
3.	Bihar	145	325	250	425	356	550
4.	Gujarat	348	844	300	1111	355	855
5.	Haryana	94	238	93	238	137	280
6.	Himachal Pradesh	117	122	110	114	104	151
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	193	241	199	255	293	404
8.	Karnataka	353	845	410	935	468	1140
9.	Kerala	84	742	90	847	143	75
10.	Madhya Pradesh	448	1074	424	1276	350	1225
11.	Maharashtra	753	1926	879	2375	900	3684
12.	Manipur	34	49	55	77	53	750
13.	Meghalaya	72	106	65	105	78	100
14.	Nagaland	60	87	65	105	92	113
15.	Orissa	136	327	110	180	140	239
16.	Punjab	398	549	400	600	400	600
17.	Rajasthan	611	711	658	938	658	950
18.	Sikkim	..	..	..	..	22	60
19.	Tamil Nadu	200	1828	300	1749	300	1992
20.	Tripura	27	35	30	40	35	47
21.	Uttar Pradesh	718	868	694	2016	420	2013
22.	West Bengal	250	346	245	345	245	385
	TOTAL States	5408	11891	5837	14952	5972	17098
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	20.10	20.10	10.59	11.39	9.00	9.40
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	26.67	26.67	27.00	27.00	30.00	30.00
3.	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	..	85.00
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.13	1.13	2.08	2.08	3.00	3.00
5.	Delhi	33.76	705.06	40.00	1222.00	45.00	1300.00
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	18.61	93.89	20.01	95.00	30.00	90.00
7.	Lakshadweep	..	..	..	5.00	..	5.50
8.	Mizoram	43.09	56.46	48.15	59.35	54.00	65.00
9.	Pondicherry	5.30	37.25	5.50	44.14	7.00	65.39
	TOTAL : Union Territories	148.66	940.56	153.33	1465.96	178.00	1653.29
	Grand Total (States & U.Ts)	5556.66	2831.56	5990.33	16417.96	6150.00	18751.29
	Central Sector	—	37.15	..	103.00	..	128.00

Employment, Manpower and Labour Welfare

I

EMPLOYMENT

Review of progress in 1975-76

THE bulk of employment opportunities were provided through the implementation of various plan programmes. In addition, the implementation of Special Programmes for Rural Development, such as, Small Farmers Development Agencies, Tribal Development Agencies, Drought Prone Areas Programme and the Pilot Intensive Rural Employment Project was continued during the year. Anticipated expenditure on these programmes during the year is expected to be Rs. 51 crores. Details about these programmes have been given in the Chapter on Special Programmes of Rural Development.

2. During the Fourth Five Year Plan and in 1974-75 various Special Employment Programmes were implemented on an 'ad hoc' basis with the object of providing additional employment opportunities to the educated as well as uneducated job seekers, both in urban and rural areas. The performance of these Programmes is being evaluated.

Plan for 1976-77

3. Except the Pilot intensive Rural Employment project which completed its tenure of 3 years in October, 1975, all other Special Programmes of Rural Development will be continued in 1976-77. A committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Prof. M. L. Dantwala to study the Socio-Economic impact of the implementation of the Pilot Intensive Rural Employment Project with a view to evolving a comprehensive programme for the whole country. For the Small Farmers Development Agencies, as against an outlay of Rs. 21 crores in 1975-76, the approved Plan outlay in Central Sector for 1976-77 is Rs. 26 crores. Rs. 2.39 crores have been provided for the Tribal Development Agencies for the year 1976-77. A provision of Rs. 34 crores has been made for the Drought Prone Areas Programme for the year 1976-77 against an outlay of Rs. 25 crores provided for this Programme in 1975-76. The State Governments are also expected to make complementary contribution from their own budgetary resources.

4. The Annual Plan 1976-77 has been formulated keeping in view the need for providing expanded employment opportunities. A new scheme for training of 30,000 carpet-weavers in Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh and other States is being taken up for implementation which will provide increased employment opportunities. Besides, several important schemes included under the 20-Point Economic Programme will substantially accelerate the generation of employment opportunities. Mention may be made, in this context, of the National Apprenticeship Scheme and special scheme for the development and strengthening of Handloom Industry. Some State Governments are launching or expanding programmes for rural areas for the creation or improvement of durable assets such as wells, tanks, canals etc. as a part of planned schemes for rural development. These programmes which are labour intensive will also help to create additional employment opportunities.

II

CRAFTSMEN TRAINING AND LABOUR WELFARE

Review of progress in 1975-76

5. In 1975-76 under the Central Plan the training facilities in the Central Training Institutes for Instructors were diversified to meet the changed needs of the industry. Advanced courses in modern technology and advanced skill training in certain maintenance courses etc. were introduced. With the inclusion of Apprenticeship Training Scheme under the 20-Point Economic Programme, and as a result of the special drive launched for its vigorous implementation, 43 more trades were designated under this scheme covering 15 more industries, thus increasing the coverage to 103 trades and 216 specified industries respectively. The number of apprentices undergoing training which was about 63,000 in March 1974 and 69,000 in March 1975 registered a marked increase to 1.21 lakhs by the end of January 1976. Adequate representation to the weaker sections of the society was also ensured as a result of which over

23,000 seats out of 1.21 lakhs in apprenticeship training were filled by candidates belonging to weaker section of society.

6. The Apprentices Act was amended to cover graduates and diploma holders and 57 subject fields were designated under the Act. The number of graduates and diploma holders undergoing apprenticeship training was about 7,900 by the end of January 1976. The rates of stipends for apprentices were also revised and increased substantially with effect from 23rd January, 1976.

7. Under the Workers' Education Programme, about 24 lakh workers and about 36,000 worker-teachers were trained by the end of September 1975. The National Labour Institute which was set up in July 1974 conducted various educational and training activities by holding rural labour camps, organised programmes of work redesign and work commitment and conducted research programme on various aspects of current labour problems besides providing consultancy services.

8. The Wage Cell also addressed itself to the problems relating to the implementation of Minimum Wages Act 1948, review of legislation pertaining to minimum wages in agriculture, equal remuneration for men and women workers, payment of wages etc.

9. The Employees' State Insurance Scheme was extended to cover new sectors of employment including smaller factories, shops and commercial establishments and new areas; under this scheme medical benefits in kind and certain cash benefits were provided to about 4.3 million families in 382 centres by the end of December, 1975.

Plan for 1976-77

10. An outlay of Rs. 8.98 crores has been included in the Annual Plan for 1976-77 for Craftsmen Training and Labour Welfare. This includes an amount of Rs. 1.86 crores in the Central Plan, Rs. 6.27 crores in the Plans of States and Rs. 0.85 crores in the Plans of the Union Territories.

11. The Programmes in the Central Plan under Training include strengthening/extension of the activities of the Central Staff Training and Research Institute, Calcutta, Foreman Training Institute, Bangalore, Advanced Training Institute, Madras and Advanced Training Institute for Electronics, Hyderabad, introduction of new courses at the Central Training Institutes for Instructors and development apprenticeship training scheme (20-Point Economic Programme). The Directorate General of Mines Safety will start work in 1976-77 on the survey of accident prone mines and identification of corrective measures and development of mine statistics. The National Labour Institute proposes to organise various educational programmes, rural programmes, seminars and workshops and research projects; in the light of the 20-Point Economic Programme the Institute will pay priority attention to the problems of rural labour, particularly the freed bonded labour.

12. The main programmes included in the State and Union Territory Plans relate to the continuous improvement of the industrial training institutes, making good deficiencies in equipments, instructors and training facilities, expansion of the apprenticeship training scheme, strengthening of the existing employment exchange machinery and programmes of labour welfare and safety.

Development of Backward Classes and Social Welfare

I

BACKWARD CLASSES

Review of Progress 1975-76

THE anticipated expenditure on backward classes is Rs. 79.16 crores. The distribution of expenditure between Centre, States/Union Territories is as under :—

	(Rs. crores)
	1975-76 Revised Outlay
(a) Centre	16.58
(b) States/UTs	42.58
(c) Additional Outlays for tribal sub-plan areas	20.00
TOTAL	79.16

2. Under the Central Sector, 3.60 lakhs Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe SC/ST students were awarded post-matric scholarships. Forty new hostels with an additional 1,000 seats, were opened during the year for scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe girls. Six pre-examination training centres with provision for 275 seats gave training to SC/ST students for competing in All-India services, eleven centres with 540 seats strength trained scheduled caste/Scheduled tribe candidates for State service examinations. Besides these, two centres which were established to train engineering students with a capacity of 80 seats between them continued to function. In the State sector excess of expenditure over the outlay was on account of educational schemes. About 12 lakhs Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe children received stipends and other educational incentives since the beginning of the plan for continuing their studies in middle and high schools. More than 400 hostels and 200 Ashram schools have been started for these children in the last two years and 20,000 Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe youth were given vocational and professional training to make them employable in various occupations.

3. The sub-plans and the integrated Tribal Development Project were formulated during the year 1975-76. The sub-plans are expected to be finalised shortly. Integrated Tribal Development Projects are

being processed simultaneously and 16 Projects have more or less been cleared.

4. Pending finalisation of the sub-plans and the formulation of Integrated Tribal Development Projects, the States were requested to take up in advance such priority programmes that could be fitted into a scheme of development. Such advance action programmes covered the following items :—

- (i) Debt redemption;
- (ii) Restructuring of Credit-cum-marketing organisations;
- (iii) Preparation and updating of land records;
- (iv) Minor irrigation programmes;
- (v) Plantation schemes and agriculture development programmes;
- (vi) Preparation of Projects; and
- (vii) Restructuring of administrative organisation.

Plan for 1976-77

5. An outlay of Rs. 95.42 crores has been provided for the development of Backward Classes which includes Rs. 40 crores for the tribal sub-plans. The distribution of outlays between Centre/States/Union Territories is shown below :—

	(Rs. crores)
	1976-77
(a) Centre	15.94
(b) States/Union Territories	39.48
(c) Additional Central outlays for tribal sub-plans.	40.00
TOTAL	95.42

Central Schemes

6. All the eight Centrally Sponsored Schemes included in the Fifth Five Year Plan will be continued. An amount of Rs. 14 crores, has been provided for matric scholarships and it is estimated that 414 lakhs Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students will be

benefited. The scheme of girls hostels will be further expanded. Accommodation in the hostels for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe girls getting training for various vocational courses will also be provided. The coaching and guidance scheme which includes pre-examination training for all-India, States and banking services, will be continued and DGE&T would provide necessary training facilities for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates for job interviews. The research and training institutes will be associated with preparation of Integrated Tribal Development Projects in addition to undertaking survey and research relating to bonded labour, land alienation etc. Steps have been taken to strengthen the machinery for enforcement of Untouchability (Offences) Act. This will help in implementation of the Act more effectively.

States Schemes

7. An amount of Rs. 39.48 crores has been provided for States and Union Territories for the Backward Classes sector. Of this amount more than 40 per cent would be spent on educational schemes; about 30 per cent on economic aid to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the rest on health, housing, direction and administration. Many States have set up Development Corporations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to promote the interest and welfare of Backward Classes. Besides awarding freeship, stipends, boarding grants, etc. to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes students, efforts are made to initiate a scheme of coaching for children in middle and high schools.

State Plan for Tribal Areas

8. An amount of Rs. 40 crores has been provided as special central assistance to States for tribal sub-plan areas which is double the sum provided in 1975-76, out of Rs. 200 crores which has been provided for this purpose in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

9. During 1976-77 the pace of formulation of Integrated Tribal Development Projects will be accelerated. The States would, however, take up programmes in priority areas as would find place in any scheme of development as part of advance action. Some of these programmes are debt redemption, restructuring of credit-cum-marketing organisation, updating of land records, minor irrigation plantation schemes and agricultural development, restructuring of administration. It is expected that these measures would make an impact for the first time in the sub-plan areas.

10. Many of the programmes undertaken during last two years would be continued and it is anticipated that

about 50 Integrated Tribal Development Projects would start functioning before the end of the financial year. Emphasis has been laid on measures for tackling land alienation, debt redemption and implementation of the new excise policy. State Governments are reviewing and drawing up legislation measures for a setting up an integrated credit-cum-marketing structure in tribal sub-plan areas. The entire administrative structure in tribal areas in the States being streamlined so that multiplicity of agencies could be avoided.

Plan Implementation—Development of Backward Classes

11. During 1975-76, most of the States strengthened and expanded their Department of Tribal/Harijan Welfare for supervising, co-ordinating and formulating welfare schemes implemented for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in 1976-77, States will be required to review the existing administrative structure in the tribal area and develop single-line administration structure in the integrated tribal development projects, so that tribals do not have to deal with multiplicity of agencies. Appropriate proforma for monitoring flow of funds to tribal areas and to backward classes outside tribal areas have already been designed at the central level. These will be used to ensure that the States give adequate financial support to those sectors of the State Plan which relate to the welfare of the backward classes.

II

SOCIAL WELFARE

Review of progress in 1975-76

12. The expenditure on social welfare is likely to be of the order of Rs. 12.79 crores. In the year 1975-76, 30 Integrated Child Care Services Projects were approved for launching in rural, urban and tribal areas on an experimental basis. Out of 114 Family and Child Welfare Projects, 55 projects which completed five years of existence were transferred to the charge of the respective state Governments and 59 projects continued to function. About 2200 additional destitute children were provided institutional and non-institutional services.

13. The Central Social Welfare Board distributed grants-in-aid to 4173 voluntary organisations that render welfare services to women, children, the handicapped, the aged and the infirm. Besides, it provided financial assistance for 396 holiday camps for children in the age-group of 10 to 16 years, 123 welfare extension projects in the rural, urban and border areas, 46 hostels for working women in the lower income group,

249 balwadis in erstwhile demonstration projects, 16 integrated pre-school projects and 3 foster-care units. Forty-six Welfare Officers were providing field counselling service to voluntary organisations. The scope and coverage of the scheme 'Condensed Courses of Education for Adult Women' was considerably enlarged by adding two more components, namely, (i) Vocational Training Courses and (ii) one year courses for S.S.L.C. failed candidates. Two hundred and fifty two new courses were sanctioned. A new component in the form of 'Dairy Scheme' 1975-76, 243 units of various categories including 114 dairy scheme units were sanctioned.

14. Welfare programmes for the physically handicapped continued to make progress. The National Institutes for the blind, the deaf and the mentally retarded were strengthened. About 4,500 handicapped students were receiving scholarships. The two innovations made in this scheme were (i) award of stipend of Rs. 100/- per month to a physically handicapped person placed as an in-plant trainee in an approved industrial or commercial establishment; and (ii) award of scholarships for approved correspondence courses. A scheme to place handicapped children in ordinary schools was initiated. About 7 voluntary organisations were assisted financially for the establishment of integrated sheltered workshops. Five Special employment Exchanges were sanctioned, bringing the total number of exchanges to 18. The Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation in Delhi was taken over and included under the Plan.

15. The National Institute of Social Defence continued its training and publication programmes. The Central Institute of Research and Training in Public Cooperation was reorganised and renamed as the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development. Under the new set-up, the main objectives of the Institute would be to develop and promote voluntary action, to take a comprehensive view of child development and to evolve a framework and perspective for organising children's programmes through governmental and voluntary efforts. The Department of Social Welfare under its research programme sponsored about 37 projects and undertook two evaluation studies.

16. During the year under review, performance in the States registered a marked improvement over that of the previous year. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 396.38 lakhs, the anticipated expenditure is about Rs. 359.36 lakhs. Nearly 33 per cent of the expenditure was incurred on Family and Child welfare programmes; 27 per cent on providing services to the destitute women and children, 15 per cent on the welfare of the handicapped, 10 per cent on correctional homes and services and the remaining

15 per cent on research, training, administration and other activities. The principal achievements under women and child welfare programmes were the establishment of 22 working girls hostels for girls from low income groups, 6 homes for destitute women, 11 training-cum-production centres, 92 balwadis, 22 child welfare centres, 16 homes for children, 3 foundling homes and 3 creches. Besides grants-in-aid were provided to many Mahila Mandals and child welfare organisations. For the welfare of the handicapped, 8 schools were opened, 1784 scholarships were awarded to handicapped persons and 990 prosthetic aids were supplied. Under the apprenticeship programme, 7 training-cum-sheltered homes were set up. Setting up of 2 more Borstal Schools, 14 special schools and 17 juvenile guidance clinics were the main achievements under correctional homes and services.

Plan for 1976-77

17. An outlay of Rs. 13.62 crores is provided for social welfare for the Annual Plan 1976-77. The distribution of outlay as between the Central and State sectors is given below :—

Sector	(Rs. crores) Outlay for 1976-77
Centre	6.77
Centrally Sponsored	2.35
States	3.88
Union Territories	0.62
TOTAL	13.62

In the Central sector the allocation is slightly less than the current year's likely expenditure. This is mainly due to the tapering of the outlay on the scheme of Family and Child Welfare Projects, less outlay actually required for Integrated Child Care/Services Scheme and lower allocations for construction works. Annexures III and IV set out the programme-wise break-up of the outlays in the Central Sector and in each State.

Programmes

18. The programme of Integrated Child Care Services which is one of the new schemes in the Fifth Five Year Plan, started on an experimental basis, and will be continued in the existing 30 rural, urban and tribal blocks. Further expansion of the programme will be considered after they have been evaluated. An amount of Rs. 90 lakhs has been allocated for providing services to 1500 additional children in need of care and protection, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to about 13,000 since 1974-75.

19. The Family and Child Welfare Projects completing five years of existence will be handed over to the respective State Governments. A provision of Rs. 44 lakhs has been made for the scheme for 1976-77.

20. The grants-in-aid programme of the Central Social Welfare Board is proposed to be continued and expanded. The Board will be providing financial assistance for holiday homes, Mahila Mandals, welfare extension projects, hostels for working women, integrated pre-school projects, balwadis in erstwhile demonstration projects, field counselling, etc. In addition, it proposes to sanction 150 condensed courses of education of two year's duration for adult women, 50 one year courses for S.S.L.C. failed candidates and 35 vocational training courses. About 18 additional socio-economic units are proposed to be sanctioned during 1976-77 besides continuing the existing units.

21. The functional literacy programme aiming at an integrated development of the illiterate or semi-literate women in the age-group 15-45 years to enable them to play their role as useful citizens will be taken up in the Integrated Child Care Services Project areas. Provision has also been made for information, publicity support and literature for neo-literates. The Department of Social Welfare will give grants-in-aid on a matching basis to voluntary organisations working in the field of women's welfare for the construction/expansion of hostels for working women in cities having more than 2 lakhs population. Voluntary organisations will also continue getting grants-in-aid for organising 'mobile creches' for children in the age-groups 0-3 years belonging to construction labour, who move from one work-site to another and children of parents belonging to low socio-economic groups where both the parents go out for work.

22. Efforts will be directed to the expansion and qualitative improvement of the existing programmes for the welfare of the physically handicapped to cover as large a number of handicapped persons as possible within the available resources. The National Institutes for the blind, the deaf, the mentally retarded and the orthopaedically handicapped will concentrate on (i) research aimed at developing improved methods

for teaching, sensory, prosthetic and orthetic aids and the social acceptance of the handicapped, (ii) provision of certain national level services like production and distribution of Braille literature etc. and (iii) training of essential personnel. The Jawaharlal Nehru complex of institutions for the handicapped will function essentially as a service oriented organisation. The coverage of the scheme of scholarships to be handicapped will be increased. Competent technological institutions will, if required, be given financial assistance for initiating research to develop special aids for the handicapped. In order to provide suitable employment opportunity for the physically handicapped persons who may find it difficult to seek employment in the open market after training, voluntary organisations will be assisted to set up integrated sheltered workshops. It is also proposed to establish 10 additional Special Employment Exchanges to look after the interests of the handicapped.

23. The National Institute of Social Defence has been provided with an outlay of Rs. 3.50 lakhs for undertaking various training, research and publication programmes. The National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development will continue to promote its activities of training, research, evaluation, publication and documentation in the fields of voluntary action and child development.

24. A provision of Rs. 450.43 lakhs has been made in the State Sector for Social Welfare activities. Efforts will be made to strengthen and expand the existing services for women and children, the handicapped and the maladjusted. New institutions especially for destitute women and children are proposed to be opened. It is proposed to strengthen the infrastructure for welfare administration in the States in order to ensure speedy and effective implementation of welfare schemes and also to improve the research evaluation and the monitoring systems.

ANNEXURE I

Development of Backward Classes—Outlay for 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77—Centrally Sponsored Schemes

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	Programme	Actual Expenditure 1974-75	Anticipated Expenditure 1975-76	Outlay 1976-77
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Tribal Development Blocks	7.29	..	..
2.	Post-matric scholarships	10.09	13.76	14.00
3.	Girl's hostels	0.54	0.71	0.75
4.	Coaching and allied schemes	0.17	0.18	0.33
5.	Cooperation	0.69	0.60	0.05
6.	Research and Training	0.16	0.50	0.20
7.	Aid to voluntary organisations	0.38	0.68	0.60
8.	Machinery for enforcement of Untouchability (Offences) Act	0.01	0.15	0.01
	TOTAL	19.33	16.58	15.94*
	Additional Central Assistance for tribal sub-plan areas	5.00	20.00	40.00

*Total amount, when rounded up, comes to Rs. 15.95

Development of Backward Classes—Outlays in 1975-76 and 1976-77—States, Union Territories

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	States	Anticipated Expenditure 1975-76	Outlay 1976-77
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.25	3.55
2.	Assam	1.09	1.15
3.	Bihar	2.60	3.00
4.	Gujarat	1.72	1.70
5.	Haryana	0.31	0.30
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.32	0.33
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.11	0.15
8.	Karnataka	2.25	3.00
9.	Kerala	0.90	1.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2.76	3.15
11.	Maharashtra	2.80	4.00
12.	Manipur	0.30	0.30
13.	Meghalaya	..	0.30
14.	Nagaland	..	..
15.	Orissa	1.00	1.05
16.	Punjab	4.20	4.00
17.	Rajasthan	0.50	0.60
18.	Sikkim	..	0.02
19.	Tamil Nadu	13.40	6.20
20.	Tripura	0.50	0.50
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3.57	3.25
22.	West Bengal	1.20	1.30
	TOTAL	41.78	38.85
	Union Territories		
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.11	0.04
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	..	..
3.	Chandigarh	..	..
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	..
5.	Delhi	0.42	0.50
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	0.04	0.05
7.	Lahshadweep	..	..
8.	Mizoram	..	0.01
9.	Pondicherry	0.23	0.34
	TOTAL	0.80	0.94*
	GRAND TOTAL	42.58	39.79

*This figure, when rounded up, works out to Rs. 0.95 crore.

ANNEXURE III

Social Welfare: Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes—Outlay for 1976-77

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Programme	Estimated Expenditure 1975-76	Outlay for 1976-77
1	2	3	4
CENTRE			
1.	Family and Child Welfare projects	62.00	44.00
2.	Women Welfare:		
	(i) Condensed courses of education for employment and vocational training for adult women	46.00	55.00
	(ii) Socio-economic programme	50.00	52.00
	(iii) Hostels for working women	60.00	60.00
	(iv) Functional literacy	32.00	50.00
3.	Welfare of the handicapped :		
	(i) Expansion and improvement of National Institutes for the blind, the deaf, the mentally retarded and the orthopaedically handicapped	128.10*	50.00*
	(ii) Scholarships, research, training, employment and grants-in-aid to voluntary organisations		80.00
4.	Planning, research, training and evaluation :		
	(i) National Institute of Social Defence	2.85	3.50
	(ii) National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development	90.40	14.00
	(iii) Social work education and training		47.00
	(iv) Planning, research, evaluation and monitoring		8.00
5.	Grants-in-aid to voluntary organisations by the Central Social Welfare Board and strengthening its field organisation	200.00	170.00
6.	Grants-in-aid to All India voluntary organisations	8.00	40.00
7.	Education work for prohibition	3.00	3.50
	TOTAL CENTRE	682.35	677.00
CENTRALLY SPONSORED			
1.	Child Welfare :		
	(i) Services for children in need of care and protection	80.00	90.00
	(ii) Integrated child care services	141.81	13.00
2.	Welfare of the handicapped :		
	(i) Integrated education	10.00	10.00
	(ii) Placement of handicapped through special employment exchanges and appointment of special officers in ordinary employment exchanges	5.00	5.00
	TOTAL CENTRALLY SPONSORED	236.82	235.00
	GRAND TOTAL	919.16	912.00

*Includes a provision of Rs. 40 lakhs for capital expenditure (construction of buildings).

**Includes a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs for capital expenditure (construction of buildings).

Social Welfare—States and Union Territories outlay for 1976-77

ANNEXURE IV

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	Estimated Expenditure for 1975-76	Outlay for 1976-77
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18.00	19.00
2.	Assam	10.00	10.00
3.	Bihar	8.00	10.00
4.	Gujarat	9.00	12.00
5.	Haryana	4.00	4.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5.00	5.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	11.00	15.00
8.	Karnataka	25.00	45.00
9.	Kerala	9.00	11.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	21.00	20.00
11.	Maharashtra	14.00	19.00
12.	Manipur	2.00	3.00
13.	Meghalaya	4.00	4.00
14.	Nagaland	4.00	3.00
15.	Orissa	3.00	3.00
16.	Punjab	45.00	58.00
17.	Rajasthan	10.00	10.00
18.	Sikkim . . . . .	..	3.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	61.00	75.00
20.	Tripura	1.00	2.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	14.00	25.00
22.	West Bengal	45.00	32.00
	TOTAL	323.00	388.00
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.50	1.74
2.	Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	..
3.	Chandigarh . . . . .	..	..
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.61	1.00
5.	Delhi	23.16	40.00
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1.88	3.50
7.	Lahshadweep	0.10	0.19
8.	Mizoram	5.00	6.00
9.	Pondicherry	5.11	10.00
	TOTAL	36.36	62.43
	GRAND TOTAL	359.36	450.43

CHAPTER 19

Other Programmes

I

REHABILITATION

Review of progress in 1975-76

THE expenditure in the year 1975-76 is expected to be Rs. 1772 lakhs with the number of families likely to get assistance being of the order of 10,453. This is against an approved outlay of Rs. 1485 lakhs and a target of 15050 families.

2. As would be apparent from the statements at Annexures I and II, the schemes where there has been higher expenditure than anticipated earlier are those in respect of the rehabilitation of migrants in West Bengal, in the Dandakarnaya Rehabilitation programme and for the resettlement of refugees from the Chhamb sector. Besides the general rise in costs, this increase in the Dandakarnaya and the Chhamb sector, outlay is also due to the accelerate pace of implementation of the Potteru Irrigation programme and the resettlement of refugees from the Chhamb sector.

3. The shortfall in the overall targets is mainly due to the shortfall in the re-settlement of repatriates from Srilanka and Burma; there was a much slower pace of migration than earlier anticipated.

Plan for 1976-77

4. An outlay of Rs. 1954 lakhs has been provided for the various rehabilitation schemes for the year 1976-77. Scheme-wise details, financial allocation and physical targets may be seen in Annexures I and II. Some of the features of the various schemes are as follows :—

For the rehabilitation of old migrants in West Bengal, the following schemes are being implemented :—

- (i) House building assistance for 1000 families @ Rs. 2000/- per family.
- (ii) Provision of medical facilities for the migrants.
- (iii) Acquisition of land for Government sponsored and squatters' colonies.
- (iv) Establishment of Industrial Training Institute for D. P. women.
- (v) Provision of educational facilities for primary education for children.

5. Agricultural occupations are the main emphasis in the programmes of new migrants in areas other than Dandakarnaya and Andamans. Adequate provision have been built in for irrigation programmes and it is expected that 1883 families will be settled in rural areas in the following States :—

U. P.	400 families
Madhya Pradesh	600 families
Maharashtra	400 families
Rajasthan	380 families
Bihar	103 families.
TOTAL	1883 families.

Besides, 1480 families are to be settled in urban areas and the programme for their resettlement includes construction of residential houses, business premises and the grant of business loans.

6. In Dandakarnaya also out of the 1330 families to be resettled, 1280 will be settled in agricultural occupations. For this purpose 10400 acres of land will be reclaimed and necessary inputs will be made available wherever possible. The major irrigation project in this area is the Potteru scheme, work on which will be expedited.

7. A programme for the re-settlement of migrants in Andamans has been deferred since an integrated programme of land clearance, timber extraction and disposal has yet to be formulated. Families to be resettled in this area are those that have already been inducted into the Islands. The programme of inducting new families will be taken up after the above programme has been finalised.

8. The programme for repatriates from Srilanka has been accelerated since it is expected that the migration from Srilanka in the coming years would be large. 7600 families are to be resettled in a variety of schemes like land development, commercial plantations, cooperative spinning mills as also employment in private industry. The housing programme is being co-ordinated with HUDCO and LIC from where institutional finances are also being obtained.

9. It is expected that most of the Chhamb refugees in J&K will be settled by the the end of 1977-78.

The provisions for this programme include funds required for irrigation and flood control works also.

10. Of the 1250 families from Burma expected to be resettled 750 would require resettlement in non-agricultural occupations. The programme for Uganda and Zaire repatriates mainly consists of providing business loans for resettlement in various kinds of trades. A token provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made for the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation which would be reviewed further on the basis of the report of the Review Committee which has been set up for examining the functioning of this Corporation.

II

INFORMATION SERVICES AND PLAN PUBLICITY

11. The facilities available for Information and Publicity activities were put to intensive use during 1975-76 for providing support to developmental activities. The declaration of emergency and the launching of the 20-Point Economic Programme were new challenges for organising meaningful mass communication activities in respect of Plan implementation.

12. In the present situation, a proper understanding of the country's problem among the people is more essential than ever before for generating the appropriate attitudes among them and getting them involved in developmental activities. Priority will have to be given to spreading and strengthening of the media of mass communication in the rural areas. With this objective in view, the annual plan envisages augmentation of the activities of the publicity media within the limits of availability of financial resources. The programme during the year will include, among other things, setting up of a few more field publicity units and production and distribution of more prints of films by the Films Division. The other publicity media under the Central and State Governments will also marginally augment their facilities for providing publicity support to developmental programmes.

13. The outlay for Information Services and Plan Publicity provided in the Annual Plan is Rs. 482.08 lakhs. This includes allocation of Rs. 233.42 lakhs for the Central; Rs. 205.75 lakhs for States and Rs. 42.91 lakhs for the Union Territories. This is in addition to the outlays provided for publicity under the programme of some of the other Departments like Health, Agriculture and Tourism.

III

STATISTICS

Review of Progress in 1975-76.

14. An outlay of Rs. 265 lakhs was provided for the schemes of the Department of Statistics for 1975-76 and anticipated expenditure during the year was Rs. 122.24 lakhs. Besides, a provision of Rs. 428.55 lakhs was made for statistical schemes in the sectoral programme of various Central Ministries/Departments and the anticipated expenditure was Rs. 301.86 lakhs.*

15. In the State Sector, a provision of Rs. 125.99 lakhs was made under the head 'Statistics' in addition to Rs. 91.09 lakhs for Statistics under other sectors. The expenditure under the former head was estimated at Rs. 106.03 lakhs.

Plan for 1976-77

16. An outlay of Rs. 278.60 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1976-77 for statistical schemes under the purview of the Department of Statistics. All the schemes of the Department which were approved for 1974-75 will be continued or taken up during 1976-77. They mainly refer to improvement of crop statistics and improvement and expansion of studies in national income. Many of additional schemes are proposed to be undertaken during 1976-77. These include Economic Census and Surveys, installation of a large size computer, improvement of industrial statistics, setting up of a Staff College for training of statistical personnel preparation of indices of comparative contliness, expansion of socio-economic surveys, strengthening of manual tabulation etc.

17. A sum of Rs. 28.00 lakhs was provided for two schemes of the office of the Registrar General, viz., Registration Promotion, Methods Research and Population Studies and Regional Division of India and an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs was approved for the scheme of the DGS&D. viz. 'Collection, computerisation and analysis of purchase statistics'.

18. In the State Sector the schemes approved for 1974-75 and 1975-76 will be contained during 1976-77. They relate to capital formation and savings, construction of State Indices of Industrial Production, setting up of data banks and strengthening of statistical machinery at different levels.

*This excludes the expenditure for the Deptt. of Family Planning.

Rehabilitation—Outlays & Expenditure

ANNEXURE I

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme	1975-76		1976-77
	Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Approved outlay
Rehabilitation of			
1. Migrants in West Bengal	95	165	100
2. Migrants outside West Bengal			
(a) Areas other than Dandakarnaya and Andamans	110	222	290
(b) Dandakarnaya	420	520	520
(c) Andaman and Nicobar	75	76	76
3. Sri Lanka Repatriates	500	454	660
4. Burma Repatriates	115	77	100
5. Chhamb Refugees	165	217	185
6. Uganda and Zaire Repatriates	5	17	18
7. Rehabilitation Industries Corporation . . . . .	..	18	5
8. Residuary Schemes of W. Pakistan refugees . . . . .	..	6	..
TOTAL	1485	1772	1954

Rehabilitation of Families

Scheme	Unit	1974-75	1975-76		1976-77
		Achievement	Target	Likely Achievement	Target
1. Resettlement of migrants in areas other than Dandakarnaya and Andaman Islands	No. of Families	2351	2500	2994	3363
2. Resettlement of migrants in Dandakarnaya	„	825	1050	965	1330
3. Resettlement of migrants in Andamans	„	150	350	110	110
4. Resettlement of repatriates from Sri Lanka	„	5500	6800	3334	7600
5. Resettlement of repatriates from Burma	„	1015	3000	850	1250
6. Repatriate from Uganda and Zaire	„	100	250	200	220
7. Resettlement of DPs from Chhamb Sector	„	500	1100	2000	1000
TOTAL	„	10441	15050	10453	14873

Plan Implementation

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS

Strengthening of machinery

1. For effective implementation of Plan programmes in the Agriculture and Allied sectors steps are being taken to strengthen the agricultural organisation at different levels. For Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Schemes, further extension staff at field level and subject-matter specialists at District and State Headquarters are being provided; a Credit Planning Officer for each Programme is being appointed and the Statistical Cell at the State Headquarters is being strengthened for improving production estimates of major livestock products like milk, eggs etc.

2. Steps will be taken in the Centrally Sponsored Sectors for strengthening the organisation structure in the state for planning and implementation of surface and ground water schemes. During 1976-77, emphasis will be laid on reorganisation of viable-well managed cooperative institutions capable of providing integrated credit and other services. The continuing scheme of collaboration between public sector banking institutions and cooperative credit societies would be expanded during 1976-77 to fill the gaps in the conventional cooperative credit system.

Training

3. Training Programmes are being conducted to improve implementation of Plan Programmes. During 1975-76 training programmes seminars/workshops on various aspects of the Drought-prone Area Programmes were organised by the Central Ministry. The Central Training Institute for Poultry Production and Management conducted courses in poultry nutrition, management, genetics, farm economics and marketing. The two Central Institutes of Fisheries Operatives at Cochin and Madras provided advanced training for the operatives of medium and large fisheries vessels and the Fishermen Training Centres of the State Governments continued to conduct training programmes for the operatives of small mechanised boats.

4. During 1975-76, schemes for intensification of programmes for training of cooperative personnel were approved and these will be implemented during

1976-77. For personnel engaged on D.P.A.P. programmes, training in special fields will be given in collaboration with leading training institutions like the National Dairy Development Board and Workshops will also be organised on watershed Management, pasture and sheep management, etc. The courses conducted by the Cooperative Training Colleges and Cooperative Training Centre will be linked to the growing and diversified needs of the cooperative movement.

Procedures

5. During 1975-76 detailed guidelines were issued to the concerned States for effective monitoring of the DPAP and the system of monitoring reports suggested by the Working Group constituted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation was introduced.

6. During 1976-77, detailed guidelines will be issued by the Department of Agriculture for monitoring of the livestock production programmes of small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers.

7. The twenty-two agricultural universities will continue to be assisted by the ICAR in respect of the selected items of agricultural research. The schemes which will receive greater attention during 1976-77 will be those relating to summer institutes, improvement of teaching faculty competence, establishment of Krishi Vigyan Kendras etc.

II. LAND REFORMS

8. During 1975-76, it has been decided to strengthen the Land Reforms Division of the Ministry of Agriculture for monitoring the progress of the implementation of ceiling laws and other measures of land reforms. The target date for implementation of land ceiling laws has been fixed as 30th June, 1976 and in pursuance of the recommendations of the Chief Ministers' Conference held in March 1976, suitable measures for strengthening the administrative and judicial machinery would be taken during 1976-77 to implement the programme accordingly.

III. IRRIGATION

9. During 1975-76, committees headed by the Members of the Central Water Commission including representatives of the Planning Commission and the concerned Ministries, have been set up to review the progress and to remove difficulties and bottlenecks in the implementation of 24 selected projects which are in advanced stages of completion. The C. W. C. Coordination Committee continued reviewing progress of the World Bank assisted projects. The Central Committee on Acceleration of Irrigation Projects and Command Areas Development reviewed progress of area development programmes and considered the financing of ineligible farmers, and measures required to ensure speedy implementation.

10. During 1976-77, the Central Water Commission is proposed to be strengthened both at the headquarters and at the regional levels, to enable it to monitor the major and medium irrigation projects more effectively. Monitoring cells are being set up in State Irrigation Departments for ensuring timely availability of construction materials and foreign exchange, identification of bottlenecks and taking of effective remedial action.

IV. POWER

11. During 1975-76, various steps have been taken to strengthen the implementation machinery of power programmes at the Central, State and Project levels. Monitoring and Information Units have already been set up in the Central Electric Authority in some State Electricity Boards and in major projects for monitoring the progress of schemes projects under construction and operation/maintenance of existing units. The States have taken administrative and technical measures to reduce power losses by creating/strengthening vigilance squads to check pilferage of energy, to impose penalty for keeping low power factors, to strengthen distribution system, etc.

12. During 1976-77, the two training units at Durgapur and Neyveli will be expanded and two new units will be established at Delhi and Nagpur for providing training in the technique of thermal power operation and maintenance. A Load Despatch Training Institute will be set up for imparting training in the technique of Central Load Despatch System. For training in maintenance and repair of live high-voltage transmission lines, a new Institute is proposed to be set up. Two public sector Corporations, one for hydel projects and the other for thermal projects are to be set up to undertake construction/operation of power projects in the Central Sector.

V. Industries & Minerals

13. A number of procedural, regulatory and organisational improvements are being made for fuller utilisation of capacity in the private sector to facilitate implementation of plan schemes and targets.

(a) Procedures :

14. During 1975-76, several decisions have been taken to streamline industrial licensing policies and 21 industries which did not require imported inputs were delicensed. Arrangements have been made to facilitate full utilisation of available capacities in respect of 29 core and important industries. Freedom for diversification of production has been allowed to industrial units manufacturing steel castings, steel forgings, passenger cars and electrical equipment. Fifteen engineering industries have been allowed the facility of automatic growth of capacity @5 per cent per annum subject to certain conditions. The scope of small-scale units have been widened by increasing the limit of capital and machinery from Rs. 7.5 lakhs to 10 lakhs.

15. The payment of Bonus Act was amended to raise the minimum bonus from 4 per cent to 8.33 per cent of the wages and units making losses have been exempted from payment of this minimum bonus. This will help in reducing 'sickness' in industry.

16. The Secretariat of Industrial Approvals has launched a drive to clear arrears of applications and special meetings of the Licensing Committee, Project Approvals Board, Capital Goods Committee and Foreign Investment Board are being held to dispose of old cases speedily. An Industrial Policy Group has been set up in the Ministry of Industrial Development in order to keep under continuing surveillance all procedures and to suggest further streamlining of policy and procedures for increasing investment and production in accordance with social objectives.

(b) Regulatory

17. Industrial undertakings have been allowed to set up capacity based on the results of in-house or National Laboratory R & D effort. Except in low priority industries increase in capacity consequent on the replacement of old equipment by modern plant and machinery has been allowed. The Rules framed under the Industries (D & R) Act are being amended so as to provide for increased delegation of powers to the administrative Ministries concerned for quicker disposal of applications for diversification, carrying on business and extension of the validity period of industrial licences. A Complaint Cell has been set up in the Office of the Development Commissioner, Small

Scale Industries, to deal with the grievances of small-scale entrepreneurs and to assist them in solving their problems.

(c) Industrial Relations

18. During 1975-76, a National Apex Body was set up to improve the climate for industrial relations. The Apex Body discussed during 1975-76 worker-management relations, unanimously approved a scheme to achieve industrial peace, and laid down certain guidelines in this connection. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Apex Body, National Committees for Textiles and Vanaspati industries were constituted. As laid down in the 20-point economic programme joint management committees are being constituted to associate workers in management at the shop and department levels in a number of industrial units, particularly in public sector enterprises.

19. During 1976-77 these efforts are proposed to be intensified.

(d) Monitoring and Evaluation

20. Monitoring and Evaluation cells have already been established in a number of Central Ministries/Departments. In some Departments, quarterly performance review meetings in respect of public sector enterprises under their administrative control, are being held. During 1976-77, the monitoring machinery in other Ministries is proposed to be strengthened.

VI. Village and small Industries

21. During 1975-76, a development Commissioner has been appointed and separate Directorates have been set up by some of the State Governments for the Handloom Industry. The Central Small Industries Organisation finalised uniform procedures for registration/deregistration of small scale Industrial units and also established a data bank for collection of maintenance of essential statistics and for compilation of index of production of small scale industries. The schemes of concessions and subsidies for the promotion of industries in selected industrially backward areas are under review by a committee.

22. It is proposed to take suitable steps for monitoring and evaluation of the new programmes for the development of the Handloom Industry. Arrangements are proposed to be made by the Central Silk Board for more detailed review of the physical progress of the State schemes and also dissemination of results of research.

VII. Social Welfare and Welfare of Backward Classes

23. During 1975-76, most of the State Government have set up separate departments of social welfare for the effective implementation of social welfare prog-

rammes. Efforts will be made in 1976-77 to persuade the remaining State Governments who have not set up separate Departments of Social Welfare to bring all the social welfare programmes under one department so as to foster a co-ordinated approach and direction in planning and implementation of programmes.

VIII. Education

24. The efforts to develop the competence of administrative personnel to formulate and implement educational programmes were continued during 1975-76. The National Staff College for Educational Planners and Administrators organised seminars and training courses for district level educational administrators and the principals of selected secondary schools as also for State Administrative personnel in the concept and the methodology of implementing the programme of non-formal education. The State Institutes of Education organised short-term training courses for supervisory and administrative personnel.

25. The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare has initiated the monitoring of educational schemes included in the National Programme of Minimum Needs. Suitable schedules were devised and the States and Union Territories have been reporting on the physical and financial achievements of the various programmes.

26. During 1976-77, key institutions like the National Staff College for Educational Planners and Administrators, and the National Council of Educational Research and Training, the State Institutes of Education are proposed to be strengthened for the formulation and implementation of educational programmes and providing training at different levels.

27. In the case of certain projects, like the non-formal education scheme for the age group 15—25, supervision and evaluation have been built into the scheme which will ensure the necessary administrative and technical support for its implementation. The plans of the States also provide for the strengthening of the administrative and supervisory machinery both at the headquarters as well as at the district levels.

IX. Health and Family Planning

28. For implementation of the integrated health family planning, nutrition and maternity-child health programmes, the training programmes of the multi-purposes health workers which began in 1975-76 have been intensified. Machinery for continuous monitoring and evaluation of the control/eradication of the communicable diseases programmes especially smallpox and malaria has been geared up.

(b) Family Planning

29. The Department of Family Planning has been reviewing staffing pattern of Family Planning organisations in the States and obtaining information from States etc., Compiling progress reports on the performance of the family welfare planning programmes. During 1976-77 in addition to these activities, the Department has plans to undertake close monitoring and verification of the performance at the local level through its Regional Directors posted in different States.

X. Science and Technology

30. Emphasis is being laid on strengthening information feedback system on the formulation and implementation of plan programmes both at laboratory and headquarter levels and for studying actual utilisation of research findings.

XI. Housing, urban development and water supply

31. There are certain programmes in operation of national importance where States are being advised to give special attention to the implementation machinery. Some of the more important of these programmes relating to rural water supply, rural house-sites to landless agricultural workers, environmental schemes in slum areas and integrated urban development in metropolitan cities are being monitored and evaluated by the C.P.H.E.E.O., The Town and Country Planning Organisation, House-sites Cell and the Ministry of Works and Housing.

XII. Transport and Communications

(a) Railways

32. During 1975-76 steps were taken to improve staff productivity, reduce wagon turn-roundtime and the proportion of sick wagons, coaches and locomotives. Through a restructure information systems designed for monitoring of operational performance and assessment of efficiency specially close watch was kept on traffic movements in key sectors. During 1975-76 railway operations improved considerably and demands for traffic were generally fully met. The Railways propose to continue these measures during 1976-77 to further improve operational performance and monitoring of progress of projects/schemes.

(b) Ports

33. Planning, Reporting and Control of all the major Port Development schemes are being done through network techniques. The Monitoring Cell in the Ministry of Transport and Communications analyses the reports, identifies bottlenecks/delays and initiates

necessary action at appropriate levels. Liaison is maintained with organisations connected with the implementation of port projects and with the operational efficiency of existing ports.

(c) Roads

34. The Roads Wing of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport is being reorganised and strengthened to improve the planning, monitoring and evaluation of projects. Close liaison is being maintained with the State Governments.

(d) Postal and Telecommunication services

35. During 1975-76, the P and T Department took steps to streamline the procedures, improve the working performance of its various units and reorganise them so as to optimise the utilisation of existing facilities, increase its revenue and efficiency and achieve the Plan targets. The Material Management Group in the P and T Directorate is continuing to function and in recognition of the importance of the Stores organisation, a General Manager (Stores) has been appointed.

36. The Management Information System of the Telecommunication Wing has been reviewed and modified to make it more effective. A high-powered committee has been entrusted with the task of monitoring the progress of design and manufacture of new items of telecom equipment.

37. The process of improvement of work efficiency and effective monitoring would continue during 1976-77.

(e) Civil Aviation

38. The Expenditure Control Committees of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation monitor progress of plan projects, identify difficulties in implementation and consider corrective action.

XIII. Strengthening of planning Machinery at State Level

39. A scheme of Central assistance to State Governments for strengthening State Level Planning Machinery is in operation since 1972. Under this scheme, most of the State Governments have now reorganised their Planning Departments by setting up different functional units including unit for Monitoring, Plan Information and evaluation.

40. State Governments have also constituted District Level Planning Committees comprising of officials and non-officials for the purpose or formulation, evaluation and implementation of district programmes.

41. In addition to the continuing training programme in "Investment Planning and Project Evaluation" a training programme in multi-level regional planning is being introduced.

XIV. Selection and Training of personnel for development Administration

42. Much of the success in the implementation of a plan depends upon the selection of the right chief executives and senior officers of public sector corporations. The Public Enterprises Selection Board which began to function in August 1974 has been able to locate chief executives, functional Directors etc. not only for nearly all the vacancies in existing corporations but also for the considerable number of new corporations that are set up each year. In 1976-77, the Board proposes to pay greater attention to the management development practices in public enterprises.

43. Training also plays a crucial role in creating a proper orientation in the development of administrative machinery at different levels for effective implementa-

tion of Plans on scientific and systematic lines. A provision of Rs. 15 lakhs has been approved for 1976-77 for the scheme on 'Training of Personnel for Development Administration'. Under the scheme of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms a number of specially designed training programmes will be organised at different places in the country for the Central and State Government personnel in the following areas:

- (a) State Planning with a background of macro-planning
- (b) Project identification, formulation and appraisal
- (c) Project implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation.

Special course for training of trainers in the field of project implementation, monitoring and evaluation and some courses/seminars for top level officers will also be organised during the year.

20-Point Economic Programme

THE Prime Minister on July 1, 1975 announced the 20-Point Economic Programme. The Programme has focussed nation's attention on the task of accelerating growth with greater social justice and has, towards this end, identified certain priority areas. The Programme calls for positive action on a broad front. The Programme is not designed as a substitute to the normal planning process. It only supplements the Plan by emphasising certain programmes requiring immediate attention.

2. Majority of items included in the Programme fall within the responsibility of the State Governments. Some of the items do not require large financial outlays and call for essentially legislative and administrative action. Necessary legislative action has already been undertaken both at the Centre and in the States. The stress now is on the actual implementation of the various programmes. For the programmes requiring certain supplemental financial investment, immediately after the announcement of the programme a broad review of the Annual Plans of the States and Union Territories was undertaken by the Planning Commission. This was done with a view to identifying the relevant programmes as also strengthening them to the extent possible. An additional outlay of Rs. 90.90 crores was provided for speeding up certain selected irrigation and power projects during 1975-76. The various constituents of this programme have been further strengthened in the 1976-77 Annual Plan. Attempt has also been made to dovetail the various programmes with the existing Plan schemes. The total outlays for such items of the 20-Point Economic Programme as require financial support are indicated below :

Outlays on 20-Point Economic Programme—States and Union Territories

	(Rs. crores)	
	1975-76 Anticipated Expenditure	1976-77 Approved Outlay
1	2	3
1. Land Reforms	23.10	37.26
2. Minor Irrigation	129.18	149.04
3. Major & Medium Irrigation	475.05	613.63
4. Cooperation	43.21	57.52
5. Power	1159.56	1289.69
6. Handloom Industry	8.98	11.70

	1	2	3
7. House-sites for landless Labourers		9.83	9.97
8. Apprenticeship Schemes		0.38	0.95
9. Free supply of Books and Stationery and Book Banks		1.39	4.21
TOTAL		1850.68	2173.97

3. In addition to the outlays provided in the Annual Plans of States and Union Territories, a provision of Rs. 163.71 crores has been made in the Central Plan for various schemes relevant to this programme. The table below gives a summary view of the total availability of funds for this programme in 1976-77 :—

Allocation for 20-Point Economic Programme

	(Rs. crores)	
	1975-76 Anticipated Expenditure	1976-77 Approved Outlay
States & Union Territories	1850.68	2173.97
Central Sector	119.01	163.71
TOTAL	1969.69	2337.68

4. With the coordinated action for implementation both in the Centre and the States, substantial progress has already been achieved in the implementation of this programme. The declaration of Emergency and the vigorous measures undertaken as a follow up of the 20-Point Programme further reinforced the process of price stability which had been brought about by the anti-inflationary measures initiated since July 1974. The crack-down on economic offenders—black marketers, profiteers and smugglers, the curbing of the use of unaccounted funds and certain administrative measures including the statutory requirement of exhibition of prices and stocks of selected essential commodities and display of weight, measure etc. on pre-packed essential commodities, banning of sole selling agencies in selected industries not only helped in improving the availability of various essential commodities but had also a salutary effect on both wholesale and retail prices. This was further aided by a substantial increase in agricultural production specially of foodgrains in 1975-76. On a point to point comparison the negative rate of inflation which was attained in July, 1975 was maintained during the year. The index of wholesale

prices declined by 9.1 per cent between end June 1975 and end March 1976. The consumer price index also followed more or less a similar trend. The All India Consumer Price index for industrial workers declined by 12.8 per cent during June 1975 to March 1976 period and for agricultural labourers by 22.1 per cent during June 1975 to February 1976 period. As mentioned earlier, a remarkable achievement has been in the improved availability of various essential commodities such as foodgrains, edible oils, cement, steel, paper, etc., so much so that the sellers' market turned into a buyers' market for various commodities. Further as a part of the 20-Point Programme the public distribution system for essential commodities has also been considerably strengthened and streamlined to extend its coverage of the vulnerable section of the society as well as the students' community. The involvement of the cooperatives has also been sought to be enlarged. A model scheme for public distribution has been introduced in Delhi and Nainital and is proposed to be extended to a few more centres.

5. Both as a result of a substantial increase in the production of foodgrains as well as the gearing up of the machinery, the procurement of kharif cereals reached a record level of 5.67 m. tonnes on May 7, 1976 against the procurement of 3.45 m. tonnes in the corresponding period in the previous year. A highly satisfactory level of procurement and reduced off-take from the public distribution system on account of improved availabilities along with sizeable imports of foodgrains arranged during 1975-76 have enabled to build up a comfortable stock of foodgrains of 11 m. tonnes by the end of April, 1976.

6. Determined efforts have been made to ensure adequate supplies of essential commodities to students in hostels and lodgings through co-operatives in all States. With the supply of concessional paper by the Central Government to the States, similar arrangements have been made for supply of books and stationery at controlled prices, with a view to helping, in particular, students belonging to Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes. Over 70,000 Book Banks are now functioning in the country.

7. With the success in the fight against inflation the economy is now poised for a substantial step-up in the rate of economic growth. The 20-Point Programme has outlined a number of measures for this purpose. In the rural sector stress has been laid on land reforms which are essential both for increasing agricultural production and increasing employment opportunities and thereby reducing economic disparities in the rural areas. States have taken action for speedy implementation of land reforms, distribution of surplus land and for prevention of land alienation in tribal areas. To prevent exploitation of the small cultivators and the

landless by the money-lenders, legislation has been enacted for imposition of moratorium on debts and for liquidation of these debts. Along with this, to provide the sections with alternate sources of credit, cooperative institutions have been strengthened, and 50 rural banks, each with one hundred branches, have been planned. Eighteen such Banks have already been established.

8. To give further boost to our agricultural production, the programme envisages creation of additional irrigation potential of five million hectares. During 1975-76, 2.05 M. Ht. of additional irrigation potential has been created from the major, medium and minor irrigation schemes. Stress is also being laid on utilisation of underground water. An ambitious programme for systematic hydrogeological survey of over 5 lakh sq. kms. during the Fifth Plan has been drawn up.

9. In the industrial sphere, significant increase in production has been recorded in various critical sectors of the economy like coal, steel, aluminium, nitrogenous fertilizers, cement, electricity, etc. The public sector enterprises have significantly improved their performance, excluding the NTC Mills, their overall production between April to December 1975 was 15 per cent more than in the corresponding period in the previous year. With the improved performance of railways and ports, transport has ceased to be a bottleneck in the industrial production. Railways are now moving 12 per cent more wagons per day. A scheme for issuing national permits for road transport has also been implemented. In the first instance, 5300 permits are being given.

10. Various changes have been initiated to stimulate private investment. Industrial licensing policy and procedures have been liberalised to stimulate investment by small entrepreneurs and growth in priority areas. Investment by small and medium entrepreneurs in 21 industries has been exempted from the licensing procedures. Steps have also been taken to permit diversification of production in certain industries within the overall licensed capacity and for regularisation of additional capacity arising out of the replacement and modernisation. Schemes have also been formulated to encourage investment by Indians living abroad. This, coupled with the fiscal concessions has created a favourable climate for considerable step-up in the private sector investment in the country.

11. The climate of industrial relations has undergone a dramatic change. Industrial unrest has been largely contained which has significantly contributed to the increase in production. To impart in labour a sense of belonging and achievement, a detailed scheme for labour participation in management at the shop floor and plant level is being implemented. The scheme

for training under the Apprenticeship Act has also been strengthened. Alongside, legislation has been enacted to prevent unjustified lockouts, lay-offs and retrenchments by the employers.

12. In pursuance of our objective of growth with social justice, the new programme has focussed attention on the problems of the weaker sections of the society. With a view to helping millions of weavers, a development plan for handloom industry has been prepared providing for larger coverage by cooperatives, supply of inputs, encouragement of exports, etc. Legislation has been undertaken to abolish the barbarous practice of bonded labour and schemes for rehabilitation of the freed bonded labourers are being dovetailed with the various existing programmes. Minimum wages for agricultural labour have been revised. Steps to provide homestead sites to landless workers are being taken and 60 lakh house sites have already been distributed.

13. The implementation of the 20-Point Programme has been accorded the highest priority. This is being closely monitored both in the Centre and in the States.

States have set up coordination Committees at the State, District and Sub Division levels. Public participation and cooperation is being mobilised for the successful implementation of the programme. Various non-official committees, both statutory and otherwise, have been set up to channelise the mass enthusiasm which the programme has generated.

14. Besides the favourable weather conditions, the new sense of discipline and the renewed dynamism brought about by the Emergency and the 20-Point Programme have helped in bringing about an acceleration in the industrial growth and a considerable increase in agricultural production. Apart from a favourable price situation the overall growth of the economy is estimated to have been around 5.5 per cent in 1975-76. This has brought about a perceptible improvement in the overall economic situation and created favourable conditions for further accelerating the tempo of investment and growth. In the Annual Plan 1976-77 the public sector outlay has been stepped up substantially—by 31 per cent over the original Plan allocation for 1975-76.

ANNEXURE

A REVIEW OF IMPORTANT ACTIVITIES AND STUDIES OF THE PLANNING COMMISSION DURING 1975-76

Composition of the Planning Commission

During the year 1975-76, the composition of the Planning Commission was as follows :—

Smt. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister	— Chairman
Shri P. N. Haksar	— Deputy Chairman
Shri S. Chakravarty	— Member
Shri B. Sivaraman	— Member
Shri V. C. Shukla	— Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning up to 27.6.1975.
Shri I. K. Gujral	— Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning from 28.6.1975.

Annual Plan 1975-76

2. The Annual Plan for 1975-76 was published.

Annual Plan 1976-77

3. For formulating the Annual Plan for 1976-77, the guidelines issued by the Planning Commission to the States stressed the need for giving special attention to the Prime Minister's 20-Point programme and for implementing schemes which would give benefits to the weaker and rural sections of society. Likewise schemes in the Agriculture, Irrigation and Power sectors which were likely to yield benefits in the shortest term were to be given priority in relation to long gestation projects. Outlays proposed were to be as far as possible related to physical targets, making the fullest use of existing capacities. To increase the availability of resources State Governments were requested to take steps to reduce losses and undertake measures for increasing the return from irrigation and power project and other state public undertakings, so that they became financially viable.

State Plans

4. In addition to such measures, the resources available to State Governments/Union Territories were increased from Rs. 963 crores in 1975-76 to Rs. 1294 crores in 1976-77 by increasing the quantum of Central assistance and market borrowings by 10 per cent over the previous year.

5. Sikkim became one of the States of the Indian Union and the Annual Plan for 1975-76 of the State was integrated with the National Plan along with those of other States.

6. In response to the request from the Royal Government of Bhutan a team visited Bhutan in October 1975 to assist the Royal Government in formulating their Fourth Five Year Plan (1976—81).

Central

7. Central Ministries were also requested to give special attention to quick yielding projects, improving capacity utilisation particularly in core sector, export-oriented/import-saving industries and essential commodities required by the more vulnerable sections of society.

Multi-level Planning

8. Most of the State Governments have constituted District-level Committees for the formulation, evaluation and implementation of district plans.

9. To meet the increased demand from State Governments for trained planning personnel, in addition to the training programme "Investment Planning and Project Evaluation," another programme in multi-level and regional planning is being organised in collaboration with the Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad.

Perspective Planning

10. Studies on the long-term perspective of economic development in the following areas were undertaken during the year :

- (1) Tentative outlines of the growth prospects of the Indian economy covering the period up to 1980-81.
- (2) Preliminary macro-economic estimates of the Indian economy for the period 1973-74 to 1978-79.
- (3) Preliminary sectoral growth prospects for 1978-79 and 1980-81.
- (4) Long-term export policy priorities and strategy for the fifth Plan and beyond.

- (5) Preliminary studies on integrated approach to long-term planning of iron and steel industry and estimates of demand for coal, power and fertilisers.
- (6) A directory of item codes for the construction of a new input-output table for the Indian economy for the year 1968-69 as well as revised material balances for major industrial and mining products.

Economic Trends and Policies

11. The Commission was closely involved in the various steps taken by the Government to ensure that price stability was maintained and growth in the core and key sectors of the economy was not hindered. The factors responsible for the emergence of recession in certain industries were analysed so as to formulate appropriate corrective measures.

Financial Resources

12. The resources position of the Centre and States for 1975-76 was reassessed. Several issues having a bearing on Plan resources, *e.g.*, in regard to market borrowings, investment policy of the LIC, Central, State and local taxation, etc. were examined. Estimates of resources of the Centre and States for 1976-77 were worked out after detailed discussions with the Ministry of Finance and the State Governments.

International Trade and Development

13. The following study reports and notes were prepared :

- (1) Studies of the economies of the OPEC countries with special reference to India's trade relations with them.
- (2) Note for the working group on the Indo-USSR Trade Plan, 1976—80.
- (3) Depth studies in respect of various commodities especially from the point of view of their export prospects, *e.g.*, cotton textiles, marine products, chemicals and allied products, etc.
- (4) Briefs for the use of the Indian delegations to the Annual sessions of various international organisations.

Agriculture and Rural Development

14. Five Regional meetings were organised in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture where important action points and the preparedness of the States to implement the Annual Plan 1975-76 were discussed in detail. Steps to hasten the pace of regeneration of funds and prevent the accumulation of World Food Programme commodities with the

Indian Dairy Corporation were recommended and special programmes for development of animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries were formulated. Additional impetus was sought to be given to cooperative credit, marketing, processing and storage institutions particularly in the less-developed regions.

Irrigation and Command Area Development

15. The Ad-hoc Advisory Committee on Irrigation and Flood Control Projects considered 15 major and 54 medium irrigation schemes and 2 flood control schemes.

16. It was decided to set up multi-level monitoring organisations for irrigation projects both at the Centre and in the States. The progress of the Command Area Development Programme in the various States was reviewed with the objective of recommending steps which would help implementation.

Land Reforms

17. The process of revision of the ceiling laws in the light of national guidelines issued in 1972 was completed during the year. Schemes for providing assistance to the beneficiaries of surplus land who belonged generally to the lowest income groups and who were not covered by other central or centrally sponsored projects were launched.

Industries and Minerals

18. To make a realistic assessment of the requirement of funds by public sector enterprises, in-depth discussions were held with the Managing Directors and senior officers of major undertakings in the Central sector.

Village and Small Industries

19. Amongst the more important central schemes relating to small scale industries approved were those for setting up a product and process development centre for glass and ceramics and a few tool rooms. A proposal for providing funds to the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) for assisting the State Governments to participate in the share capital of the weavers' cooperative spinning mills, was approved.

20. Proposals were approved for extending the scope of some special Central schemes for sericulture to certain other silk-producing States. Problems of the coir industry were discussed and funds were provided for restructuring of the coir cooperatives in Kerala. A scheme for training carpet weavers was approved and is under implementation.

Power and Energy

21. In a mid-year review, bottlenecks in implementation were identified and an additional assistance of about Rs. 29 crores was provided to expedite the benefits of certain major generation projects. A number of studies were carried out on the phasing of power projects in relation to the power demand of different regions.

Transport and Communications

22. State Governments were advised to adopt a selective approach in respect of the road sector and to concentrate on completing a limited number of schemes based on requirements of traffic. A review of the fleet utilisation costs, earning, depreciation requirements, etc. of State Transport Undertaking was made.

23. Detailed portwise studies were made with a view to assessing the capacity of the ports to handle bulk cargo and general cargo, to identify the bottlenecks if any and to suggest remedial measures.

Education

24. The progress of elementary education under the national programme of Minimum Needs was reviewed with a view to better implementation of the programme. Funds were provided for Book Banks, provision of hostel facilities, books and stationery to students at subsidised rates. Studies were undertaken on a variety of subjects including position of science education in middle schools, part-time education, educational administration, etc.

Scientific Research

25. For the first time the S&T plans of Central Ministries were discussed in depth, so that a closer integration between Plan priorities and the (S&T) programmes could be ensured and unnecessary duplication between the research activities of different institutions/agencies minimised. A mid-term review of UNDP programmes was done for reallocating priorities and for including new projects in the India-UNDP country programme in association with Ministry of Finance (DEA).

Housing and Urban Development

26. After an examination of the details, suggestions were made for strengthening the existing organisational set-up for comprehensive urban development. A number of meetings were convened to explore the possibilities for the speedy adoption and implementation of the National Building Code by the State Governments and Municipalities.

Health and Family Planning

27. The Planning Commission continued to maintain a close liaison with the Ministry of Health and Family Planning for a proper and speedy implementation of the integrated Health, Family Planning and Nutrition programmes in all rural areas throughout the country. The strategy for dealing with Malaria was reviewed and approaches are under consideration. Pilot projects for dealing with areas in which filariasis is endemic have been formulated.

28. An Inter-departmental Central Coordination Committee was set up to ensure adequate overall coordination, evaluation and monitoring of nutrition programmes at the Centre and to provide a forum for systematic communication and consultation among various State Governments and Central Departments involved in nutrition programmes.

Welfare of Backward Classes

29. The sub-plans for Tribal Areas of States were examined and revised and studies made on development strategies for Scheduled Tribes, criteria for providing assistance to tribal sub-plans, etc.

Monitoring and Information

30. Analysis of progress reports from Ministries and projects relating to core sectors for monitoring the progress of Plan was continued and quarterly Status Reports were prepared, highlighting the results of this analysis in terms of shortfalls, schedule slippages, cost overruns, anticipated production build-up and problem and action areas.

Project Evaluation Organisation

31. Field work on a detailed All-India study of the special employment programme was undertaken in 28 districts in the various States and the analysis of the data was also taken up. In collaboration with the Maharashtra Government a joint evaluation of the "Employment Guarantee Scheme" is being carried out. A study to assess the impact of the evening telecast on the rural communities as a result of the SITE has been initiated in 6 districts—one in each State. A detailed analysis of the high-yielding variety programme is in hand.

Project Appraisal

32. Feasibility reports of over 90 projects were appraised each involving an investment of over Rs. 1 crore. New "Guidelines" for the "Preparation of Feasibility Reports for Industrial Projects" were also prepared and circulated to all public sector agencies to help in preparing future feasibility reports. Similar 'Guidelines' are under preparation in regard to other areas of investment.

Indo-Japan Committee

33. A seminar was organised by the Committee in September, 1975, on Indo-Japanese Trade prospects. A joint meeting of India and Japan Committees was held in Tokyo in October, 1975. Areas of cooperation in economic and technological fields were identified.

Use of Hindi

34. During the year the following reports were brought out in Hindi :

- (1) Review of Important Activities and Studies—1974-75.
- (2) Annual Plan 1975-76.
- (3) Evaluation study of the high-yielding varieties programmes, 1967-68—Wheat, Paddy and Jowar.
- (4) Evaluation study of the high-yielding varieties programmes—Kharif—1968-69.
- (5) Post—Stage II C. D. Blocks.
- (6) Family Planning Programme—An evaluation.

Manpower

35. As a part of the overall effort to provide organisational arrangement for the manpower planning

work, the need for strengthening the employment and manpower organisation has been stressed and most of the State Governments have now set up Employment and Manpower Cells.

36. Some of the important studies brought out by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi, which functions under the administrative control of the Planning Commission, include :

- (1) Analysis of Pattern of Recurring Expenditure and per Student Cost in the Indian Institute of Technology and Engineering Institutions ;
- (2) Long-term Requirements of Mining Engineers and Supervisors : An estimate for 1978-79; and
- (3) Manpower Planning Study in relation to the Cement Sector.

37. The more important studies/surveys in the process of being finalised are :—

- (1) Third All-India Educational Survey;
- (2) Translation of "Approach to the Fifth Five Year Plan for Manpower Requirements"; and
- (3) Manpower Planning Studies for Sectors such as Paper and Power (Thermal Power Stations).

ANNUAL PLAN, 1976-77

ERRATA

Page	Para	Line	For	Read
1	2	3	4	5
CHAPTER 1				
3	14	18	land	and
4	17	6	Rs. 200 crores in 1975-76. Similarly, the losses of	Rs. 173 crores in 1974-75 and is expected to be over
4	19	20	Carpet packing	carpet backing
8	35	2	to	two
10	49	28	19766	1976-77
CHAPTER 2				
13	10	Table : Unit Foodgrains	Mill onnes	Mill tonnes
13	10	Table Unit : Jute & Mesta	(180 each)	(180 Kg. each)
18	Annexure II	Sl. No. 1/Col. 19	1449	1419
18	Annexure II	Sl. No. 1/Col. 25	51133	51468
19	Annexure III	Total/Col. 7	61007.00	6100.00
22	Annexure IV Statement II	V. Transport & Communica- tions/Col. 12	322	3223
"	"	Gen. Education/Col. 12	181	1810
24	"	Fisheries/Col. 24	1365	1395
"	"	(a) Irrigation Portion/Col. 24	13026	13046
CHAPTER 3				
31	7	Sub. Head	Gross Surplus of Enterprises	Gross Surplus of Public En- terprises
35	39	13	35	85
35	40	4	Inflational	Inflationary
CHAPTER 4				
38	6	Table-Item 5/Col. 3	171.20	171.00
40	25	7	Rs. 65 crores	Rs. 64 crores
41	29	6	2314 schemes	2344 schemes
41	29	11	48 percent	46 percent
42	37	5	GOP Storage	CAP Storage
46	Annexure II	Tamilnadu/Col. 6.	13.43	13.43*
47	" III	Table (1-23)/Col. 6	1523.68	1528.68
48	" IV	Maharashtra/Col. 4.	16.29	14.29
49	" V	Total (1-25)/Col. 5	57.28	57.38
50	" VI	2nd Table-(Wheat)/Col. 4	13564.83	13664.83
54	" X	Bihar/Col. 5	143	142
55	" XI	Total-States/Col. 5	53920	53020
56	" XII	IV-8 (i) & (ii)	(i) Storage & Warehousing (Rs. 2215 lakhs)	} To be taken as footnote to Item IV-5 (Food)
"	"	"	(ii) Food processing (Rs. 403 lakhs)	
"	"	IV-9/Col. 3	60.13	68.13
57	Annexure XIII	Grand Total/Col. 4	93136	98136
58	" XIV	Table's Heading	To read as :	"Distribution of ARC Schemes sanctioned up to Dec., 1975"
"	"	Total/Col. 8	303.13	338.13
65	" XXI	Gujarat/Col. 3	17.88	47.88
66	" XXII	Total-States/Col. 5	206.58	269.58
67	" XXIII	Total-States/Col. 3	32.577	32.567


Page	Para	Line	For	Read
1	2	3	4	5
CHAPTER 5				
70	3	4	One hundred and eighty	One hundred and eight
71	7	6	dairy	daily
71	11	Table Sl. No. 1, States/Col. 3	39.38	39.28
72	19	7	Fown	Down
72	21	10—11	time-lab	time-lag
75	Annexure I	3. Bihar/Col. 3	1732.00	1738.00
"	" I	6. Himachal Pradesh/Col. 4	770.00	70.00
"	" I	17. Rajasthan/Col. 5	2560.00	2550.00
"	" I	25. Chandigarh/Col. 3	15.30	15.50
"	" I	28. Goa, Daman and Diu/ Col. 3	33.40	35.40
"	" I	29. Pondicherry/Col. 6	10.00	14.00
76	" II	3. Bihar/Col. 6	608.00	658.00
"	" II	18. Sikkim/Col. 6	3.00	3.50
"	" II	21. U.P./Col. 3	218.00	218.50
"	" II	26. Dadra and Nagar Haveli/ Col. 4	41.60	1.60
"	" II	27. Delhi/Col. 3	42.08	42.00
77	" III	11. Maharashtra/Col. 5	..	7
"	" III	14. Nagaland/Col. 5	4	1
78	" IV	4. Gujarat/Col. 6	0.13	0.18
84	" X	12. Manipur/Col. 5	53.50	34.50
"	" X	13. Meghalaya/Col. 3	47.36	47.56
"	" X	26. Dadra and Nagar Haveli/ Col. 3	8.16	3.16
85	Annexure XI	Central Scheme : 13(a)/Col. 4	18.61	16.61
"	"	Central Scheme : 22/Col. 3	2500.00	2500.00*
"	"	Central Scheme : 26	Food	Foot
"	"	Central Scheme : 27	Emgg and poultry	Egg and Poultry
"	"	Total : Central Sector/Col. 4	2542.01	2542.61
87	Annexure XIII	Total-States/Col. 4	388.71	588.71
"	Annexure XIII	Total-All India/Col. 6	755.46	775.46
88	Annexure XIV	20. Uttar Pradesh/Col. 5	250.00	258.00
90	Annexure XVI	Central sponsored schemes, 3 : Fisheries Extension Work/Col. 4	10.00	Nil
"	"	Central Sector Schemes, 10 : Fisheries Operatives/Col. 3	38.61	38.16
CHAPTER. 6				
92	1	Table-Item (II)/Col. 5	93	83
"	1	Table-Item(V)/Col. 5	148	1481
94	16	13	personnel	training of cooperative person- nel
96	Annexure I	W. Bengal/Col. 2	19.29	19.90
103	" VIII			Unit to be read as 'Rs. crores'
104	" IX	Lakshdweep/Col. 5	19.20	19.00
105	" X	Goa, Daman & Diu/Col. 4	6.90	6.00
CHAPTER: 7				
109	1	8-9	IIPAP/GAIP	DPAP/CAD
"	5	Table : Sl. No. 6	IDaily	Dairy
111	Annexure	Sl. No. 8	115-2-1975	15-2-1976
"	"	Sl. Nos. 8 & 9	Unit is 'Rs. Lakhs'	

Page	Para	Line	For	Read
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
CHAPTER 8				
113	6	Table	1. Surface water : (b) Minor 2. Ground Water	1. Surface water : (b) Minor Ground Water
114	18	Table/Col. 4 Sl. No. : 1	609.87	609.57
115	Annexure I	9. Kerala/Col. 3	10.35	18.35
"	"	Central Sector/Col. 5	11.8829	11.8820
117	Annexure III.	Orissa/Col. 4	410	510
CHAPTER 9				
119	5	7	for	if
119	5	8	which	were
120	9	2	year was seriously affected to	years was seriously affected due to
120	13	1-3	This was due mainly to improved generation.....and commissioned.	This was due mainly to improved generation from Ukai Hydro Station and commissioning of 120 MW thermal capacity at the Ukai Station. In Maharashtra, third unit of Koradi Thermal (120MW) and three units (240MW) at Koyna hydro-electric project were commissioned
121	17	Heading	PBAN to 1976-77	Annual Plan 1976-77
122	25	4	inter-State	intra-State
122	25	8	million KW	billion Kwh
124	Annexure I	—	(Capacity in MH)	(capacity in MW)
"	"	Northern Region S.No. 7// Col. 3	.	100
"	"	Northern Region S.No. 8// Col. 3	100	—
128	Annexure III	A & N Islands/Col. 7	0.84	—
"	"	Dadra & Nagar Haveli/Col. 9	0.02	0.03
"	"	Mizoram/Col. 11	0.43	0.48
"	"	Total U.Ts./ Col. 11	18.7	18.72
CHAPTER 10				
132	10	4	not	net
"	30	11	touching and servicing facilities	berthing and servicing facilities
"	36	3	Petro-cracker	Naphtha-cracker
139	Annexure II	II. Deptt. of Mines 3. Hindustan Copper Ltd., B(ii)	Chandnari Expansion	Chandmari Expansion
140	"	IV. Deptt. of Industrial Development Total/Col. 3	27.30	72.30
141	"	VII. 3 (Madras Fertilizers/ Col. 4	0.4	0.42
"	"	Sec. X/Min. of Finance Total/ Col. 2	6.09	5.09
142	"	Grand Total :/ Col. 2 Col. 3 Col. 4	1766.36 284.89 —	— 1766.36 284.89
144	Annexure IV	II-B(i) Aluminium/Col. 5	22.00	220.00
CHAPTER 11				
147	7 (Table)	Item 4 Total 1976-77	17.32	17.37
"	"	Item 8 Total 1976-77	4.87	4.82
"	"	Item 9 Total 1975-76	3.72	3.92

(iv)

Page	Para	Line	For	Read
1	2	3	4	5
			CHAPTER 12	
149	4	12	Tomagullu	Tornagullu
150	11	6	expert	export
"	12	1	Rs. 115.63 crores	Rs. 118.24 crores
"	12	13	Murmugao	Marmugao
156	Annexure II	Roads—Item 5/Col. 2	2.25	2.45
156	"	Ports—Item 18/Col. 3	10.17	0.17
			CHAPTER 13	
160	13	13	ormulate	to formulate
160	16	12	N. Phil	M. Phil
161	25	7	resources engineering, cyrogenic	resource engineering, cryogenic
162	28	7	archaeological	Archaeological
			CHAPTER 14	
168	9	14	specious	species
173	Annexure III	Heading	ITR's	IIT's
			CHAPTER 15	
182	Annexure II	Item V(c)	Stap food	staple food
184	Annexure IV	9. Kerala/Col. Total	200	250
185	Annexure V	Headings	—	Take Col. 5 (Target) under 1975-76
185	"	1. Minimum Needs Prog- ramme (C) Rural Hospitals/ Col. 6	143.6	1436
186	Annexure VI	IV(i)	IPPS	IIPS
"	"	IV(iii)	UNEPA	UNFPA
			CHAPTER 16	
188	1	1	91.33	92.83
"	1	Table (Total) figs. in brackets	64.92 69.07	6.92 9.07
"	5	11	6.22	9.22
189	12	Table : States/Col. 2	7.79	9.79
192	Annexure I	Heading	PROGRESS	PROGRAMMES
194	Annexure II	Total : All States/Col. 6	3690	8690
"	"	A & N Islands /Col. 11	5.50	5.00
"	Annexure III	GRAND TOTAL (States & UT's)/Col. 4	2831.56	12831.56
			CHAPTER 17	
198	11	8	development apprenticeship	development of the apprenticeship
			CHAPTER 18	
201	13	10-11	A new component in the form of 'Dairy Scheme' 1975-76,	A new component in the form of 'Dairy Scheme' was added in the socio-economic pro- gramme. By the end of 1975-76,
205	Annexure III	Centre 3(i)/Col. 4	50.00*	50.00**
205	"	Centrally sponsored : I(ii)/Col. 4	13.00	130.00
205	"	Total (Centrally sponsored)/ Col. 3	236.82	236.81
			CHAPTER 19	
208	16		contliness	costliness
"	18	338.954	contained	continued
		139A		
211	2	C16788	CHAPTER 20	
"	4		state	States
213	2		Cooperative Training Centre	Cooperative Training Centres
			IX. Health & Family Planning	IX. Health & Family Plan- ning
			Planning Commission	(a) Health

338.954
139A
C16788



Planning Commission Library

