



ANNUAL PLAN

1982-83

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PLANNING COMMISSION

338.954

I39A

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Chapter 1

ANNUAL PLAN 1982-83 AND REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE IN 1981-82

The Annual Plan for 1982-83, which is the mid-year of the Sixth Five Year Plan, has been formulated taking into account the objectives, policies and programmes outlined in the Sixth Five Year Plan and the performance of the economy in 1980-81 and 1981-82. It lays special emphasis on the items included in the Revised 20-Point Programme, which forms an integral part of the Sixth Plan and focusses attention on certain high priority areas of national development effort. The year 1982 has been declared as productivity year and, in consonance with this, the Plan seeks to give a push to production and productivity all along the line.

Review of the Economy in 1981-82

1.2 The economy showed a significant recovery in 1980-81. In 1981-82, it consolidated the process of recovery and gathered substantial additional strength. There was an impressive improvement in the infrastructural sectors of energy and transport accompanied by a further increase in agricultural and industrial production and a marked decline in the rate of inflation. On the external front, however, the pressure on balance of payments persisted and the country's reserves of foreign exchange decreased further by Rs. 1468 crores in spite of a borrowing of Rs. 637 crores from the IMF.

1.3 The Gross Domestic Product, which had declined by about 5 per cent in 1979-80 and registered an increase of 7.5 per cent in 1980-81, is estimated to have increased further by 4.6 per cent in 1981-82. The average annual growth rate in the first two years of the Sixth Plan works out to about 6 per cent as against the annual average of 5.2 per cent envisaged in the Plan.

1.4 Production of foodgrains, which increased from about 110 million tonnes in 1979-80 to 130 million tonnes in 1980-81, is expected to be around 132-133 million tonnes in 1981-82. This, along with the increase in procurement prices, has helped in increasing the procurement of foodgrains. The procurement of rice during the 1981-82 marketing season till about the

middle of May, 1982 reached the record level of 6.87 million tonnes against 5.28 million tonnes in the corresponding period of the preceding year. The procurement of kharif coarse grains was also higher. With a view to maintaining food stocks at an adequate level and combat pressure on prices and speculative activity on the part of traders and hoarders, the Government contracted for imports of wheat to the extent of 2.26 million tonnes, against which 1.2 million tonnes were actually received during 1981-82. Food stocks with the public sector agencies at the end of March, 1982 amounted to 10.87 million tonnes, representing an improvement of 1 million tonnes over the level a year ago. Among commercial crops, sugarcane and oilseeds show a substantial increase over the 1980-81 level. The output of cotton is also estimated to be higher.

1.5 As a result of concerted and coordinated efforts, the performance of the infrastructural sectors of coal, power and transport showed substantial improvement. Production of coal, which increased from 104 million tonnes in 1979-80 to about 114 million tonnes in 1980-81, rose to as much as 125 million tonnes in 1981-82 and even exceeded the Annual Plan target of 121 million tonnes. This, coupled with significant improvement in railway movement, helped in augmenting the supplies of coal to power plants as well as important industries like steel, cement, etc. Power generation in the latter half of 1980-81 was higher by as much as 13 per cent as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year and the increase in the year 1980-81 as a whole over the 1979-80 level was 5.7 per cent. In 1981-82, power generation showed a further increase of 9.7 per cent. Thermal output recorded an increase of 12.1 per cent and capacity utilisation in thermal plants improved as a result of better supply of coal and special efforts to improve their maintenance and performance. The installation of additional capacity, however, showed a substantial shortfall as compared to the target. This is attributable mainly to such factors as delays in the supply of plant and equipment as well as in the execution of civil works,

shortage of inputs like cement and steel and managerial deficiencies. Steps to improve the performance have already been initiated.

1.6 Freight movement by the railways, which started picking up in the latter half of 1980-81, recorded a substantial improvement in 1981-82. The total originating revenue earning traffic, which increased by only 1.5 per cent in 1980-81 rose by 12.3 per cent in 1981-82. It exceeded the Annual Plan target of 215 million tonnes by 5 million tonnes. The total traffic carried by the railways at 243 million tonnes was even higher than the earlier record of 239 million tonnes in 1976-77. Capacity utilisation in railways, as measured by net tonne kilometres per wagon per day, showed a marked improvement, and, as a result, the total traffic in terms of net tonne kilometres rose to 175 billion, which was much higher than the previous best of 163 billion in 1977-78. The increased movement by the railways had an all-round beneficial effect on the economy.

1.7 Industrial production, which increased by 4 per cent in 1980-81, showed an increase of 8.1 per cent in 1981-82. The growth rate in 1981-82 was in line with the annual average envisaged in the Sixth Plan. The sustained improvement in infrastructural facilities, increase in the supply of agriculture-based raw materials, better industrial relations and the policy measures adopted in 1980-81 and 1981-82 to stimulate industrial production and investment, were among the major factors which contributed to the step-up in industrial growth.

1.8 Capacity utilisation in important industries showed a further improvement. Besides, in a number of industries like, industrial machinery, machine tools, paper and paper board, commercial vehicles, agricultural tractors, steam turbines, boilers etc., the additional capacity installed was in accordance with or exceeded the targets laid down in the Annual Plan 1981-82. However, in some industries like sulphuric acid, caustic soda, nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers, automobile tyres and newsprint, the addition to capacity fell short of the targets. Broad indicators like the subscriptions to new capital issues, loans sanctioned and disbursed by term-lending institutions and the value of licences issued for capital goods and heavy engineering plant showed an encouraging trend in regard to the climate for industrial investment.

1.9 As for output, there was a substantial increase in the case of important industries like coal, steel, crude oil, nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers, cement,

commercial vehicles, passenger cars, railway wagons, sugar, *vanaspati*, etc. Improved performance in several public sector enterprises made a significant contribution to increase in output in industries like coal, steel, engineering, pharmaceuticals, etc. However, the output in certain industries like cotton blended and mixed yarn, mill cloth, jute manufactures, bicycle tyres, diesel locomotives, rubber footwear, rubber machinery and power capacitors showed a decline as compared to that in the previous year.

1.10 On the basis of available information, the expenditure on the Plan in the public sector in 1980-81 amounted to Rs. 14778 crores, representing a shortfall of Rs. 331 crores as compared to the provision for that year. For 1981-82, the revised estimate of the expenditure on the Plan is Rs. 18196 crores, which represents an increase of Rs. 779 crores over the outlay originally provided for that year. Although the Centre as well as the States adopted further measures to mobilise additional resources during the course of the year, the yield from these measures was more than offset by an increase in non-Plan expenditure. As a result, deficit financing is estimated to have been much higher than originally envisaged. According to the Revised Estimates, the deficit of the Centre amounted to Rs. 1700 crores as against the Budget Estimate of Rs. 1539 crores. Besides, some States resorted to further overdrafts from the Reserve Bank and the aggregate deficit of the States in 1981-82 was as high as Rs. 1158 crores. It is necessary to adopt corrective measures to avoid recurrence of similar experience in future.

1.11 The rate of growth of money supply showed a substantial decline in 1981-82. In that year, the increase in money supply was only 6.7 per cent as against 15.8 per cent in 1980-81. The decline in the rate of growth of money supply was due to substantial drawings on foreign exchange reserves, lower expansion of bank credit to the Government sector (despite the high level of deficit financing) and restraint on credit expansion to the commercial sector.

1.12 A distinctive feature of the economic situation during 1981-82 was the marked decline in the rate of inflation. The pressure on prices continued almost unabated for some time during 1981-82. In July 1981, a series of measures, covering both demand and supply management, were announced to check the rise in prices and control inflation. These included (i) restraint on monetary expansion through increase in the Bank Rate from 9 per cent to 10 per cent, raising of statutory liquidity ratio for banks from 34 per cent to 35 per cent and increase by 10 per cent in the minimum margins

for bank advances against stocks of foodgrains (with the exception of advances to roller-flour mills against wheat and advances against pulses); (ii) measures designed to improve the supply of certain essential commodities through arrangements for import of wheat, sugar and additional quantities of edible oil; (iii) increase in the prices of petroleum products and fertilisers in order to raise additional resources for the public sector Plan and keep down the centre's deficit to a reasonable level; (iv) increase in the rate of compulsory deposits for higher income groups; and (v) repayment by banks, companies, etc. of deposits, which together with interest amount to Rs. 10,000 or more through Account Payee cheques or bank drafts only, with a view to checking the growth of black money. The cash reserve ratio for banks, which had been earlier raised from 6 per cent to 7 per cent, was further increased to 8 per cent in October 1981; this increase was to be effected in a phased manner. The last instalment of the increase in the ratio was, however, postponed and, subsequently, it was reduced to 7½ per cent with effect from April 9, 1982, in order to enable the banks to increase their lending to the commercial sector. The bearer bonds scheme was revised in December, 1981. Further with a view to make available essential commodities at reasonable prices, the public distribution system has been expanded and strengthened.

1.13 The measures indicated above, along with a substantial improvement in infrastructural facilities, pick-up in the rate of industrial growth and higher agricultural production, helped in bringing about a remarkable improvement in the price situation. The rise in prices was arrested in the last week of August, 1981 and thereafter the wholesale prices index registered, but for temporary aberrations, a steady decline. The increase in the index of wholesale prices between end-March 1981 and end-March, 1982 works out to only 2.1 per cent as against 16.7 per cent in the preceding year. The annual average increase in the index for 1981-82 works out to 9.1 per cent compared to an increase of as much as 18.2 per cent in 1980-81 and 17.1 per cent in 1979-80. The rate of increase in the consumer price index also decelerated from September, 1981 and the index recorded a decline from December 1981. On the whole, measured on a point to point basis, the consumer price index showed an increase of 8.8 per cent during 1981-82 compared to an increase of 12.6 per cent in the preceding year. The average increase for 1981-82 at 12.5 per cent was, however, a little higher than the increase of 11.4 per cent in the preceding year.

1.14 The estimates of savings and investment for 1980-81 and 1981-82 are given in Table I.1.

Table I.1: Estimates of Savings and Investment
(Rs. crores at current prices)

	1980-81	1981-82
1 Gross Domestic Saving	27853	33521
2 Net Capital Inflow from Abroad	3506	3660
3 Gross Domestic Capital Formation	31359	37181
4 Saving Rate (as per cent of GDP at market prices)	22.2	23.3
5 Investment Rate (as per cent of GDP at market prices)	24.9	25.9

1.15 The gross domestic saving as a proportion of GDP is estimated to have improved from 22.2 per cent in 1980-81 to 23.3 per cent in 1981-82. Taking into account the net inflow of resources from abroad, the rate of gross investment is estimated to have gone up from 24.9 per cent in 1980-81 to 25.9 per cent in 1981-82.

1.16 Severe balance of payments difficulties, initially triggered by the second massive oil price hike in 1979, persisted during 1981-82. The improved performance of the economy and higher output levels, particularly of crude oil and fertilisers, helped in restraining the growth of the import bill. The value of imports during 1981-82 is estimated to be about Rs. 13500 crores, or higher by about 8 per cent than in 1980-81. Exports, which had suffered from production constraints and unfavourable world market conditions, picked up significantly and are estimated at Rs. 7700 crores, representing an increase of about 14 per cent over the preceding year's level. Still, the volume growth of exports, estimated to have been over 6-7 per cent, remained below the growth rate of 9 per cent per annum envisaged in the Sixth Plan. Considering that exports in volume terms declined in 1980-81, the export performance in the first two years of the Sixth Plan cannot be considered to have been satisfactory. The trade deficit in 1981-82 is placed at Rs. 5800 crores, which is approximately of the same order as in 1980-81.

1.17 As the structural adjustments to narrow the trade gap, involving a reduction in the dependence on imported supplies of oil and other major commodities such as fertilisers, cement and steel as well as accelerated expansion of exports, can take place only over a period of time, the Government entered into an Extended Fund Facility arrangement with the IMF for SDR 5 billion to be provided as balance of payment support over a three year period November 1981 to November 1984.

1.18 Taking into account net invisible receipts, including remittances from Indians abroad, and net

external assistance, the remaining deficit on external account in 1981-82 amounted to Rs. 2105 crores. This resulted in a sharp drop of Rs. 1468 crores in foreign exchange reserves despite a drawal of Rs. 637 crores under the Extended Fund Facility of the IMF.

Annual Plan 1982-83

1.19 In order to maintain the tempo of development, the public sector outlay in the Annual Plan for 1982-83 has been substantially stepped up. It is placed at Rs. 21082 crores, representing an increase of 21 per cent over that in the Annual Plan for 1981-82. In the allocation of resources, high priority has been given to the infrastructural sectors viz., energy, transport and irrigation as well as to the augmentation of capacities in industries providing critical inputs like steel, fertilisers, non-ferrous metals etc. In view of the crucial importance of energy for increasing production and the imperative need to reduce dependence on imported oil, the outlay for this sector has been stepped up by nearly 40 per cent as compared to that in the Annual Plan for 1981-82 and constitutes 32 per cent of the total public sector Plan outlay for 1982-83. The provisions for transport and irrigation have been raised by 10 per cent and 11 per cent respectively. The total outlay for these three infrastructural sectors accounts for more than half of the total public sector Plan outlay for 1982-83. Utmost priority has been given to early completion of the projects in advanced stages of implementation. New starts will be made on a highly selective basis. Emphasis has also been placed on optimum utilisation of the existing capacities and increasing production and productivity all along the line.

1.20 Special attention has been given to the Integrated Rural Development Programme, which constitutes one of the key poverty alleviation programmes. It aims, on the one hand, at increasing production and productivity in agriculture and allied activities and, on the other, at raising the income levels of target groups below the poverty line in rural areas. The Central outlay for the Programme has been stepped up from Rs. 145 crores in the Annual Plan for 1981-82 to Rs. 190 crores for 1982-83 i.e. by 31 per cent. This will be matched by an equal provision by the States. The provision for each block would be Rs. 8 lakhs as against Rs. 6 lakhs in 1981-82. This will be supplemented by credit from banks and other financial institutions. 3 million families are proposed to be assisted during 1982-83. Of these, at least 30 per cent would belong to scheduled castes and tribes. Measures are being taken to strengthen and streamline the organisational arrangements at the district and block

levels. A scheme to provide 50 per cent, financial assistance from the Centre has been introduced with a view to strengthen the block level machinery. Steps are also being taken to improve the quality of reporting and strengthen the monitoring system.

1.21 The Committee set up to review arrangements for institutional credit for agriculture and rural development (CRAFICARD) has made a number of recommendations for enlarging the flow of such credit, particularly to the target groups of people. Following the Committee's recommendations, the National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD) is being set up and its other recommendations are being processed.

1.22 An Expert Group on Programmes for Alleviation of Poverty has recently made a number of recommendations for making the poverty alleviation programmes more effective and these recommendations are under consideration.

1.23 A further provision of Rs. 190 crores has been made in the Central Plan for 1982-83 for the National Rural Employment Programme, which is being implemented as a Centrally sponsored scheme on 50 : 50 basis and aims at providing supplementary productive employment opportunities to the rural labour and, at the same time, at creating durable community assets. Under the Programme, the ratio between the material and the wage components has been fixed at 40 : 60 in respect of individual works. However, the ceiling for the material component for the State as a whole, which was earlier fixed at 33 per cent has been raised to 40 per cent. 10 per cent of the resources have been earmarked for utilisation of creation of assets which would benefit the scheduled castes and tribes and another 10 per cent for social forestry and plantation programmes. The Programme is expected to generate 300-400 million mandays of employment during 1982-83.

1.24 In addition, the programmes for the development of backward areas and classes are proposed to be expanded in order to uplift the under privileged and weaker sections of the community and bring about better regional development. These include the Drought Prone Area Programme, Desert Development Programme, programmes for the development of hill and tribal areas, special component plans for scheduled castes and the programmes of the North Eastern Council.

1.25 In order to augment the basic amenities, especially for the poorer and weaker sections, the

outlay for the Minimum Needs Programme has been raised from Rs. 1005 crores in the Annual Plan for 1981-82 to Rs. 1121 crores for 1982-83. Particular attention has been given to items like supply of drinking water to problem villages, allotment of house-sites to rural families, improvement in slum environment, elementary and adult education and electrification of villages which are included in the revised 20-Point Programme. It is also necessary, for the effective implementation of the Minimum Needs Programmes, to strengthen the organisational arrangements and secure greater coordination both at the Centre and in the States as well as at the district and block levels.

1.26 Considerable emphasis has been placed on the development of small and village industries in view of their high employment potential. The various development programmes for such industries, including those for upgrading the skills and technology and providing inputs and marketing support, are proposed to be expanded and strengthened. The National Scheme for Training of Rural Youth for Self-employment (TRYSEM), under which 1.21 lakh persons were trained in 1980-81 and about 2 lakh persons are estimated to have been trained in 1981-82, will continue to be implemented. In addition schemes for vocational education, training and guidance are proposed to be further augmented and strengthened to meet the needs of the persons seeking self-employment.

1.27 Keeping in line with the disaggregated approach for Manpower Planning and Employment Generation, most of the States/U. Ts. have either set up District Manpower Planning and Employment Generation Councils or are expected to set up such Councils in 1982-83.

1.28 To oversee the functioning of these Councils and advise the Government on employment planning issues, a National Level Guidance Committee for Self-Employment has been functioning at the Centre. The Committee has recommended that landless labour families, educated unemployed and women should be given preference in the matter of providing assistance for self-employment. The Committee also recommended that training should be linked up with the identified self-employment opportunities. The Committee felt that the voluntary organisations associated with self-employment promotion should be encouraged to replicate their own experiences. The State Governments have been requested to translate these recommendations into action and to make the District Councils more effective.

1.29 As a part of the programme for promotion of

self-employment and assisting District Manpower Planning and Employment Generation Councils, 50 Employment Exchanges will be strengthened during the year 1982-83 so as to enable them to provide guidance on various matters to the interested persons for taking up self-employment ventures individually or in a group. The University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaus will also be simultaneously strengthened. The Central Institute of Research and Training in Employment Service has drawn up a Crash Training Programme for employment officers to equip them to take up effectively additional responsibilities of guiding the interested persons in self-employment. Two such programmes covering two States have already been organised in 1981-82 while the remaining States are expected to be covered during 1982-83.

Agricultural Production

1.30 Despite the increase in agricultural production in 1981-82, the output level reached in the case of foodgrains was substantially below the target. It will, therefore, be necessary to further intensify the efforts in the agricultural sector during the remaining three years of the Sixth Plan if the targets contemplated in the Sixth Plan are to be realised.

1.31 The strategy for increasing agricultural production includes expansion of the area under irrigation, coverage of larger areas by high-yielding and improved varieties of seeds, increased application of fertilizers, adoption of plant protection measures and scientific water management and land use. The provision made in the Annual Plan for 1982-83 would enable addition of irrigation potential of 2.35 million hectares. However, the revised 20-Point Programme envisages the creation of a potential of 3 million hectares per annum during 1982-85. In view of this, the programme will need to be accelerated. At the same time, concerted efforts will have to be made to increase the utilisation of the potential already created as well as to get optimum benefits from the area under irrigation. In this context, it will be necessary to improve the organisational capacity for the implementation of command area development programmes. The consumption of fertilisers is proposed to be increased from the anticipated level of 61 lakh tonnes in 1981-82 to 70-72 lakh tonnes in 1982-83. Intensive efforts will be made to promote consumption of fertilisers, particularly in those districts where its use is low despite considerable potentialities due to availability of irrigation facilities. Moreover, in view of the increasing cost of chemical fertilisers, emphasis has also been placed on greater use of organic material, legume cropping and bio-

fertilisers. Steps are also being taken to increase the supply and production of certified seeds. Emphasis is being laid on intensive plant protection measures, specially on area basis. The extension services and training programmes are being strengthened and the availability of credit enlarged. Particular attention will be given to development and dissemination of technologies and provision of inputs for dryland agriculture as envisaged in the revised 20-Point Programme. Producer-oriented marketing and assurance of remunerative prices to farmers are also essential for increasing agricultural production.

1.32 The revised 20-Point Programme gives high priority to increasing the production of oilseeds and pulses. The strategy for the purpose includes, *inter-alia* introduction of oilseeds and pulses in irrigated crop rotations, improvement of productivity in rain-fed areas through better moisture conservation, more scientific planting, plant protection and better management of pulses and oilseeds in mixed cropping systems. Several schemes have been taken up for increasing the production of oilseeds and pulses. Among these, particular mention may be made of the Centrally Sponsored Intensive Oilseeds Development Programme and the National Dairy Development Board's project for increasing the production of oilseeds and edible oil.

1.33 On the assumption of normal monsoon, the Annual Plan envisages the following targets for 1982-83 in respect of major agricultural crops:

		1981-82 Anticipated Output	1982-83 Targets
Foodgrains	(Million tonnes)	132-133	139-141
Oilseeds	(Lakh tonnes)	115	118-120
Sugarcane	(Million tonnes)	180	180-185
Cotton	(Lakh bales)	79	82-85
Jute and Mesta	(Lakh bales)	82	81-84

1.34 As stated earlier, in view of the critical importance of infrastructural facilities, high priority has been given to the development of the energy and transport sectors. The installed power generating capacity is proposed to be increased by 3482 MW in 1982-83, taking the aggregate installed capacity to 38505 MW by the end of March, 1983. Steps are also proposed to be taken to improve further the plant load factor and maximise power generation. The position in regard to storage of water in most of the hydro reservoirs is satisfactory. The total power generation in 1982-83 is expected to be of the order of 140 billion units, representing an increase of 7.1 per cent over the 1981-82 level. The tempo of work on transmission and distribution is also proposed to be accelerated. In the

light of the revised 20-Point Programme, high priority has been given to rural electrification and 25000 additional villages are proposed to be electrified and 4.3 lakh additional pumpsets will be energised during the year.

1.35 In the case of coal, emphasis will continue to be laid on exploration, exploitation and beneficiation as well as on the creation of the necessary infrastructural facilities. The production of coal is targeted to increase from 125 million tonnes in 1981-82 to 133 million tonnes in 1982-83. The demand for coal in 1982-83 is placed at around 137 million tonnes. The gap between the demand and supply would be bridged through import of 1.2 million tonnes of superior quality coal and drawal on pithead stocks.

1.36 High priority has been given to the exploration and development of oil and gas resources as well as to increasing the production and refining of petroleum products. The crude oil production is proposed to be stepped up to nearly 21 million tonnes in 1982-83 against the expected level of 16.2 million tonnes in 1981-82. The crude through-put target for refineries has been placed at 36 million tonnes against the likely achievement of 31.3 million tonnes in 1981-82. Emphasis is also being laid on marketing of additional LPG as well as on the schemes for energy conservation and pollution abatement.

1.37 In the case of railways, high priority has been assigned to replacement and renewal of assets, electrification projects and augmentation of maintenance facilities. It is proposed to concentrate on fewer schemes and accelerate the completion of on-going projects relating to new lines and gauge conversions. The revenue earning traffic is expected to increase from 220 million tonnes in 1981-82 to 230 million tonnes in 1982-83. The other programmes for the development of transport include the construction of roads and bridges, with special emphasis on construction of rural roads, strengthening of road transport facilities and development of inland water transport, particularly in the North-Eastern Region. Over 2400 additional villages are proposed to be connected with roads in 1982-83. The shipping tonnage and port facilities will be further augmented.

Industrial Production

1.38 The Annual Plan for 1982-83 aims at further strengthening of the industrial base by increasing both investment and production. The public sector outlay for large and medium industries and minerals (including coal and petroleum) has been substantially

stepped up. About 80 per cent of the outlay is for major high priority industries like iron and steel, coal, petroleum, fertiliser and non-ferrous metals. Important industries, where addition to capacity is envisaged, include cement, paper and paper board, newsprint, heavy chemicals, industrial machinery, commercial vehicles, electronics etc. Adequate provision has been made for early completion of the on-going projects. Besides, suitable provision has been made for new starts as well as for rehabilitation of the existing plants and the R&D programme.

139 A number of wide-ranging policy measures have been adopted since 1980-81 to promote industrial investment, improve capacity utilisation and raise industrial production. The revised 20-Point Programme lays emphasis on liberalisation of investment procedures and streamlining of industrial policies as well as on improving the performance of public enterprises by increasing efficiency, capacity utilisation and generation of internal resources. The Budget for 1982-83 aims at not only increasing savings and investment but also encouraging larger flow of savings to the industrial sector. It also provides incentives for higher production and exports. Additional attractions have been offered to non-resident Indians for investment in the country. The industrial licensing policy has been further liberalised.

140 The table below indicates the production targets envisaged in respect of important industries:

		1981-82 Anticipated Achievement	1982-83 Targets
Coal	(Million tonnes)	125	133
Crude Oil	(Million tonnes)	16.21	20.98
Steelmaking	(Million tonnes)	8.80	9.54
Aluminium	('000 tonnes)	207	250
Cement	(Million tonnes)	21	26
Petroleum products	(Million tonnes)	28.07	33.47
Fertilizers	('000 tonnes)		
(a) Nitrogenous		3144	3600
(b) Phosphatic		950	1000
Paper and Paper board	('000 tonnes)	1237	1350
Newsprint	('000 tonnes)	55	150
Commercial vehicles	('000 Nos)	91.1	100
Sugar	(Million tonnes)	8.0	8.0
Vanaspatti	('000 tonnes)	820	875
Industrial Electronics	(Rs. crores)	163	193
Consumer Electronics	(Rs. crores)	272	333
Computer system	(Rs. crores)	34	47

1.41 Significant increases in production are also envisaged in industries like drugs and pharmaceuticals, industrial machinery, man-made fibres etc. The overall rate of growth in industrial production is likely to be in accordance with the projections made in the Sixth Plan.

Overall Growth

1.42 On the basis of the physical output levels envisaged for 1982-83 in respect of the selected sectors as well as important commodities, the overall rate of growth in Gross Domestic Product is expected to be around 4.5 per cent.

Mobilisation of Resources for the Plan

1.43 The Plan envisages a further increase in the rate of investment. To sustain the tempo of development in a regime of relatively stable prices, it will be necessary to increase domestic savings and mobilise resources for financing the public sector outlay in a non-inflationary manner. Deficit financing at the Centre in 1982-83 has been kept at Rs. 1371 crores, which is substantially lower than the latest estimate for 1981-82. In view of the anticipated deficit in balance of payments, this order of deficit financing is not expected to generate any significant inflationary pressure.

1.44 The Central and State Governments as well as their enterprises will have to mobilise resources in accordance with the scheme of financing indicated in the Plan. It will be necessary to realise fully the additional resource mobilisation targets and observe strict fiscal discipline. Every effort will have to be made to augment receipts and restrain the growth of non-Plan expenditure. Public enterprises will have to improve their working and generate larger resources. In the States, urgent steps are necessary to improve the financial results of major enterprises like State Electricity Boards, Road Transport Corporations and irrigation works. The State Governments have agreed to set up high level committees to review the working of State Electricity Boards and Road Transport Corporations and take effective measures for their improvement. Steps would also be taken to improve the performance of other State undertakings. The deficit at the Centre will have to be limited to the budgeted level. The States will have to avoid recourse to overdrafts and rely on budgetary resources for financing their Plans.

Prices

1.45 Although the price situation has shown a welcome improvement, there is no room for

complacency in the matter. Demand and supply imbalances still persist in the case of certain important commodities like pulses, edible oils, cement, non-ferrous metals etc. The investments contemplated under the Plan would generate additional incomes and demand. It will, therefore, be extremely important to ensure efficient demand and supply management in order to maintain stable price conditions.

1.46 The growth in money supply will have to be regulated in the light of the increase in real output and other relevant factors. Credit to the Government sector will have to be kept within the postulated limit. In the case of commercial sector too, the overall credit expansion will have to be kept within reasonable limits. While every care will have to be taken to ensure adequate availability of credit for genuine production requirements, the provision of funds for less essential or speculative purposes will have to be scrupulously avoided.

1.47 At the same time, it would be imperative to increase production and maintain adequate supply of essential commodities. Achievement of the targets of production laid down in the Plan for 1982-83 would be of crucial importance in this context. Every effort will have to be made to complete the on-going projects, especially those in advanced stages of implementation, as quickly as possible, maximise the utilisation of the existing capacities and to increase production and productivity throughout the economy.

1.48 The public distribution system will have to be further strengthened and streamlined. Since an adequate stock of foodgrains with the public sector agencies exercises a healthy influence on price expectations in the market, it will be necessary to maximise procurement of foodgrains. Stringent action will continue to be taken against hoarding and other anti-social activities.

Balance of Payments

1.49 The balance of payments will continue to be under pressure in 1982-83. While in the short-run, it may be possible to finance deficits by utilisation of external aid and further drawings of IMF credit, an enduring solution would require structural adjustments along the lines indicated in the Sixth Plan. Since the IMF credit would provide relief only for a limited period, it would be necessary to complete the process of adjustment as speedily as possible if the country's growth prospects are not to be affected adversely by the balance of payments constraint.

1.50 In keeping with the Sixth Plan strategy, the Annual Plan for 1982-83 lays particular stress on increasing the production of petroleum, fertilisers, cement, steel and edible oils so as to contain the growth of imports within manageable limits; likewise it envisages further measures for increasing the growth of exports. The import and export policies for 1982-83 reflect the need to expand productive capacity, increase production and productivity and help strengthen the balance of payments position. In order to promote rapid output growth, a fairly large number of components, spares and specific types of industrial equipment have been added to the O.G.L. list. At the same time, procedural simplifications have been introduced to facilitate expeditious import licensing: thus, among other things, small value actual user licences can be issued on a repeat basis and small value capital goods licences cleared with minimal administrative formalities, while more powers have been delegated to regional licensing authorities as well as to regional and ad-hoc capital goods committees. Moreover, import licensing formalities have been dispensed with altogether in the case of approved 100 per cent export-oriented units, while the scope of the scheme exempting REP imports from customs duties has been further enlarged. Industrial units have been accorded increased access to foreign exchange for the purpose of technological modernisation, productivity improvement and energy conservation. Quantitative restrictions on exports of a number of products have been liberalised in varying degrees and the minimum export prices in some cases have been suitably adjusted. Steps have also been taken to further encourage remittances and investments by Indians abroad. The Budget for 1982-83 has provided for higher interest rates on non-resident accounts and doubled the limit of expatriate investment in new and existing companies to 40 per cent of issued capital. It has also extended certain tax concessions to expatriates.

1.51 The balance of payments development will have to be kept under constant review and production in critical sectors closely monitored to prevent slippages, so that imports are kept at a reasonable level and adequate quantities of various commodities become available for export. Furthermore, special efforts will have to be made to ensure that the volume growth of export rises to the 9 per cent annual rate as envisaged in the Sixth Plan as well as to attract a larger inflow of investment and remittances from Indians abroad.

Chapter 2

PUBLIC SECTOR PLAN OUTLAY

Annual Plan Outlays 1982-83

The Annual Plan for 1982-83 envisages a total public sector outlay of Rs. 21,082 crores, which represents an increase of 21 per cent over the Annual Plan outlay of Rs. 17,417 crores for 1981-82. The outlay for the Central Sector is placed at Rs. 11,000 crores compared to Rs. 8,619 crores originally provided for 1981-82 and that for the States and Union Territories at Rs. 10,082 crores against Rs. 8,798 crores provided for the previous year.

2.2 The step-up in the Plan outlay for the Centre for 1982-83 is 27.6 per cent while that in the case of States and Union Territories is 14.6 per cent. The higher step-up in the Central Plan outlay is explained mainly by the fact that a very high priority had to be given to the energy sector in view of the severe pressure on balance of payments arising out of the steep increase in the international price of crude oil. Excluding the provision for petroleum and coal, the step-up in the Plan outlay at the Centre would be only 16.2 per cent. As regards States, the Plan outlay for three States viz., Kerala, Rajasthan and West Bengal (provisional) in 1982-83 had to be kept at the 1981-82 level due to financial constraints. These States have been running into large overdrafts with the Reserve Bank for quite some time. Excluding outlays for these States, the step-up in the outlays for the other States and Union Territories would be 17 per cent over the approved Plan outlay for 1981-82.

2.3 The allocation of the Plan outlay for different sectors has been made keeping in view the basic objectives and priorities of the Sixth Plan. Accordingly, it takes into consideration the imperative need to increase production and growth potential of the economy as well as to further expand and strengthen the poverty alleviation programmes.

2.4 The provision for the energy sector has been stepped up by nearly 40 per cent and allocation for this sector accounts for 32 per cent of the total public sector Plan outlay for 1982-83. Besides, significant increases have been provided for in other sectors.

2.5 The Plan outlays approved for the Centre, States and Union Territories for 1982-83 are given in Table 2.1 below:

Head of Development	Centre	States	Union Territories	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Agriculture	508.19	668.99	27.43	1204.61
2 Rural Development	502.66	718.22	6.64	1227.52
3 Special Area Programmes	—	318.41	—	318.41
4 Irrigation and Flood Control	100.00	2091.62	36.24	2227.86
5 Energy	3766.92	2912.23	53.15	6732.30
6 Industries and Minerals	2579.74	445.02	12.59	3037.35
7 Transport	1755.75	695.50	76.81	2528.06
8 Communication, Information and Broadcasting	607.19	8.22	0.81	616.22
9 Science and Technology	183.97	4.44	—	188.41
10 Social Services	951.80	1718.11	176.03	2845.94
11 Others	43.78	107.43	3.76	154.97
<i>Total</i>	11000.00	9688.19	393.46	21081.65

2.6 Table 2.2 below indicates the figures of approved Plan outlay and the revised estimates for 1981-82:

2.7 Against the approved Plan outlay of Rs. 17,417 crores for 1981-82, the revised estimates place the expenditure during the year at Rs. 18,196 crores, that is, higher by Rs. 779 crores. The increase is distributed over a number of sectors.

2.8 Annexure 2.1 to 2.4 give details of Plan outlays for 1981-82 and 1982-83 as also the revised estimates for 1981-82 for the Centre, States and Union Territories by sectors and sub-sectors.

ANNUAL PLAN 1982-83

Table 2.2: Annual Plan 1981-82—Plan outlays and Revised estimates for Centre, States and Union Territories

Head of Development		(Rs. crores)			Revised Estimates		
		Plan Outlay					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1	Agriculture	449.50	593.97	1043.47	550.67	595.28	1145.95
2	Rural Development	441.36	577.90	1019.06	429.52	660.14	1089.66
3	Special Area Programmes	—	270.09	270.09	—	277.71	277.71
4	Irrigation and Flood Control	97.00	1909.80	2006.80	68.63	1880.52	1949.15
5	Energy	2313.41	2508.46	4821.87	2601.00	2446.29	5047.29
6	Industry and Minerals	2242.45	444.00	2686.45	2347.94	453.14	2801.08
7	Transport	1536.67	757.79	2294.46	1709.72	769.35	2479.07
8	Communication, Information & Broadcasting	565.95	7.11	573.06	560.55	8.81	569.36
9	Science and Technology	149.03	4.30	153.33	145.23	4.23	149.46
10	Social Services	778.53	1634.13	2412.66	793.04	1653.25	2446.29
11	Others	44.83	91.23	136.06	36.33	80.27	116.60
12	Expenditure on works financed by Central assistance for relief from natural calamities	—	—	—	—	124.00	124.00
	<i>Total</i>	8618.73	8798.58	17417.31	9242.63	8952.99	18195.62

Annexure 2.1

Annual Plan 1982-83—Plan Outlays

Head of Development	(Rs. crores)			
	Centre	States	Union Territories	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. <i>Agriculture</i>	508.19	668.99	27.43	1204.61
Agricultural Research and Education	70.00	31.30	0.05	101.35
Crop Husbandry	70.00	215.66	7.41	293.07
Soil and Water Conservation	23.00	72.48	3.69	99.17
Animal Husbandry & Dairying	68.00	92.00	5.13	165.13
Fisheries	24.00	37.63	2.49	64.12
Forestry	22.00	123.66	6.77	152.43
Land Reforms	4.00	54.05	0.44	58.49
Agricultural Marketing	8.96	10.35	0.20	19.51
Food, Storage and Ware-housing	48.23	5.19	1.25	54.67
Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	170.00	26.67	—	196.67
II. <i>Rural Development</i>	502.66	718.22	6.64	1227.52
Integrated Rural Development and related programmes	242.60	411.77	0.20	844.57
National Rural Employment Programme	190.00			
Community Development and Panchayat Institutions	1.71	95.89	1.93	99.53
Cooperation	68.35	124.92	4.51	197.78
Special Employment Programmes	—	85.64	—	85.64

(Contd)

PUBLIC SECTOR PLAN OUTLAY

Anexure 2.1—Contd

Annual Plan 1982-83—Plan Outlays—Contd

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
III. <i>Special Area Programmes</i>	—	318.41	—	318.41
Hill Areas	—	112.00	—	112.00
Tribal Areas	—	95.00	—	95.00
North Eastern Council	—	80.00	—	80.00
Development of Backward Areas	—	31.41	—	31.41
IV. <i>Irrigation and Flood Control</i>	100.00	2091.62	36.24	2227.86
Major and Medium Irrigation	11.55	1556.12	14.20	1581.87
Minor Irrigation	10.80	300.41	6.38	317.59
Command Area Development	45.00	111.06	0.08	156.14
Flood Control including				
Anti-Sea Erosion	32.65	124.03	15.58	172.26
V. <i>Energy</i>	3766.92	2912.23	53.15	6732.30
Power	929.26	2912.23	53.15	3894.64
New and Renewable Sources				
of Energy	21.80	—	—	21.80
Petroleum	1938.86	—	—	1938.86
Coal	877.00	—	—	877.00
VI. <i>Industry & Minerals</i>	2579.74	445.02	12.59	3037.35
Village and Small Scale				
Industries	174.93	152.43	10.40	337.76
Large and Medium Industries	2364.81	292.59	2.19	2659.59
Export-Import Bank of India	35.00	—	—	35.00
Share Capital to Nationalised				
Banks	5.00	—	—	5.00
VII. <i>Transport</i>	1755.75	695.50	76.81	2528.06
Railways	1137.00	—	—	1137.00
Roads	131.00	448.95	57.68	637.63
Road Transport	10.00	207.37	3.36	220.73
Ports	128.50	—	—	128.50
Light Houses	2.50	13.27	12.51	260.78
Shipping	104.00	—	—	104.00
Inland Water Transport	9.00	5.08	0.38	14.46
Civil Aviation	183.96	1.24	0.27	185.47
Meteorology	11.10	—	—	11.10
Tourism	13.94	19.59	2.61	36.14
Farakka Barriage	10.00	—	—	10.00
INSAT-Space Segment	14.75	—	—	14.75
VIII. <i>Communication, Information and Broadcasting</i>	607.19	8.22	0.81	616.22
Communications	557.84	0.05**	0.02*	557.91
INSAT-Space Segment	14.75	—	—	14.75
Broadcasting and Television	27.86	—	—	27.86
Information & Publicity	6.74	8.17	0.79	15.70
IX. <i>Science and Technology</i>	183.97	4.44	—	188.41
Atomic Energy	41.87	—	—	41.87
Space	53.50	—	—	53.50
Scientific Research	21.80	4.44	—	26.24
National Test Houses	1.60	—	—	1.60
C.S.I.R.	42.20	—	—	42.20
Ecology and Environment	6.00	—	—	6.00
Ocean Development	17.00	—	—	17.00
X. <i>Social Services Education</i>	951.80	1718.11	176.03	2845.94
(a) General Education	96.00	304.20	37.69	437.89
(b) Art & Culture	10.00	11.31	0.89	22.20
(c) Technical Education	32.00	27.04	3.09	62.13
Health including Medical	120.00	247.01	25.43	392.44

(Contd)

ANNUAL PLAN 1982-83

Annexure 2.1—Contd

Annual Plan 1982-83—Plan Outlays—Contd

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Family Planning	245.00	—	—	245.00
Housing	75.44	221.82	28.50	325.76
Urban Development	20.70	147.54	25.74	193.98
Water Supply & Sanitation	130.00	520.82	44.85	695.67
Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes	50.90	142.39	2.45	195.74
Special Central Additive for Scheduled Castes	—	—	—	—
Component Plans	120.00	—	—	120.00
Social Welfare	40.00	23.70	2.90	66.60
Nutrition	1.76	41.16	2.51	45.43
Labour & Labour Welfare	10.00	31.12	1.98	43.10
XI. Others	43.78	107.43	3.76	154.97
Statistics	10.10	11.73	0.39	22.22
Rehabilitation of Displaced persons	27.38	—	—	27.38
Planning Machinery	2.00	3.89	0.26	6.15
Stationery & Printing	3.50	5.24	0.49	9.23
Public Works	—	45.05	1.32	46.37
Training for Development	0.45	—	—	0.45
Other Unclassified Services	0.35	41.52†	1.30‡	43.17
Total I to XI:	11000.00	9688.19	393.46	21081.65

*For Radio Telephones in Lakshadweep. **For Tele-communications in Himachal Pradesh.

†Includes Rs. 0.32 crores for transport sector, Rs. 1.95 crores for weights and measures, Rs. 37.10 crores for General Services and Rs. 2.15 crores for Social and Community Services.

‡Includes Rs. 39.74 lakhs for weights and measures and another Rs. 90.00 lakhs for General Services.

Annexure 2.2

Annual Plan 1982-83—States
(Approved Outlays)

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Andhra Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Gujarat	Haryana	Himachal Pradesh	J&K	Karnataka	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Research and Education	65	325	130	250	215	100	85	125	150	85	350
Crop Husbandry	440	950	854	1250	950	564	450	1125	1203	1100	2445
Land Reforms	43	180	725	190	20	155	90	119	600	269	183
Minor Irrigation	1000	1350	3405	1750	335	430	700	1851	665	4600	3300
Soil & Water Conservation	62	160	338	430	171	310	83	415	180	800	1190
Command Area Development	800	30	635	350	1530	—	125	456	120	1900	718
Food (including Civil Supplies)	—	—	—	23	—	105	—	—	25	—	—
Animal Husbandry	185	330	330	330	201	143	360	220	310	442	452
Dairy Development	100	65	200	35	65	90	—	248	180	82	750
Fisheries	385	110	122	380	48	34	53	236	460	130	325
Forests	314	600	550	2025	320	586	233	596	285	700	1334
Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	400	25	150	75	243	2	6	150	150	150	150
Marketing	3	60	180	24	32	20	58	32	13	7	34
Storage & Warehousing	10	20	4	1	—	—	20	43	15	20	—
C.D. & Panchayats	165	122	832	140	158	67	271	25	950 ²¹	330	10

(Contd)

PUBLIC SECTOR PLAN OUTLAY

Annexure 2.2—Contd

Annual Plan 1982-83—States—Contd

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<i>Special Programme for Rural Development</i>	3900	960	5466	2400	798	434	666	1207	400	3500	3395
of which IRDP	1430	460	2348	872	348	276	300			1681	1184
-do- NREP	1900	445	2690	600	178	133	178	NA	NA	1534	1578
-do- Others	570	55	428	928	272	25	188			285	633
Development of Backward Area: including Hill Areas	—	—	—	50	—	—	1000 ¹	—	50	—	—
I. Agri. & Allied Services	7872	5287	13921	9680	5086	3040	4200	6848	5756	14115	14636
II. Co-operation	446	500	550	1170	650	138	90	970	405	935	1657
Irrigation	14850	1080	16907	18340	6200	210	1143	8007	4500	13650	26088
Flood Control Projects	600	400	2700	200	1750	70	570	35	250	90	12
Power	17353	9070	15573	20900	10250	2992	2436	14181	5000	30000	44000
III. Irrigation, Flood Control & Power	32803	10550	35180	39440	18200	3272	4149	22223	9750	43740	70100
Village & Small Industries	741	466	870	1450	351	190	659	1550	850	600	1184
Medium & Large Industries	1500	555	806	1900	219	200	740	2100	2360	743	3000
Mining	617	54	135	250	9	15	50	77	30	122	75
IV. Industry & Minerals	2858	1075	1811	3600	579	405	1449	3727	3240	1465	4259
Port, Light Houses and Shipping	75	—	—	405	—	—	—	120	100	—	139
Civil Aviation	—	—	8	—	22	40	—	—	—	—	10
Roads and Bridges	1200	1650	5394	4040	1500	1900	1200	1800	1350	2400	4300
Road Transport	1320	175	400	2000	1000	190	225	1396	250	800	2600
Water Transport	—	100	8	205	—	2	—	9	80	—	11
Tourism	20	43	34	80	125	120	400	104	125	100	66
Other:	—	—	—	—	—	5 ⁴	—	—	—	—	32 ⁵
V. Transport and Communications	2615	1968	5844	6730	2647	2257	1825	3429	1905	3300	7158
General Education	1329	1400	3699	1100	1050	518	720	900	900	1513	2124
Art & Culture	180	60	30	—	—	21	20	72	45	105	162
Technical Education	107	160	110	150	54	16	30	126	190	132	437
Scientific Service and Research	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	340	—	—
Medical, Public Health and Sanitation	1200	783	1633	1500	905	459	1220	1173	750	1861	2400
Sewrage & Water Supply	2800	1000	1842	3050	1400	960	1700	2553	1450	2500	14000
Housing	2400	380	897	2050	460	257	310	2372	1015	777	2760
Police Housing	—	—	—	—	100	22	—	—	—	—	—
Urban Development	1160	53	215	431	100	137	500	500	300	280	1618
State Capital Projects	—	—	—	600	—	—	—	—	—	200	1618
Information & Publicity	70	16	11	25	25	10	12	113	13	25	14
Employment Programmes	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	1104 ⁷	—	—	7200
Labour & Labour Welfare	73	67	67	700	64	11	40	200	100	55	1027
Welfare of Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes	3334	219	675	1715	180	109	58	535	435	780	—
Social Welfare	546	47	46	100	80	31	31	140	75	70	100
Nutrition	300	62	165	300	80	62	56	400	340	463	467
Others	—	—	—	50 ⁶	—	—	—	—	—	70	—

(Contd)

ANNUAL PLAN 1982-83

<i>Annexure 2.2—Contd</i>											
Annual Plan 1982-83—States—Contd											
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
VI. Social & Community Services	13499	4247	9390	11771	4498	2613	4737	10218	5953	8831	335399
Sectt. Economic Services	75	15	34	2	9	5	11	24	60	30	50 ⁸
Economic Advice & Statistics	35	21	32	46	8	4		8	50	59	—
Other (Weights & Measures)	2	13	—	61 ⁹	1	—	4	43 ¹⁰	10	5	1 ¹¹
VII. Economic Services	112	49	66	109	18	9	15	75	120	94	511
Stationery & Printing	41	21	20	—	52	28	25	10	65	20	—
Public Works	254	100	148	—	270	200	310	15	306	—	800 ⁰
Others	—	3 ¹²	70 ¹³	3500 ¹⁴	—	38	—	—	—	—	—
VIII. General Services	295	124	238	3500	322	266	335	10	371	20	800 ⁰
Grand Total	60500	23800	67000	76000	32000	12000	16800	47500	27500	72500	132200⁰

<i>Annexure 2.2—Contd</i>												
Annual Plan 1982-83—States												
(Approved Outlays)												
(Rs lakhs)												
Head of Development	Mani- pur (13)	Megha- laya (14)	Naga- land (15)	Ori- ssa (16)	Pun- jab (17)	Rajas- than (18)	Sik- kim (19)	Tamil Nadu (20)	Tri- pura (21)	U.P. (22)	West* Bengal (23)	Totaal (24 ⁰)
Research & Education	45	6	35	61	240	63		137	9	355	299	31330
Crop Husbandary	170	190	159	845	1103	650	224	3426	262	1473	1733	215666
Land Reforms	9	36	15	703	—	33	19	5	67	1053	891	54005
Minor Irrigation	125	125	186	1665	120	645	90	503	255	4954	1987	30044
Soil & Water Conservation	130	155	110	100	304	85	140	500	141	1051	393	72448
Command Area Development	—	—	—	140	730	1913	—	129	—	1330	200	111006
Food (including Civil Supplies)	—	—	—	—	9	—	10	—	6	—	77	2332
Animal Husbandary	60	96	100	210	450	190	120	597	151	889	682	68448
Dairy Development		16			65	190		48	35		183	23552
Fisheries	50	25	20	180	45	40	20	195	70	275	560	37663
Forests	85	110	135	270	250	310	115	1478	213	1392	465	123666
Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	4	1	—	80	358	137	—	66	4	425	91	26667
Marketing	1	9	3	15	29	1	—	80	45	38	351	10335
Storage & Warehousing	9	6	3	8	25	5	—		15	27	56	2887
C.D. & Panchayats	40	72	277	75	322	7	5	4690	105	640	286	95889
<i>Special Programme for Rural Development</i>	90	118	114	2170	745	1585	26	3304	135	7374	2390	411777
Of which IRDP		96	84	740	485		16	1300	68	3724	500	
Of which NREP	NA	22	30	800	260	NA	10	1644	67	3650	1500	N/A
Of which Others		—	—	630	—	—	—	360	—	—	390	
Development of Backward Areas including Hill Areas	—	185	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1756	31441
I. Agriculture & Allied Services	818	1150	1257	6522	4795	5854	769	15158	1513	21276	12400	1619953
II. Cooperation	35	104	25	628	900	450	27	704	100	960	1048	124992
Irrigation	750	30	—	7000	4500	6528	—	3835	350	17980	3664	1556512
Flood Control Projects	80	25	—	300	400	250 ²²	10	392	68	1100	3101	124803
Power	447	900	312	8400	18938	11409	250	22000	461	40016	16335	2912223

(Contd)

PUBLIC SECTOR PLAN OUTLAY

Annexure 2.2—Contd

Annual Plan 1982-83—States—Contd

	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
III. Irrigation, Flood Control & Power	1277	955	312	15700	23838	18187	260	26227	879	59096	23100	459238
Village & Small Industries	200	90	96	510	550	450	63	1430	140	1645	1158	15243
Medium & Large Industries	80	126	56	928	749	800	41	2441	110	3945	3538	26937
Mining	5	26	62	150	1	360	25	44	1	140	74	2322
IV. Industry & Minerals	285	242	214	1588	1300	1610	129	3915	251	5730	4770	44502
Port, Light Houses and Shipping	—	—	—	121	—	—	—	367	—	—	—	1327
Civil Aviation	—	—	—	16/	14	—	—	—	—	—	30	124
Roads & Bridges	620	840	950	1140	900	1250	500	2620	560	7001	1780	44895
Road Transport	45	175	100	420	761	485	100	2728	67	2040	3460	20737
Water Transport	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	13	—	—	60	508
Tourism	10	40	12	62	25	135	30	118	8	232	70	1959
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37
V. Transport and Communications	675	1055	1062	1763	1700	1870	630	5846	635	9273	5400	69587
General Education	314	230	251	860	935	1760	190	2236	400	2947	5044	30420
Art & Culture	12	12	—	50	—	50	23	120	8	36	125	1131
Technical Education	18	18	—	100	60	50	—	406	12	167	361	2704
Scientific Services and Research	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	15	444
Medical, Public Health and Sanitation	155	209	177	675	900	974	90	2857	165	3039	1576	24701
Sewerage & Water Supply	550	780	314	915	1700	2100	193	5790	300	4585	1600	52082
Housing	75	95	220	457	900	526	53	2465	145	2406	790	21810
Police Housing	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	372
Urban Development	20	15	102	61	327	100	24	1536	79	1058	1498	10114
State Capital Projects	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3840	4640
Information & Publicity	12	3	12	8	40	25	12	80	21	40	230	817
Employment Programmes	220	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8564
Labour & Labour Welfare	5	9	11	139	57	60	10	126	6	159	126	3112
Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes & Other Backward Classes	60	2	—	260	500	130	20	2082	235 ¹⁷	1180	500	14239
Social Welfare	37	21	23	24	165	30	8	333	52	211	200	2370
Nutrition	20	26	26	70	16	80	30	400	119	134	500	4116
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	215
VI. Social & Community Services	1548	1420	1136	3619	5600	5885	653	18431	1542	16021	16700	181851
Seckt. Economic Services	7	5	4	15	10	13	9	1	4	—	6	389
Economic Advice and Statistics	9	6	10	30	17	16	—	60	5	734	23	1173
Others (Weights & Measures)	32 ¹⁸	4	6	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	8	195
VII. Economic Services	48	15	20	45	29	29	9	61	12	734	37	1757
Stationery & Printing	4	4	12	10	39	20	4	—	18	110	21	524
Public Works	110	100	210	125 ¹⁹	290	95	60	758	45	—	324	4505
Others	—	75 ²⁰	10	—	9	—	—	—	5	—	—	3710
VIII. General Services	114	179	232	135	338	115	64	758	68	110	345*	8739
Grand Total	4800	5120	4258	30000	38500	34000	2541	71100	5000	113200	63800	940119

(Contd)

ANNUAL PLAN 1982-83

Annexure 2.2—Contd

Annual Plan 1982-83—States—Contd

*Provisional. Discussion with West Bengal not completed.

¹For Gujjars and Bakhawalas—Leh District (Rs 100 lakhs) and Kargil Distt. (Rs 900 lakhs)

⁴For Telecommunications

⁵Rs 25 lakhs for Konkan Railways (Land Acquisition) and Rs 7 lakhs for INSAT

⁶For Social Inputs

⁷Rs 240 lakhs for Stipendary Employment Scheme and Rs 8.64 lakhs for Employment Affirmation Scheme (NREP)

⁸Includes Rs 15 lakhs for Planning Machinery

⁹(i) Rs 16 lakhs for Training of Development Personnel

(ii) Rs 20 lakhs for Administrative Machinery, and

(iii) Rs 25 lakhs for Civil Supplies Corporation

¹⁰Rs 40 lakhs for Computer Centre

¹¹For Infrastructure facilities for Social Services

¹²Grant-in-aid to non-official voluntary organisations

¹³Rs 60 lakhs for Autonomous Development authority and Rs 10 lakhs for Manpower Training

¹⁴For Decentralised District Planning

¹⁵Included under Housing

¹⁶Included under Road Transport

¹⁷Includes Rs 75 lakhs for Autonomous District Councils

¹⁸Includes Rs 30 lakhs for District Councils

¹⁹Includes Police Housing also.

²⁰(i) Rs 20 lakhs for Biosphere Reserve;

(ii) Rs 25 lakhs for construction of M.L.As. Hostel and

(iii) Rs 30 lakhs for District Council.

²¹Includes provision for NREP.

²²Includes Rs 50 lakhs for Colonisation

²³Rs 25 lakhs for Civil Supplies Corporation is included under "Others" in Economic Services.

Annexure 2.3

Annual Plan 1982-83—U.T.s.

(Approved Outlays)

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	A & N Islands	Arunachal Pradesh	Chandi-garh	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Delhi	Goa, Daman & Diu	Laksha-dweep	Mizoram	Pondi-cherry	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Research and Education	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.00	—	5.00
Crop Husbandry	40.00	212.00	2.35	19.00	97.00	95.00	36.00	188.00	52.00	741.35
Land Reforms	2.00	3.00	—	2.00	—	27.00	—	7.00	3.14	44.14
Minor Irrigation	24.00	290.00	11.55	13.00	44.00	120.00	—	50.00	85.00	637.55
Soil & Water Conservation	35.00	160.00	2.35	16.50	9.00	35.00	—	105.00	6.55	369.40
Command Area Development	—	—	—	—	—	8.00	—	—	—	8.00
Food (inclgd. Civil Supplies)	—	—	—	—	125.00	—	—	—	—	125.00
Animal Husbandry	51.00	94.00	16.60	10.00	94.00	64.00	21.00	101.00	35.00	486.60
Dairy Development	—	—	—	—	—	18.00	—	4.00	4.50	26.50
Fisheries	42.50	20.00	.95	—	11.00	70.00	39.00	16.00	49.00	248.45
Forests	92.00	260.00	13.00	32.00	14.00	91.00	—	170.00	4.55	676.55
Marketing	—	—	—	1	13.00	—	—	7.00	—	20.00
C.D. & Panchayats	1.25	56.00	24.00	5.00	16.45	10.00	4.00	36.00	40.00	192.70
Special Programme for Rural Development	20.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.00
I. Agricultural & Allied Services	307.75	1095.00	70.80	97.50	423.45	538.00	100.00	689.00	279.74	3601.24
II. Cooperation	12.00	80.00	9.30	10.00	67.00	124.00	7.00	40.00	102.10	451.40
Irrigation	—	15.00	—	325.00	50.00	1000.00	—	—	30.00	1420.00
Flood Control Projects	—	30.00	—	0.25	1474.00	9.00	13.00 ¹¹	—	31.80	1558.05
Power	200.00	400.00	325.00	35.00	3140.00	400.00	40.00	600.00	175.00	5315.00

(Contd.)

PUBLIC SECTOR PLAN OUTLAY

Annexure 2.3—Contd

Annual Plan 1982-83—U.Ts.—Contd

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
III. Irrigation, Flood Control & Power	200.00	445.00	325.00	360.25	4664.00	1409.00	53.00	600.00	236.80	8293.05
Village & Small Industries	25.00	58.00	24.50	25.00	570.00	40.00	7.00	90.00	200.00	1039.50
Medium & Large Industries	—	30.00	2.50	—	26.50	120.00	—	5.00	31.25	215.25
Mining	—	—	—	—	1.00	—	—	3.00	—	4.00
IV. Industry & Minerals	25.00	88.00	27.00	25.00	597.50	160.00	7.00	98.00	231.25	1258.75
Ports, Lighthouses and Shopping	12.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Civil Aviation	939.00 ¹²	—	—	—	—	6.00	286.21	—	20.00	1251.21
Roads and Bridges	—	27.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27.00
Road Transport	240.00	1102.00	12.80	65.00	3280.00	410.00	10.00	528.00	120.00	5767.80
Water Transport	50.00	82.00	63.80	—	5.00	68.00	2.50 ²	57.00	10.00	338.30
Tourism	—	—	—	—	—	38.00	—	—	—	38.00
V. Transport and Communications	1237.00	1218.00	112.25	67.00	3335.00	628.00	300.00	623.00	163.10	7683.35
General Education	130.00	590.00	250.00	40.00	2077.89	294.00	35.00	165.00	186.62	3768.51
Art & Culture	—	16.00	19.00	2.00	35.00	—	3.00	—	14.35	89.35
Technical Education	—	16.00	66.00	—	150.00	73.00	—	—	4.03	309.03
Medical, Public Health and Sanitation	42.50	180.00	125.00	14.00	1620.00	330.00	11.50	150.00	70.00	2543.00
Sewage & Water-Supply	87.00	335.00	375.00	22.00	2842.00	460.00	4.00	235.00	125.00	4485.00
Housing	28.00 ³	250.00	325.00	5.00	1697.00	210.00	20.00	148.00	155.00	2838.00
Police Housing	—	—	—	12.00	—	—	—	—	—	12.00
Urban Development	—	10.00	3.00	0.25	1846.00	65.00	—	20.00	70.00	2014.25
State Capital Projects	—	—	560.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	560.00
Information & Publicity	3.00	10.00	6.00	1.00	24.66	12.00	6.00	11.00	5.50	79.16
Labour & Labour Welfare	1.50	2.00	20.00	13.00	79.00	60.00	1.00	3.50	17.80	197.80
Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Backward Classes	0.75	—	23.00	—	155.00	12.00	—	—	54.00	244.75
Social Welfare	4.25	12.00	33.00	1.50	175.00	8.00	6.00	30.00	20.00	289.75
Nutrition	3.00	10.00	25.00	5.00	163.00	9.00	1.50	10.00	25.00	251.50
VI. Social & Community Services	300.00	1431.00	1830.00	115.75	10864.55	1533.00	88.00	772.50	747.30	17682.10
Secretariat Economic Services	1.50	3.50	1.25	0.50	9.00	4.00	1.12 ⁶	3.00	2.10	25.97
Economic Advice & Statistics	0.25	7.00	—	1.50	19.50	7.00	—	2.70	1.15	39.10
Others (Weights & Measures)	—	12.50 ⁴	—	—	—	5.00	0.24	22.00 ¹³	—	39.74
VII. Economic Services	1.75	23.00	1.25	2.00	28.50	16.00	1.36	27.70	3.25	104.81
Stationery & Printing	3.50	5.00	1.40	1.50	—	—	2.76	19.80	15.00	48.96
Public Works	63.00	—	—	—	—	10	—	25.00	40.00	128.00
Others	50.00 ¹⁴	15.00 ⁵	—	—	20.00 ⁹	4.00 ¹⁵	—	5.00 ⁸	—	94.00
VIII. General Services	116.50	20.00	1.40	1.50	20.00	4.00	2.76	49.80	55.00	270.96
Grand Total	2200.00	4400.00	2377.00	679.00	20000.00	4412.00	559.12	2900.00	1818.54	39345.66
\$ NREP	20.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Included under crop husbandry

² For Radio Telephone

³ Includes Urban Development also

⁴ Includes Rs 9.00 lakh for Training Institute

⁵ For Resettlement of villages

⁶ Includes Rs 0.20 lakhs for 'Statistics and Survey Cell'.

⁷ Includes Rs 20 lakhs for District Councils

⁸ For Administrative Training Institute

⁹ For Staff Training College

¹⁰ Included under 'Housing'

¹¹ For Anti-Sea Erosion

¹² Includes Rs 721 lakhs for Shipping and Rs 218 lakhs for Ports and Harbours

¹³ Includes Rs 20 lakhs for 'District Councils'

¹⁴ For Resettlement of Ex-serviceman

¹⁵ For Administrative and Accounts Services for Planning purposes

ANNUAL PLAN 1982-83

Annexure 2.4

Annual Plan 1981-82 --- Revised Estimates

(Rs. crores)

Head of Development (1)	Centre (2)	States (3)	Union Territories (4)	Total (5)
I. Agriculture	550.67	572.08	23.20	1145.95
Agricultural Research and Education	47.34	27.61	6.38	307.16
Crop Husbandry	49.95	175.88	—	—
Soil and Water Conservation	15.27	61.30	3.42	79.99
Animal Husbandry and Dairying	66.13	78.48	4.20	148.81
Fisheries	18.15	33.71	2.16	54.02
Forestry	12.98	101.93	5.10	120.01
Land Reforms	1.52	53.44	0.44	55.40
Agricultural Marketing	8.89	10.66	—	19.55
Food, Storage and Warehousing	40.44	5.14	1.50	47.08
Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	290.00	23.93	—	313.93
II. Rural Development	429.52	654.73	5.41	1089.66
Integrated Rural Development and related Programmes	180.40	—	—	—
National Rural Employment Programme	180.00	296.65	0.19	657.24
Community Development and Panchayat Institutions	1.64	127.56	2.11	131.31
Cooperation	67.48	118.71	3.11	189.30
Special Employment Programme	—	111.81	—	111.81
III. Special Area Programme	—	277.71	—	277.71
Hill Areas	—	92.00	—	92.00
Tribal Areas	—	85.00	—	85.00
North Eastern Council	—	70.00	—	70.00
Development of Backward Areas	—	30.71	—	30.71
IV. Irrigation and Flood Control	68.63	1854.55	25.97	1949.15
Major and Medium Irrigation	5.44	1358.10	10.68	1374.22
Minor Irrigation	4.80	295.32	5.10	305.22
Command Area Development	30.36	76.72	0.08	107.16
Flood Control including Anti-Sea Erosion	28.03	124.41	10.11	162.55
V. Energy	2601.00	2399.55	46.74	5047.29
Power	698.17	2399.55	46.74	3144.46
New and Renewable Sources of Energy	13.75	—	—	13.75
Petroleum	1206.45	—	—	1206.45
Coal	682.63	—	—	682.63
VI. Industry and Minerals	2347.94	442.73	10.41	2801.08
Village and Small Scale Industries	160.37	150.64	3.23	314.24
Large and Medium Industries	2117.57	292.09	7.18	2416.84
Export-Import (Bank of India)	70.00	—	—	70.00
VII. Transport	1709.72	676.47	92.88	2479.07
Railways	1137.29	0.20*	—	1137.49
Roads	127.92	436.73	63.75	628.40
Road Transport	12.86	205.76	3.16	221.78
Ports	98.66	—	—	—
Lighthouses	2.00	11.04	23.53	241.13
Shipping	105.90	—	—	—
Inland Water Transport	5.58	2.59	0.46	8.63

(Contd.)

PUBLIC SECTOR PLAN OUTLAY

Annexure 2.4—Contd

Annual Plan 1981-82—Revised Estimates—Contd

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Civil Aviation	162.60	1.22	0.14	163.96
Meteorology	11.13	—	—	11.13
Tourism	18.20	18.93	1.84	38.97
Farakka Barrage	11.14	—	—	11.14
INSAT-Space Segment	16.44	—	—	16.44
VIII. <i>Communications,</i>	560.55	7.48	1.33	569.36
<i>Information and Broadcasting</i>				
Communications	513.31	0.3 †	0.01 ‡	513.35
INSAT-Space Segment	16.45	—	—	16.45
Broadcasting and	24.95	—	—	24.95
Television				
Information and Publicity	5.84	7.45	1.32	14.61
IX. <i>Science & Technology</i>	145.23	4.23	—	149.46
Atomic Energy	35.33	—	—	35.33
C.S.I.R.	37.28	—	—	37.28
Ecology and Environment	2.27	—	—	2.27
National Test Houses	0.91	—	—	0.91
Ocean Development	2.00	—	—	2.00
Scientific Research	22.24	4.23	—	26.47
Space	45.20	—	—	45.20
† For telecommunications in Himachal Pradesh				
‡ For Radio-Telephone in Lakshadweep				
* For Konkan Railway in Maharashtra.				
X. <i>Social Services</i>	793.04	1507.00	146.25	2446.29
<i>Education</i>				
(a) General Education	69.16	270.15	33.92	373.23
(b) Art & Culture	8.61	11.54	0.70	20.85
(c) Technical Education	26.11	21.96	2.43	50.50
Health including Medical	117.83	214.53	20.64	353.00
Family Welfare	168.63	—	—	168.63
Housing	72.14	207.89	27.41	307.44
Urban Development	16.68	140.36	14.15	171.19
Water-Supply and	112.28	452.59	38.23	603.10
Sanitation				
Welfare of Scheduled	49.97	107.96	2.81	160.74
Castes, Scheduled Tribes				
and other Backward Classes				
Special Central Additive	110.00	—	—	110.00
for Scheduled Castes				
Component Plans				
Social Welfare	33.14	21.43	2.21	56.78
Nutrition	1.27	37.49	2.07	40.83
Labour and Labour Welfare	7.22	21.10	1.68	30.00
XL <i>Others</i>	36.33	77.79	2.48	116.60
Statistics	7.61	3.80	0.18	11.62
Rehabilitation of	26.14	—	—	26.14
Displaced persons				
Planning Machinery	1.00	6.49	0.22	7.71
Stationery & Printing	1.10	4.55	0.47	6.12
Public Works	—	40.70	0.72	41.42
Training for Development	0.46	—	—	0.46
Other Unclassified	0.02	22.22	0.89	23.13
Services				
Expenditure on works financed	—	124.00	—	124.00
by central assistance for				
relief from natural calamities				
Total	9242.63	8598.32	354.67*	18195.62

*This is based on the latest available information and differs from the "Revised Estimate" of Rs. 346 crores shown in the Central Budget for 1982-83 and Chapter 3 on Financial Resources.

Chapter 3

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Review for 1980-81

Against the Annual Plan outlay of Rs. 15,109 crores for 1980-81, the total plan expenditure, according to preliminary actuals, amounted to Rs. 14,778 crores. There was thus a shortfall of Rs. 331 crores in the total plan expenditure as compared to Annual Plan estimates. This shortfall has occurred mainly in the Central Sector Plan to the extent of Rs. 441 crores; the expenditure in the State Plan was slightly in excess of the approved plan estimate (by Rs. 110 crores) which is mainly on account of increase in Central Assistance to meet the expenditure on drought relief in the course of the year.

3.2 The overall resources of the Centre turned out to be Rs. 7254 crores as against the original Annual Plan estimate of Rs. 7695 crores, despite increase in the budgetary deficit from Rs. 1445 crores as per original Annual Plan estimates to Rs. 2577 crores. A part of the increase in the budgetary deficit of the Centre was due to higher Central Assistance to States by Rs. 227 crores. The main reasons for the remaining shortfall in the resources of the Centre in 1980-81 were decline in surplus from current revenue due to increase in expenditure on defence and higher interest payments; lower contribution of Central public enterprises and higher non-plan loans to public undertakings.

3.3 In case of States, there was a shortfall of Rs. 595 crores in their own resources for financing their Annual Plan 1980-81 which was met through accommodation from the Reserve Bank of India. The shortfall in States' own resources occurred mainly due to lower surplus from the current revenues, substantial decline in the contribution of their enterprises (State Electricity Boards and Road Transport Corporations) and non-fulfilment of the Annual Plan target of additional resource mobilisation in a few States.

Review for 1981-82

3.4 The Annual Plan for 1981-82 for Centre, States and Union Territories envisaged an outlay of

Rs. 17,417 crores. According to the revised estimates, the Plan expenditure is placed at Rs. 18,187 crores showing an increase of Rs. 770 crores. The Central Plan expenditure is expected to be higher by Rs. 643 crores and the States' Plan expenditure by Rs. 127 crores, the latter being due to larger Central assistance for meeting the expenditure on relief on account of natural calamities.

3.5 The scheme of financing the revised estimates of expenditure of the Plans of the Centre and States as compared to the original Annual Plan estimates is set out in Annexure 3.1. The summary picture is given in the table 3.1.

3.6 The improvement in Central resources was mainly on account of larger resources mobilisation effort undertaken by the Central Government and its enterprises such as the ONGC, Railways and Posts & Telegraphs. The oil prices were raised in July, 1981, Railway fares and freights were raised with effect from 1st January, 1982 and revised rates of Posts & Telegraphs were given effect from 1st March, 1982. Consequently, the net yield (after deducting the cost escalation from the gross yield) from additional resource mobilisation in 1981-82 is now estimated at Rs. 454 crores. The receipts from the market borrowings were higher by Rs. 100 crores on account of the increase in statutory liquidity ratio from 34% to 35% in July, 1981. The contribution of Railways at 1979-80 rates is now expected to be higher than the Annual Plan estimates by about Rs. 178 crores. This is partly on account of higher gross traffic receipts due to increase in originating revenue earning traffic and partly on account of higher withdrawal from the Depreciation Reserve Fund. Despite measures of additional resource mobilisation, the overall resource position of the Posts & Telegraphs deteriorated on account of lower receipts and increase in working expenses. The miscellaneous capital receipts (net) are expected to show a deterioration by about Rs. 286 crores on account of higher non-plan disbursements. Budget deficits of the centre is now estimated at Rs. 1700 crores against the original estimate of Rs. 1539

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

crores. The increase could be mainly attributed to larger Central assistance to States for meeting expenditure on relief on account of natural calamities mentioned above.

3.7 As regards States, the latest estimates of resources which emerged in the discussions between Planning Commission and the State Chief Ministers during December 1981 and January 1982 indicate that States' resources would amount to Rs. 4995 crores as against the original estimate of Rs. 5471 crores, after taking into account the yield from measures agreed to be undertaken by several States to cover the anticipated shortfalls in their resources for the approved plan outlays. The deterioration in State resources to the extent of Rs. 476 crores was due to a decline in balance from current revenues by Rs. 288 crores and lower contribution of public enterprises at 1979-80 rates by about Rs. 569 crores. This was to be partly offset by larger receipts from fresh measures to the extent of Rs. 315 crores and increase in share of small savings by Rs. 55 crores. A part of the gap in resources in some States was anticipated to be covered by withdrawal from reserves to the extent of Rs. 71 crores.

3.8 The determination in balance from current revenues which occurred in spite of a significant improvement in revenue receipts was due to substantial increase in the non-plan expenditure particularly the payment of additional dearness allowance to Government employees and revision of pay scales etc. The escalation in fuel costs, under-utilisation of installed generating capacity, over-staffing are some of the important factors for deterioration in the financial working of the State Electricity Boards. In the case of Road Transport Corporations, their contribution was expected to be lower on account of higher cost of diesel, spare parts, increase in wage bills and leakage in revenues due to ticketless travelling in some States. The yield from additional resource mobilisation by the States and their enterprises is estimated at Rs. 1583 crores against the Annual Plan estimate of Rs. 1268 crores i.e. higher by Rs. 315 crores. While most of the States have raised larger resources from fresh measures than the Annual Plan target which has helped them to make up a part of the deterioration under balance from current revenues and the contribution of State enterprises at the base level as mentioned earlier, in the case of a few States there will be shortfall in realisation of the agreed targets of additional resource mobilisation.

3.9 The State Governments have been advised from time to time to mobilise adequate resources for their approved Annual Plans and to regulate the Plan

expenditure within the resources available so as to avoid recourse to overdraft from Reserve Bank. In the discussions between the Chief Ministers of States and Planning Commission held in December, 1981 and January 1982, the State Governments had agreed to adopt measures to mobilise adequate resources for their approved Plans. Against the opening deficit of Rs. 595 crores, the States were expected to close the year with a total deficit of Rs. 1034 crores, the deterioration due to the budgetary operations during the year under review being Rs. 439 crores. However, according to latest indications, the overall deficit of all the States taken together has turned out to be substantially higher – Rs. 1753 crores; the deterioration in resources by Rs. 719 crores has occurred in all the States except three States. This is a disturbing development. The factors for this deterioration have to be identified and corrective measures adopted to avoid recurrence of similar experience in 1982-83.

Annual Plan 1982-83

3.10 The Plan outlay for 1982-83 for Centre, States and Union Territories aggregates to Rs. 21,082 crores—higher by about 21 per cent over the approved plan for 1981-82. The scheme of financing the Annual Plan 1982-83 of the Centre including Union Territories and States is set out in Annexure 3.2. The summary position is given in Table 3.2 below:

3.11 As compared to the original estimates for 1981-82 Annual Plan, the bulk of the increase in financial resources in 1982-83 of the Centre is expected from higher contribution of Central enterprises at 1979-80 rates (by Rs. 615 crores), larger market borrowings (by Rs. 400 crores), improvement in small savings (by Rs. 40 crores), increased external assistance (Rs. 290 crores), yield from additional resource mobilisation measures undertaken during 1980-82 (Rs. 1953 crores) and from fresh measures announced during the current year (Rs. 528 crores). These improvements would be partly off-set by the lower estimate of receipts from balance from current revenues (– Rs. 447 crores) and miscellaneous capital receipts (net) (– Rs. 316 crores). The budgetary deficit of the Centre has been placed at Rs. 1371 crores which is lower by Rs. 168 crores as compared to the Annual Plan estimate of Rs. 1539 crores for 1981-82 and by Rs. 329 crores as compared to the revised estimate of Rs. 1700 crores.

3.12 The increase in the States' own resources for the Annual Plan 1982-83 is expected from market loans Rs. 122 crores, small savings – Rs. 55 crores, Provident fund – Rs. 18 crores, and term loans from financial institutions, – Rs. 47 crores, and yield from additional

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Table 3.1

(Rs. crores)

	1981-82					
	Annual Plan Estimates			Revised Estimates		
	Centre*	States	Total	Centre*	States	Total
I. Domestic resources at 1979-80 rates of taxes, fares, freights & tariff	7568	4203	11771	7294	3412	10706
II. Additional Resources	1510	1268	2778	2378	1583	3961
Mobilisation						
(a) Centre—1980-81 measures	1056	84	1140	1068	84	1152
1981-82 measures	454	75	379	1310	75	1235
(b) States—1980-81 measures	—	507	507	—	711	711
1981-82 measures	—	752	752	—	863	863
III. Total Domestic budgetary resources (I + II)	9078	5471	14549	9672	4995	14667
IV. External assistance (net)	1379	—	1379	1381	—	1381
V. Deficit financing	1539	—	1539	1700	71	1771
VI. Uncovered gap	—	—	—	—	368	368
VII. Total resources	11996	5471	17467	12753	5434	18187
VIII. Assistance for State Plans	(-) 3000	3000	—	(-) 3040	3040	—
IX. Advance Plan assistance to States for relief against natural calamities	(-) 50	—	(-) 50	(-) 124	124	—
X. Resources for the Plan	8946	8471	17417	9589	8598	18187

* Inclusive of Union Territories

Table 3.2

(Rs. crores)

	1982-83		
	Centre*	States	Total
I. Domestic resources at 1979-80 rates of taxes, fares, freight and tariff	7870	3359	11229
II. Additional resource mobilisation	3991	2922	6913
(a) Centre: 1980-81 measures	1195	92	1287
1981-82 measures	2268	— 83	2185
1982-83 measures	528	54	582
(b) States: 1980-81 measures	—	800	800
1981-82 measures	—	1383	1383
1982-83 measures	—	676	676
III. Total Domestic Budgetary Resources (I + II)	11861	6281	18142
IV. External assistance (net)	1669	—	1669
V. Deficit financing	1371	—	1371
VI. Total Resources	14901	6281	21182
VII. Assistance for State Plans	(-) 3407	3407	—
VIII. Advance Plan assistance to States on account of natural calamities	(-) 100	—	(-) 100
IX. Resources for the Plan	11394	9688	21082

* Inclusive of Union Territories.

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resource mobilisation in 1980-81 and 1981-82 – Rs. 924 crores and the estimated yield of Rs. 676 crores from fresh measures agreed to be undertaken by the States in 1982-83. These increases will be partly offset by lower estimate of balance from current revenues and contribution of public enterprises at the base level.

3.13 The estimate of financial resources under important items is explained in the following paragraphs:

Balance from current revenues (BCR)

3.14 The BCR of the Centre in 1982-83 at 1979-80 rates has been estimated at (–) Rs. 62 crores, showing a decrease of Rs. 447 crores over the original Annual Plan 1981-82 estimate of Rs. 385 crores. The expected deterioration, despite substantial buoyancy in revenue receipts both in respect of tax and non-tax revenues, is due to significant increase in the estimate of non-plan expenditure on certain items, e.g. interest payments, defence, additional instalments of dearness allowance to Government employees, etc.

3.15 The balance from current revenues of the States in 1982-83 at 1979-80 rates is estimated at Rs. 1942 crores indicating a decline of Rs. 313 crores over the Annual Plan estimates for 1981-82. The lower estimates are due to both likely decleration in the rate of growth in revenue receipts and the expected increase in non-plan expenditure on account of the full provisions having to be made for payment of D.A. instalments which have become due so far as a result of price rise which had occurred in 1981-82.

3.16 It will be extramely important that strict measures are adopted by the Centre and the States in 1982-83 to restrain the growth of non-plan revenue expenditure so as to realise the estimates of balance from current revenues as envisaged in the Annual Plan.

Internal Resources of Public Enterprises

3.17 The internal resources of Central Public Enterprises at 1979-80 rates are estimated at Rs. 2423 crores for 1982-83. These are higher by Rs. 615 crores as compared to the Annual Plan estimate for 1981-82. Their contribution at current rates for 1982-83 estimated at Rs. 3657 crores is substantially higher (by Rs. 1347 crores) as compared to the 1981-82 estimate of Rs. 2310 crores. Their enterprises will have to adopt more effective measure to improve their financial performance through higher capacity utilisation, improved managerial efficiency, better inventory control, etc. to realise the Annual Plan estimates.

Railways

3.18 At 1979-80 rates and freight charges, the contribution of Railways for the current year estimated at Rs. 110 crores, is lower by Rs. 86 crores as compared to the original Annual Plan 1981-82 estimate of Rs. 196 crores. This deterioration is mainly due to higher payment by Railways to the General Revenues towards deferred dividend liability larger appropriations to Development Fund and Pension Fund. At current rates, the contribution of Railways in 1982-83 is estimated at Rs. 583 crores as against the Annual Plan 1981-82 estimate of Rs. 498 crores. This is based on the assumption that Railways would carry 230 million tonnes of originating revenue earning freight traffic in 1982-83.

Posts & Telegraphs

3.19 The internal resources of Posts & Telegraphs for 1982-83 at 1979-80 rates are estimated at Rs. 331 crores—lower by Rs. 78 crores than the Annual Plan estimate for 1981-82, but will be higher by Rs. 58 crores as compared to the revised estimate of Rs. 263 crores in 1981-82.

Other Enterprises

3.20 The contribution of other Central Public Enterprises in 1982-83 at 1979-80 rates has been estimated at Rs. 1982 crores as compared to the Annual Plan estimates of Rs. 1203 crores included in the annual plan for 1981-82.

State Enterprises

3.21 The contribution of State Electricity Boards towards the Plan at 1979-80 tariffs is estimated at (–) Rs. 541 crores as against Rs. 24 crores estimated for 1981-82 Annual Plan. The deterioration in the contribution of the State Electricity Boards in 1982-83 at 1979-80 tariffs is on account of escalation of the cost of fuel, under-utilisation of generating capacity and higher wage bill. Some of the Boards have not introduced the levy of fuel surcharge to neutralise to some extent the higher cost of fuel. The tariff revision undertaken by State Electricity Boards during 1980-81 and 1981-82 is estimated to yield about Rs. 770 crores in 1982-83, the credit for which has been taken separately under additional resource mobilisation.

3.22 The contribution of Road Transport Undertakings of the States at 1979-80 fares is estimated at (–) Rs. 373 cores in 1982-83 as against (–) Rs. 100 crores in 1981-82 Annual Plan estimates. At current rates, after taking credit for Rs. 411 crores of yield from

fare revision undertaken by R.T.Cs. during 1980-81 and 1981-82, they are expected to make a contribution to the Plan of Rs. 38 crores only in 1982-83.

3.23 The desirability of substantial improvement in the financial working of State enterprises was discussed in the last meeting of the National Development Council held on March 14, 1982. In this meeting, the Chief Ministers agreed to set up high level committees to review the working of State Electricity Boards and Road Transport Corporations and to make effective measures for improvement in their performance.

Marketing Borrowings

3.24 The market borrowing programme of the Centre for 1982-83 has been estimated at Rs. 3200 crores as compared to the Annual Plan 1981-82 estimate of Rs. 2800 crores, on the basis of existing SLR for commercial banks and the pattern of investment by major financial institutions like LIC, GIC, Employees' Provident Fund, etc. and the normal rate of growth in their deposits/funds. Each State Government has been allowed to have 10 per cent step up in market borrowing in 1982-83 over 1981-82 level. Additional market borrowing of Rs. 210 crores has been allocated to a few less developed States whose per capita income is below the national average. On this basis the total allocation of market borrowings to the States including their enterprises has been placed at Rs. 904 crores in 1982-83 as compared to Rs. 782 crores in 1981-82.

Small Savings

3.25 Net collections of small savings in 1982-83 have been placed at Rs. 1400 crores as compared to Rs. 1250 crores envisaged in the estimates for 1981-82. Centre's share in 1982-83 has been estimated at Rs. 500 crores and of States at Rs. 900 crores.

Term loans from Financial Institutions

3.26 The receipt of negotiated loans by the State Governments from the Life Insurance Corporation, General Insurance Corporation and Reserve Bank of India is estimated at Rs. 523 crores as against Rs. 476 crores as per revised estimates for 1981-82. These loans are generally used for power projects, road transport, water supply and housing programmes included in State Plans.

Miscellaneous Capital Receipts (net)

3.27 The miscellaneous capital receipts (net) of the Centre have been estimated at Rs. 1479 crores in 1982-

83 as compared to the Annual Plan 1981-82 estimates of Rs. 1795 crores. The latter took credit for a receipt of Rs. 800 crores from the sale of Special Bearer Bonds. Excluding this, the 1982-83 estimates would show an improvement by Rs. 484 crores over the Annual Plan estimates for 1981-82, of which Rs. 250 crores is on account of the estimated receipt from the sale of Capital Investment Bonds. The balance of the improvement may be attributed to several factors including higher special deposits of non-Government Provident Funds, higher net recovery of loans and advance etc.

Additional Resource Mobilisation

3.28 The fresh measures announced in the Central Budget 1982-83 are expected to yield additional revenue net of States' share and the concessions, to the extent of Rs. 464 crores under the following sources of revenues:

	(Rs. crores)
Customs	390
Union Excise Duties	94
Income Tax	(-)15
Hotel Receipts	(-)5
Total:	464

3.29 The rates of auxiliary duties of customs have been increased by 5 percentage points on all categories of imports with some exemptions, such as crude petroleum, bulk petroleum products such as kerosene and high speed diesel oil etc. The revenue from the increase in auxiliary duties of customs has been placed at Rs. 290 crores. Further certain changes in basic customs duties have also been effected. The net additional yield from all these measures is estimated at Rs. 390 crores.

3.30 Changes in rates of Excise duties in respect of certain commodities have also been made during 1982-83. At the same time a scheme of excise duty concessions for increased production in 1982-83 has been announced. The scheme would cover 38 tariff items including some raw materials, other important industrial inputs and certain finished products. The total revenue from the revision in excise duties has been estimated at Rs. 193 crores—Centre's share at Rs. 94 crores and States' Rs. 99 crores.

3.31 A number of concessions in income tax have been announced in the Central Budget 1982-83 and also the rates of income tax on certain slabs of income have been increased. The net loss of revenue from these measures is estimated at Rs. 59 crores in 1982-83—

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Centre (Rs. 15 crores) and States (Rs. 44 crores). The Hotel Receipts Tax levied in 1980 has been discontinued with effect from 1982-83 which would lead to loss in revenue to the extent of Rs. 6 crores.

Railways

3.32 In 1982-83, Railways have increased rates of passenger fares of various classes of travel and the surcharge on sleepers. Further, certain exemptions from levy of supplementary charges in respect of some commodities have also been withdrawn. All these measures are estimated to yield additional gross revenue of Rs. 257 crores in 1982-83. Including the gross yield from measures adopted in 1980-81 and 1981-82, the total gross yield in 1982-83 from fresh measures would amount to Rs. 1206 crores. After allowing for additional expenditure on account of additional dearness allowance to Railway employees and the escalation in cost of inputs, the net yield in 1982-83 from measures adopted so far is estimated at Rs. 73 crores.

Post & Telegraphs

3.33 In 1982-83, the Postal charges for printed post card, letter cards, envelopes etc. have been enhanced which are expected to yield additional gross revenue of Rs. 6 crores. Including the gross yield from the measures adopted in 1980-81 and 1981-82, the total gross yield in 1982-83 from the fresh measures is estimated at Rs. 196 crores. After allowing for the cost of additional dearness allowance, the net additional revenue from these measures is estimated at Rs. 62 crores.

States

3.34 The State Governments have agreed to adopt fresh measures in 1982-83 estimated to yield Rs. 676 crores. State-wise details are indicated in Annexure 3.3. According to the proposals contained in the State Budgets for 1982-83, the yield from fresh measures is estimated to be about half of the Annual Plan target. Some of the State Budgets did not contain any proposal for additional resource mobilisation. The State Governments will have to adopt appropriate measures including revision of electricity tariff, bus fares, irrigation rates, etc. early in the year so as to realise the Annual Plan targets.

External Assistance

3.35 The net external assistance in 1982-83 has been taken at Rs. 1669 crores as against Rs. 1379 crores in Annual Plan 1981-82.

Deficit Financing

3.36 The rate of increase in wholesale prices substantially decelerated in 1981-82. However, the price situation requires constant vigilance. It is with this view that the deficit financing in 1982-83 has been placed at Rs. 1371 crores as against Rs. 1539 crores envisaged in Annual Plan 1981-82 estimates.

3.37 The scheme of financing the Annual Plan of the States as outlined above does not envisage deficit to be covered through recourse to further overdrafts from the Reserve Bank. Therefore, the State Governments will have to review their resources position periodically and to take appropriate measures to mobilise adequate resources for their approved plans failing which they should restrain Plan expenditure within the resources available. As desired by the National Development Council in its meeting held in March, 1982, the Central and State Governments will have to work together to maintain financial discipline and contain deficit financing within the safe limits as envisaged in the scheme of financing of the Annual Plan 1982-83.

Central Assistance for State Plans

3.38 The Annual Plan outlay of States of Rs. 9688 crores is to be financed as under:

	(Rs. crores)
States resources	6281
Central assistance	3407

State-wise details are shown in Annexure 3.4. The Central assistance of Rs. 3407 crores includes special assistance for development programmes of hill areas (Rs. 112 crores), Tribal areas (Rs. 95 crores), North Eastern Council (Rs. 70 crores) and for externally aided projects (Rs. 284 crores).

3.39 During the first two years of the Sixth Plan 1980-81 and 1981-82, both the Central Government and the State Governments have adopted several measures to mobilise additional resources for financing the Plan. However, on account of significant cost escalation which led to erosion in the surplus from current revenues at 1979-80 rates of taxes, and substantial deterioration in the contribution of public enterprises, it is no longer sufficient to mobilise additional resources in nominal terms as envisaged in the Sixth Plan Document. The yield from fresh measures adopted by States in 1980-81 and 1981-82 was by and large used to cover the decline in the surplus from current revenues and the shortfall in contribution of State enterprises—State Electricity Boards, Road Transport Corporation, as compared to

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Annual Plan estimates. As a result of all these developments, the fiscal system of several States shows large imbalances and distortions which does not augur well for effective implementation of the Sixth Plan. The deficit financing has also turned out to be substantially higher than envisaged earlier. Thus, if the real investment in the economy is to move in accordance with the Sixth Plan, it will be essential both for the Centre as well as for the States to plan in terms larger resource mobilisation effort in the remaining

period of the Sixth Plan. Apart from curbs on non-development expenditure, it will be necessary to secure much larger generation of internal resources by enterprises both at the Centre as well as in the States. Also to sustain a high growth rate in an environment of relative price stability, deficit financing at the Centre will have to be kept within safe limits. Similarly, the State Governments will have to conduct their fiscal operation as to scrupulously avoid recourse to overdraft from Reserve Bank.

Annexure 3.1

Estimate of Financial Resources for the Plan in the Public Sector for 1981-82

(Rs. crores)

	Annual Plan Estimates			Revised Estimates		
	Centre (1)	States (2)	Total (3)	Centre (4)	States (5)	Total (6)
A Plan outlay	8946	8471	17417	9589†	8598	18187
B Financing of the Plan.						
I Domestic resources at 1979-80 rates of taxes, fares, freights and tariffs.						
1 Balance from current revenues	385	2255	2640	293	1967	2260
2 Internal resources of Public enterprises	1808	-73	1735	1832	-642	1190
(i) Railways	196	—	196	374	—	374
(ii) P&T	409	—	409	263	—	263
(iii) Others	1203	-73	1130	1195	-642	553
3 Market borrowing of Govt. public enterprises and local bodies	2800	782	3582	2900	782	3682
4 Small Savings	460	790	1250	440	845	1285
5 State Provident Funds	320	373	693	320	385	705
6 Term loans from financial institutions	—	481	481	—	476	476
7 Misc. Capital Receipts (Net)	1795	-405	1390	1509	-401	1108
Total—I	7568	4203	11771	7294	3412	10706
II Additional Resources Mobilisation						
(a) Centre: 1980-81 measures	1056	84	1140	1068	84	1152
1981-82 measures	454	-75	379	1310	-75	1235
(b) States 1980-81 measures	—	507	507	—	711	711
1981-1982 measures	—	752	752	—	863	863
Total II	1510	1268	2778	2378	1583	3961
III Total domestic budgetary resources (I + II)	9078	5471	14549	9672	4995	14667
IV External assistance (net)	1379	—	1379	1381	—	1381
V Loan from IMF Trust Fund	—	—	—	—	—	—
VI Deficit Financing	1539	—	1539	1700	71†	1771
VII Uncovered gap	—	—	—	—	368	368
VIII Aggregate Resources	11996	5471	17467	12753	5434	18187
IX Assistance for State Plans	-3000	3000	—	-3040	3040	—
X Advance Plan assistance to States for relief against natural calamities	-50	—	-50	-124	124	—
XI Resources for the Plan	8946	8471	17417	9589	8598	18187

* Inclusive of Union Territories

** Latest Estimates.

† Withdrawal from reserves/sale of securities

‡ Excludes about Rs. 62 crores for R.E.C. programmes, the Statewise details of which are not available

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Annexure 3.2
Estimates of Financial Resources for the Plan in the Public Sector for 1982-83

	(Rs. crores)		
	Annual Plan Estimates		
	Centre*	States	Total
A Plan outlay	11394	9688†	21082
B Financing of the Plan			
I Domestic resources at 1979-80			
1 Rates of taxes, fares, freights and tariffs			
1 Balance from current revenues	-62	1942	1880
2 Internal resources of public enterprises	2423	-914	1509
3 (i) Railways	110	—	110
(ii) Posts & Telegraphs	331	—	331
(iii) Others	1982	-914	1068
4 Market borrowings of Government, public enterprises and local bodies	3200	904	4104
5 Small Savings	500	900	1400
5 State Provident Funds	330	403	733
7 Term loans from financial institutions	—	523	523
3 Miscellaneous Capital	1479	-399	1080
Total I	7870	3359	11229
II Additional Resources			
Mobilisation Centre			
(a) 1980-81 measures	1195	92	1287
1981-82 measures	2268	-83	2185
1982-83 measures	528	54	582
(b) States: 1980-81 measures	—	800	800
1981-82 measures	—	1383	1383
1982-83 measures	—	676	676
Total II	3991	2922	6913
III Total Domestic Budgetary Resources (I + II)	11861	6281	18142
IV External assistance (net)	1669	—	1669
V Deficit Financing	1371	—	1371
VI Aggregate Resources	14901	6281	21182
VI Assistance for State Plan	-3407	3407	—
VII Advance Plan assistance to States for relief against natural calamities	-100	—	-100
IX Resources for the Plan	11394	9688	21082

* Inclusive of Union Territories. † Excludes lump sum provision of about Rs. 55 crores for R.E.C. programmes, the State-wise break up of which is not available. Includes provisional outlay for West Bengal whose Annual Plan has not yet been finalised.

Annexure 3.3

Targets of Additional Resources Mobilisation Agreed by the States for the Annual Plan 1982-83

States	Amount (Rs. crores)
1 Andhra Pradesh	25.00
2 Assam	15.00
3 Bihar	18.00
4 Gujarat	65.40
5 Haryana	41.50
6 Himachal Pradesh	3.00

(Contd.)

Annexure 3.3—Contd

States	Amount (Rs. crores)
7 Jammu & Kashmir	4.00
8 Karnataka	69.00
9 Kerala	35.00
10 Madhya Pradesh	41.50
11 Maharashtra	69.45
12 Manipur	1.00
13 Meghalaya	—
14 Nagaland	0.50
15 Orissa	30.00
16 Punjab	59.00
17 Rajasthan	50.00
18 Sikkim	0.18
19 Tamil Nadu	45.00
20 Tripura	0.60
21 Uttar Pradesh	55.00
22 West Bengal	47.63*
Total (States)	675.76

* Provisional, the Annual Plan has not yet been finalised

Annexure 3.4

Plan Outlay and Resources for the Annual Plan 1982-83 (States)

States	States Total Resources	Central Assistance	(Rs crores)
			Aggregate Resources Plan outlay
I Special Category States			
1 Assam	12.07	225.93	238.00
2 Himachal Pradesh	33.51	86.49	120.00
3 Jammu & Kashmir	-34.64	202.64	168.00
4 Manipur	-12.29	60.29	48.00
5 Meghalaya	3.60	47.60	51.20
6 Nagaland	-14.48	57.06	42.58
6 Sikkim	0.52	24.89	25.41
8 Tripura	-2.36	52.36	50.00
Total I	-14.07	757.26	743.19
II Other States			
1 Andhra Pradesh	412.74	192.26	605.00
2 Bihar	396.85	273.15	670.00
3 Gujarat	642.57	117.43	760.00
4 Haryana	263.14	56.86	320.00
5 Karnataka	386.44	108.56	475.00
Kerala	180.92	94.08	275.00
7 Madhya Pradesh	518.31	206.69	725.00
8 Maharashtra	1141.04	190.96	1322.00
9 Orissa	153.32	146.68	300.00
10 Punjab	321.41	63.59	385.00
11 Rajasthan	184.55	155.45	340.00
12 Tamil Nadu	573.02	137.98	711.00
13 Uttar Pradesh	708.54	423.46*	1132.00*
14 West Bengal	422.87**	215.13**	638.00**
Total II	6285.72	2372.28	8658.00
Total (I + II)	6271.65	3129.54	9401.19
III Special Area Programme			
(i) Hill Areas	—	112.00	112.00
(ii) Tribal Areas	—	95.00	95.00
(iii) N.E.C. Schemes	10.00†	70.00	80.00
Total III	10.00†	277.00	287.00
Grand Total (I + II + III)	6281.65	3406.54	9688.19

III Special Area Programme

(i) Hill Areas	—	112.00	112.00
(ii) Tribal Areas	—	95.00	95.00
(iii) N.E.C. Schemes	10.00†	70.00	80.00
Total III	10.00†	277.00	287.00

Grand Total (I + II + III) 6281.65 3406.54 9688.19

* Excluding special assistance of Rs. 70 crores in respect of Hill Areas which is included in item III(i) under Special head of 'Hill Areas'. ** Provisional, the annual plan has not yet been finalised.

† LIC loan.

Chapter 4

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS

The Sixth Plan aims at an annual average increase of 3.9 per cent in the gross value added in agriculture (and over 5 per cent in agricultural production). The postulated increase in output is expected to result from increase in area under irrigation and high yielding varieties, adoption of improved dry farming practices, a suitable increase in the consumption of chemical fertilisers and adoption of a systems approach for consolidating the gains already achieved and extending the benefits of new technology to all categories of farmers and all regions.

I Agricultural Production

Review of Crop Production

4.2 The year 1980-81 did not have normal rainfall and weather conditions all over the country. Drought, floods, untimely rains and hailstorms adversely affected crops in many areas. Even so, the production of foodgrains at 129.9 million tonnes marked an increase of 18.4 per cent over the previous year's level of 109.7 million tonnes. Wheat production during the year reached a new peak of 36.5 million tonnes. Sugarcane production increased from 128.8 million tonnes in the previous year to 150.5 million tonnes. The overall index of agricultural production at 135.2 was 15.4 per cent higher than that in the previous year.

4.3 The outlook for agricultural production during the year 1981-82 has been quite encouraging despite weather fluctuations. To a significant extent, the impact of drought particularly in the north-western States was alleviated through increased supply of electricity for ground water pumping and canal irrigation water for crops in the drought hit areas. The kharif foodgrain production touched a record level of 79.9 million tonnes during the year in spite of stress in rainfed areas and somewhat reduction in crop yields in the eastern region owing to scanty rain in the months of September and October. As for rabi, a special rabi production campaign was mounted for raising the production, particularly of wheat, rabi oilseeds and

pulses. Post-monsoon rains were generally favourable to the winter crops in most parts of the country. Programmes for spreading high yielding varieties of seeds, fertilizer supply and provision of short-term credit were intensified. However, rabi production was adversely affected due to unusual rains specially in north-western States.

4.4 The total foodgrains production for 1981-82 is now estimated at 132 to 133 million tonnes. Pulses have a share of about 12 lakh tonnes in the total foodgrains production. In regard to major commercial crops, production of sugarcane is placed at 170 to 180 million tonnes against 150.5 million tonnes in 1980-81. In consequence, record production of sugar has been obtained, which has helped the country to move out of a period of scarcity stresses. Production of fibre crops, namely, cotton jute and mesta has also been quite promising though they are little short of the targets fixed for the year 1981-82. As regards oilseeds, target of 11.2 million tonnes for 1981-82 has been exceeded by about 3 lakh tonnes. It is quite encouraging when compared with the production of 9.5 million tonnes in 1980-81.

Targets of Crop Production

4.5 The targets of crop production for 1982-83 have been discussed with the State Governments in the context of past performance and the strategy, approach and objectives for increased production envisaged in the Sixth Plan, and they have later been revised in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation. The following table indicates crop production targets fixed for the year along with the achievements of the previous two years:

The target of foodgrains production for 1982-83 has been kept within a range of 139-141.5 million tonnes keeping in view the increase in irrigated area to the tune of 2.35 million hectares and enhanced fertilizer consumption in different States. In regard to oilseeds, a higher target of 11.8 to 12.0 million tonnes is

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS

Table 4.1: Targets of Crop Production

Crop (1)	Plan Target for 1984-85 (2)	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83
		Target (3)	Achievement (4)	Target (5)	Ant. achievement (6)	Target (7)
1 <i>Foodgrains</i> (Million Tonnes)						
(a) Rice	63.0	55.0	53.2	58.0	53.4-54.0	56.5-58.0
(b) Wheat	44.0	36.0	36.5	38.0	36.0-36.0	38.5-39.0
(c) Coarse grains	32.1	30.0	29.0	30.0	31.0-31.0	31.0-31.0
(d) Pulses	14.5	14.0	11.2	12.5	11.6-12.0	13.0-13.5
Total	153.6	135.0	129.9	138.5	132.0-133.0	139.0-141.5
2 <i>Oilseeds (all)</i> (lakh tonnes)	130.0	110.0	94.8	112.0	115	118-120
3 <i>Sugarcane (cane)</i> (million tonnes)	215.0	180.0	180.5	180.0	170-180	180-185
4 <i>Cotton</i> (lakh bales of 170kg each)	92.0	81.0	76.0	84.0	79	82-85
5 <i>Jute & Mesta</i> (lakh bales of 180kg each)	90.0	83.0	82.0	84.0	82	81-84

contemplated for 1982-83 keeping in view the Sixth Plan target of 13 million tonnes and the intensive efforts that the Centre and State Governments are making to step up their production under special development programmes.

4.6 Oilseeds and pulses have been given high priority in the New 20-Point Programme. For the first time, 63400 minikits of pulses and 72300 minikits of oilseeds were distributed during 1981-82 to popularise new varieties among the farmers. In the case of pulses, special attention is being given to cultivation of rabi and summer moong. Emphasis in oilseeds production has been on irrigated groundnut during summer, extension of soybean to Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan and undertaking of sunflower and safflower cultivation in all potential areas. Further, mention may be made of the National Dairy Development Board's Project relating to "Restructuring Edible Oil and Oilseeds production and Marketing". This project has so far been extended to the States of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. The project is designed to integrate production, procurement, processing and marketing of oilseeds and vegetable oils through a two-tier cooperative structure, consisting of Oilseeds Growers' Cooperative Society at the village level and Oilseed Growers' Cooperative Federation at the State level. It is being financed through the sale of edible oil received as gift from the Cooperative league of the U.S.A. (CLUSA) and the Cooperative Union of Canada (CUC).

4.7 Since a large area under both oilseeds and pulses is un-irrigated, it is essential to insulate farmers from risks through better water conservation and plant protection. The revised 20-Point Programme stresses a production strategy for adoption on blockwise basis with the following approaches:

- (i) to introduce pulses and oilseeds in all irrigated crop rotations;
- (ii) to improve the productivity of pulses and oilseeds grown under rainfed conditions through steps such as better moisture conservation, a more scientific plant population, plant protection and post-harvest technology;
- (iii) to improve the management of pulses and oilseeds grown in mixed cropping systems; and
- (iv) to improve the productivity of poronniol oilseeds like coconut and oil calm, oil yielding trees like neem, karanj, mahua, sal, etc. and annual oilseeds like groundnut, rape and mustard, safflower, sosamum, soybean, sunflower, niger, castor and linedes; in addition, enhance the extraction and utilisation of oils extracted from rice bran, cottenseed, mango kernal, maize germ, etc.

Special attention is being given to monitoring of programmes for increased production of pulses and oilseeds both at the Centre and in the States.

Programme Targets

4.8 To achieve the crop production targets, the programme targets were also discussed with the State

Table 4.2: Targets of Selected Physical Programmes

Crop (1)	Plan Target 1984-85 (2)	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83 Target (7)
		Target (3)	Achievement (4)	Target (5)	Ant. Achievement (6)	
1 High Yielding Varieties Programme (million hectares)						
(a) Paddy	25.0	20.2	18.5	20.7	19.3	22.5
(b) Wheat	19.0	17.8	17.4	17.8	17.7	18.0
(c) Maize	2.0	2.0	1.4	2.0	1.5	2.0
(d) Jowar	5.0	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.5
(e) Bajra	5.0	3.7	3.8	3.7	4.1	4.0
Total:	56.0	48.0	45.3	48.5	46.7	51.0
2 Consumption of Chemical fertilizer (lakh tonnes)						
(a) N	60.0	40.0	36.8	44.0	41.2	46.7-48.0
(b) P	23.4	13.0	12.1	14.7	13.4	15.3-15.7
(c) K	13.1	7.0	6.2	7.3	6.7	8.0-8.3
Total:	96.5	60.0	55.1	66.0	61.3	70.0-72.0
3 Pesticides (Technical Grade Material) (1000 tonnes)	80.0	62.0	53.3	66.0	61.2	72.0
4 Area under Soil Conservation (Million hectares Cumulative)	30.5	24.2	NA	25.0	NA	27.0

Governments and later with the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation. The all-India targets of selected physical programmes are given in Table 4.2.

Fertilizers

4.9 Fertilizer use has been on the increase, with consumption of 61 lakh tonnes in terms of nutrients in 1981-82 and 55 lakh tonnes in 1980-81. This increase is to be appreciated against the background of 18% rise in fertilizer prices in July 1981 in succession to a 40% rise effected in June 1980. There are, however, variations from State to State. Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh with little irrigation and variable rainfall rank low in fertilizer consumption. Similarly, the eastern States of Assam, Bihar and Orissa with deficient water control in kharif, little irrigation for rabi cultivation and undeveloped infrastructure in the form of roads, electricity and credit facilities show very low utilisation of fertilizers. The future growth in fertilizer consumption is largely linked with satisfactory credit structure and strengthening of infrastructure.

4.9A. In order to ensure regular and smooth supplies of fertilizers to farmers, concerted efforts have been made to raise domestic production. Besides, about 28 lakh tonnes of fertilizer nutrients were imported in 1980-81 as against 30 lakh tonnes in 1979-80. In 1981-82 fertilizer imports were less than in the previous year. Intensive fertilizer promotion effort has been launched

in 67 districts where fertilizer consumption is low. Efforts have also been directed towards reducing regional imbalance in fertilizer use. An important step taken by the Government in this direction is to supply fertilizers not only upto rail heads but also upto the block Headquarters at pooled price. Further, in view of the increased cost of fertilizers due to rising prices of imported fertilizers and food stocks, stress is being laid on the appropriate mix of the nutrients so as to make fuller use of organic material, legume cropping and bio-fertilizers for enhancing soil fertility.

4.10 The Central Plan of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation for 1982-83 contains adequate allocations for development of bio-fertilizers, unloading and storage facilities for fertilizers at ports, bulk inland transportation by railways and provision of infrastructural facilities at nodal centres in Northern States.

4.11 A national project for bio-gas development has been launched with an outlay of Rs. 50 crores and a target of 4,00,000 bio-gas units during the Sixth Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 5 crores has been provided for 1982-83 with a target of 75,000 bio-gas plants.

High Yielding Varieties Programme

4.12 The areas under high yielding varieties programme covered 45.3 million hectares in 1980-81 and about 47 million hectares in 1981-82. The targets contemplated under this programme are being

achieved. For 1982-83, a target of 51 million hectares is visualised, which shows a step up in the case of paddy from 20.7 million hectares in 1981-82 to 22.5 million hectares in 1982-83.

Seeds

4.13 Shortage of breeder and foundation seed has continued to be the main bottleneck in the effort to raise certified seed production. Steps are being taken to overcome this bottleneck through implementation of Central schemes relating to:

(a) Greater support to State Farms Corporation of India;

(b) Assistance to National Seeds Corporation for investment in State Seed Corporations;

(c) Production of foundation seed through agricultural universities; and

(d) Building up of buffer, stock of seed by National Seeds Corporation.

Adequate provisions have been made for these schemes in the Central Plan of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation for 1982-83.

Plant Protection

4.14 For increasing agricultural production there is need for intensive plant protection measures on a continuous basis. The consumption of pesticides increased to 53 thousand tonnes of technical grade material in 1980-81 and 61 thousand tonnes in 1981-82. The target for 1982-83 is 72 thousand tonnes. The agro-Aviation Directorate is being strengthened to enable undertaking of aerial spraying operations as also training of personnel. A Centrally Sponsored scheme for control and eradication of pests and diseases of agricultural importance including weed control in endemic areas has been in operation in different States. This is an area approach programme and the benefits flow to all farmers. An outlay of Rs. 2.50 crores has been included in the Annual Plan for 1982-83 for implementation of this scheme.

Agricultural Extension

4.15 Extension Service assumes great importance in an effort for transfer of technology from research stations to farmers' fields. Over the last few years, efforts have been concentrated on strengthening and re-organising the agricultural set up in various States in the country. The agricultural extension set up has been re-organised on the basis of "Training and Visit System" in 12 States. The re-organised system provides for a systematic transfer of know-how from research

stations to the farmers' fields through a well-defined time-bound system of training of extension workers at different levels and visits by VLWs to groups of farmers according to a well-defined schedule. A review of extension projects in operation in different States has brought out some administrative and technical problems. Certain key positions of technical staff are vacant in different States. Civil works have been behind schedule. State Technical Committees and State Coordination Committees are not quite active in some of the States. There is thus great scope for further improvement in implementation of these projects in different States by strengthening of inter-institutional linkages.

4.16 Training programmes are being organised for different levels of extension functionaries and also for farmers, farm women and farm youth. Major emphasis is being laid on intensive in-service training at agricultural universities and I.C.A.R. research Institutes, and on training of field staff at Gram Sevak Training Centres, Gram Sevika Training Centres, Farmers' Training Centres and Extension Education Institutes.

4.17 With a view to help raising the quality of technical content of training programmes it is proposed to draw up model curricule and training programmes.

4.18 Agricultural Exhibitions and fairs are being organised from time to time and multi-media support is provided for dissemination of information relating to the latest developments in agricultural technology.

Agricultural Marketing

4.19 During 1981-82, Central assistance was given for development of infrastructural facilities in 41 regulated markets and 2 terminal markets. The target for 1982-83 is to assist another 40 regulated markets and 2 terminal markets. Further, development of 525 primary rural markets and 11 wholesale markets was taken up in 1981-82 with a view to allowing the benefits of organised agricultural marketing flow to the farming community, particularly the small and marginal farmers in backward areas. In 1982-83, it is proposed to extend financial assistance to 300 primary rural markets and 20 wholesale markets. A survey of rural markets in 400 districts of the country would also be undertaken to prepare district market development plans. These programmes of agricultural marketing will go a long way in ensuring a fair deal to farmers by way of developing facilities for timely and

remunerative marketing of their produce as envisaged in the Sixth Plan.

Storage and Warehousing

4.20 Substantial progress has been achieved in the first two years of the Sixth Plan towards the objective of promoting storage facilities for agricultural commodities in the country. In 1981-82, storage capacity of 12.75 lakh tonnes has been created against the target of 14.75 lakh tonnes under the Central Plan. The shortfall is mainly on account of the difficulties faced by the Food Corporation of India in the matter of land acquisition, variation in the project component etc. In the Central Plan of 1982-83, a provision of Rs. 42.23 crores has been made for completion of a capacity of 12.15 lakh tonnes as per details in the table below:

Table 4.3 Targets of Additional Storage Capacity of Various Agencies

Construction of Godowns by	1982-83	1982-83
	Physical Target (Lakh Tonnes)	Outlay (Rs. crores)
Food Corporation of India	4.40	26.48
Central Warehousing Corporation	3.00	12.75
State Warehousing Corporations	4.75	3.00
Total:	12.15	42.23

Post-harvest operations

4.21 Promotion of research and development and popularisation of improved techniques of foodgrains storage and pest control at farm level are undertaken under the post-harvest operations. The Indian Grain Storage Institute (IGSI) is functioning at Hapur with 5 field stations at Ludhiana, Hyderabad, Udaipur, Jorhat and Jabalpur. Besides, 17 Save Grain Campaign teams have been set up to educate, motivate and persuade the farmers to adopt scientific storage practices developed by Indian Grain Storage Institute, Hapur to reduce the storage losses to the minimum. The continuing programmes under post-harvest operations include work being done by IGSI, bin programme, improvement of existing storage structures, providing storage pesticides, equipment for Farmers Training Centres (FTCs), loans to State Governments and Union Territories for improving farm-level storage, creating bodies of trained personnel, establishment of State Save Grain Campaign teams,

etc. The new programmes include all-India coordinated research project, stipends for rural artisans and a Centre for management of post-harvest operations. A provision of Rs. 1.50 crores has been made for this purpose during 1982-83.

Rural Godowns

4.22 As part of its policy to develop a three-tier system of storage facilities, i.e., at the national level, State and district level, and village and rural level, a Centrally Sponsored Schemes for establishing a National Grid of rural godowns is in operation under the control of Ministry of Rural Development. A provision of Rs. 3 crores has been made in the Central Plan of 1982-83 for this purpose. The main object of the scheme is to create a network of rural godowns in the country primarily to take care of the storage requirements of farmers, especially the small and marginal farmers.

Food Processing

4.23 Consistent with the increasing agricultural production, facilities have to be developed for improving distribution, storage, transportation, preservation by cold storages, dehydration, canning, processing and other methods of preservation. Utilisation of industrial and agricultural wastage has also to be promoted. Modernisation of rice milling, storage and handling is expected to improve the yield of rice from paddy. Promotion of fruit and vegetable preservation industry is also an essential component of the programme.

4.24 With these objectives in view, various projects and Research and Development Schemes are proposed to be continued and intensified during 1982-83. The new programmes include establishment of fruit processing unit by Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd. in the North Eastern Region, subsidy for modernisation of hullers, setting up of an Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition in Jammu and Kashmir and initiating schemes to achieve better efficiency and control under Food Administration. An outlay of Rs. 4.50 crores has been provided for various food processing schemes in the Annual Plan 1982-83.

II Agricultural Research & Education

4.25 The National Agricultural Research Project (NARP) is being implemented to carry out location-specific research in the fields of mixed cropping and post-harvest technology in addition to the work on

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cereals, pulses and oilseeds. This project calls for close monitoring so as to yield quick results in line with its stipulated objectives. A major identified problem in its implementation relates to staff resistance to placement in difficult areas where the need for work is the greatest. The experimental programmes have to be closely and rigorously monitored to:—

(a) produce improved farming systems for different micro-situations by studying the interaction of soil and water management practices, cultivation practices and cropping systems; and (b) to give guidance how to adjust general recommendations to farmers' skills and resources and other extraneous factors (including steps in technology. A major difficulty continues to be that notwithstanding the objectives of the programme, research workers are generally inclined to academic rather than practical approach to their work. Research is most often concentrated on high cost yield maximising technology for irrigated agriculture whereas prime need is for the low cost, profit maximising technology for rainfed as well as irrigated agriculture. As for other research activities, major thrust will be in the directions indicated in the following paragraphs:

4.26 Research centres will be established under CRRI, Cuttack for development of suitable rice varieties and cultivation technology for low lying, ill-drained and deep water areas as also for rainfed upland situations. Similarly, the work on rainfed wheat will be strengthened at the existing centres as well as in new centres which are being established under the wheat project in order to bring about stability in its production in non-traditional and rainfed areas. The research on varieties resistant to Karnal bunt and other foliar diseases in endemic areas in Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh and in eastern India will be intensified. High priority will be accorded to pulses and oilseeds improvement by breeding short duration varieties resistant to diseases and pests. In groundnut, stabilising yield through breeding programme for rust resistance, integrated pest and nutrient management and introduction of early maturity crop will receive priority. Varietal diversification in pulses and oilseeds to fit them into varied agro-ecological conditions and also the development of more efficient and adaptable rhizobium strains will receive concerted efforts.

4.27 The work on crop improvement and standardisation of agrotechnology and post-harvest technology in horticultural crops will receive due emphasis during 1982-83. In regard to plantation crops, research on 'root wilt of coconut', 'yellow leaf' in arecanut and

'wilt' of pepper including establishment of a Coconut Germplasm Bank will receive concerted attention.

4.28 Major attention under Dryland Project will be given to conservation of resources and their efficient utilisation, increasing the cropping intensity, and in the sphere of pasture, research on identifying suitable stylosanthes species for marginal dryland, and evolving suitable pasture management practices. The regional centres established for reclamation of coastal saline areas and for saline soils in the black soils of western India will be strengthened. Research on integrated use of alternate energy sources in agriculture will be intensified with the objective to plan and utilise the solar, wind and biogas energies for selected important agricultural applications based on farming systems approach.

4.29 For intensive research on improvement of buffalo for better reproduction and milk production efficiency, a new Institute for Research on Buffalo will be established in 1982-83. Considering the importance of poultry and ducks, the research programmes for their improvement through development of superior strains will be initiated. Similarly, research on developing new strains of sheep will be intensified. Felt and fur production through introduction of karakul sheep and Pashmina goats and Angora rabbits would be promoted in available potential areas. The Research programmes on goat breeding will be strengthened in the newly established Central Institute for Research on Goats. In the field of animal feeding, research activities on the utilisation of non-conventional feed resources obtained from agricultural and industrial by-products will be intensified. Research efforts will be strengthened in the field of livestock products technology, meat and slaughter house by-products, development of animal energy resources and conservation of animal genetic resources.

4.30 In the field of fisheries, a nucleus of the National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources will be established to obtain fishery and environmental data for the off-shore and deep waters within REZ. In fisheries technology, efforts will be made for utilisation of less popular fish by conversion into diversified products. Special emphasis will be given to prawn farming and to evaluate prawn productivity both on mono-culture basis as well as in combination with milk fish and pearl spot.

4.31 In the field of Agricultural Education, the main emphasis is towards manpower development in agriculture and allied fields. Establishment of

advanced centres of post-graduate training and research, award of fellowship to students for higher education, improvement of teaching and research capabilities of agricultural scientists/teachers, organising summer institutes, awards for best authors of textbooks in agriculture and allied sciences as also for outstanding research in agriculture will constitute the major programme. The National Agricultural Research Project will further carry out research in the field of mixed farming and post-harvest technology in addition to work on cereals, pulses and oilseeds. Human resources development in tribal and backward areas will also receive considerable attention, for which scholarships will be given to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes students going in for higher education.

4.32 As part of transfer of technology, around 1,000 National Demonstrations will be undertaken during 1982-83 only on pulses and oilseeds to disseminate improved technology. Various farming systems to be covered under the new Operational Research Project during the year would be mixed farming, crop production in command areas, reclamation of problem soils and production of livestock and fish. Coverage under the Lab-to-Land Programme will be extended to cater to the needs of 75,000 families of small and marginal farmers and other weaker sections of the rural society. Since Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVK) have established their utility as institutions for imparting training to farmers, fisherman, etc., 25 more Krishi Vigyan Kendras are proposed to be established in selected areas with preference to backward and tribal areas so as to achieve a target of benefiting about 1 lakh farmers, farm women and other rural people through various training programmes.

III Soil and Water Conservation

4.33 Central and Centrally Sponsored Soil and Water Conservation programmes would be planned and implemented during 1982-83 on watershed basis which are identified through soil and land use surveys and other collateral information on ecology and different socio-economic aspects. The programmes will continue to lay greater stress on the importance of restoring degraded land through the adoption of scientific land and water management practices, creation of mini commands, rehabilitation of degraded lands through utility plantations, grassland development, etc. which would ultimately increase productivity and create regular and casual employment opportunities in the remote areas. Experience has shown that during the last three decades of implementation of some of the Centrally Sponsored

Programmes of soil conservation, especially Soil Conservation in the catchments of river valley projects, there has been perceptible reduction in the sediment deposits in the reservoirs owing to greater coverage of area under integrated treatments. During 1982-83 it is proposed to invest about Rs. 14.3 crores for treating an additional area of 1.20 lakh hectares in 29 catchments, spread over 19 States and Union Territories including Damodar Valley area. This programme of stabilising the catchments of major river valley projects will get a further fillip with the introduction of another programme of Integrated Watershed Management in the catchments of eight flood-prone rivers of the Gangetic basin which has been taken up from the beginning of the Sixth Plan. At the initial stage, some time is, however, being spent in the plan formulation and other preliminaries. Nevertheless, it is expected that about 70,000 hectares of area will be treated in the catchments of the eight identified flood-prone rivers by the end of 1982-83 with a total allocation of Rs. 600 lakhs.

4.34 Apart from the above, other Schemes, namely, (i) Central Sector pilot project on propagation of water conservation/harvesting technology in rainfed areas; and (ii) Reclamation and management of alkali soils will also be taken up during the year. The former scheme is to be launched in about 31 districts, covering 15 States, while the latter will be an additive effort in the States of U.P., Punjab and Haryana. Similarly, to wean away the jhumias from the age-old practice of shifting cultivation and to rehabilitate them on some permanent settled cultivation and mixed plantation, the Pilot Project for control of shifting cultivation will be continued in the Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. To carry out such programmes, it will be necessary to have the basic information on soil and water characteristics and, for this purpose the All India Soil and Land Use Survey Organisation with its network of establishments and the State Soil Survey Organisations, will be actively engaged for conducting surveys for watershed codification, priority delineation and similar other fact finding studies. A Remote Sensing Centre for agricultural development in collaboration with UNDP has already been established for this purpose. The organisation will continue to carry out joint experiments in the development of remote sensing in collaboration with ISRO.

4.35 For carrying out all the programmes and to coordinate inter-state characteristics as well as to oversee the activities of the State Land Use Boards, a Central Land Resources Commission is proposed to

be set up, for which a token provision of Rs. 7 lakhs has been provided for 1982-83. Short-term orientation courses in the field of monitoring hydrologic and sedimentation response of watersheds and to develop the professional competence of the implementing agencies will also be organised through Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Damodar Valley Corporation during the year.

V. Animal Husbandry and Dairying

4.36 The targets and the likely achievements in respect of selected programmes of Animal Husbandry in 1981-82 are given in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Anticipated Achievements of 1981-82

Sl No.	Programme	(Numbers) 1981-82	
		Target	Anticipated Achievement
1	Intensive Cattle Development Projects	127	122
2	Frozen Semen Stations	38	34
3	Fluid Milk Plants	154	169
4	Milk products factories/composite milk plants	23	34
5	Intensive Egg and Poultry Production-cum-marketing projects	109	104
6	Sheep and Wool Extension Centres	1404	1327
7	Veterinary hospitals/dispensaries	13304	13199

4.37 Crossbreeding of cattle by using frozen semen technique was continued and 55 lakh inseminations were done with semen of exotic bulls. The Central Frozen Semen Station, Hessarghatta imparted training to technical personnel and laid emphasis on various aspects of frozen semen technology. Eight additional Intensive Cattle Development projects were established in the State Sector. Deep freezing units for freezing of semen of pedigree/proven bulls were started at the Central Cattle Breeding Farms at Suratgarh (Rajasthan), Dhamrod (Gujarat) and Avadi (Tamil Nad). A scientific programme of progeny testing has been initiated at the central cattle breeding farms at Suratgarh, Dhamrod, Avadi and Chiplima. The Mixit Testing Programme to familiarise the farmers with the latest improved varieties of fodders has become quite popular.

4.38 The Central Poultry Breeding Farms at Bomay, Bhubaneshwar, Hessarghatta (Bangalore) and Chandigarh continued their work for evolving strains and strain crosses for multiplication of

breeding material. The Central Training Institute for Poultry Production and Management, Hessarghatta, Bangalore continued to train in-service personnel in the public and private sectors besides candidates from other South-East Asian countries in the various fields of poultry development. A reference laboratory for detection of aflatoxin in poultry feed samples has been established with U.K. assistance. The construction work for the random sample test unit at Gurgaon is underway. Two lots of 410 day old khaki campbell ducklings received for the Central Duck Breeding Farm, Hessarghatta (Bangalore) during February and March, 1981 have already come in production and are giving very good performance. The main lots of 2568 breeding ducklings have been received in November, 1981 and are being successfully reared. A new intensive poultry production-cum-marketing centre was established in West Bengal during the year. The National Agricultural Federation has since taken up marketing of eggs in the Northern Region, and also initiated this activity in the Southern and Western regions.

4.39 The Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hissar continued the production of purebred Corriedale and crossbred rams for distribution to different States. The farm also conducted training courses for in-service personnel on management of exotic sheep. Thirty-nine sheep and wool extension centres were started in different States.

4.40 The Rinderpest Eradication Scheme continued the work of identification of endemic pockets of infection as part of the Rinderpest surveillance and containment vaccination programme. The scheme for vaccinating crossbred cattle belonging to small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers against Foot and Mouth Disease was continued. Ninety veterinary hospitals and dispensaries were set up in different States.

4.41 Five fluid milk plants and two milk products factories were established in different States during the year. The average daily throughput of all dairy plants during the year was 71.3 lakh litres of milk as against 69 lakh litres in the preceding year.

4.42 Under the Operation Flood-II programme, Rs. 74.71 crores till 30th June, 1981 through sale of gift commodities were generated. A sum of Rs. 49.36 crores has been spent on this project from inception till 30th June, 1981. The three integrated dairy development projects in Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan made satisfactory progress during the year.

4.43 For the implementation of Operation Flood-II programme, so far 19 States, namely, Punjab, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Assam, Orissa, Sikkim, Rajasthan, Haryana, U.P., Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Nagaland and Tripura and four Union Territories of Goa, Pondicherry, Mizoram and Andaman and Nicobar Islands have signed the agreement with the Indian Dairy Corporation. Out of these, Punjab, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Assam, Orissa, Sikkim and the Union Territory of Goa have initiated field programmes. Negotiations are in progress with three States, namely, Karnataka, Manipur and Meghalaya to finalise the agreement with I.D.C. A dairy at Jorthing (Sikkim) and organisation of about 90 dairy cooperative societies have been organised under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Dairy Development Project in selected States. The civil works for the establishment of Foot and Mouth Disease Plant near Hyderabad are underway. Machinery is being received and erection work is in progress. In order to meet the growing requirements of trained managerial manpower for implementing the Operation Flood-II programme, an autonomous Institute of Rural Management has started functioning at Anand, Gujarat.

Targets

4.44 The table below gives the All-India targets for 1982-83 and anticipated achievements for 1981-82 in respect of milk and egg production:-

Item	Unit	Anticipated Achievement 1981-82	Target 1982-83
(i) Milk	Million tonnes	33.00	34.65
(ii) Eggs	Million Nos.	13000	13500

4.45 The programme for crossbreeding cattle with exotic dairy breeds and upgrading buffaloes by utilising frozen semen technique would be intensified in all the States. It is targetted to reach a level of 65 lakh inseminations during the year with exotic bull semen. Five additional frozen semen stations will be established. Deep freezing units for freezing of semen of pedigreed/proven bulls will be taken up for establishment in the central cattle breeding farms at Chiplima and Sunabeda in Orissa and Andesh Nagar in U.P. The progeny testing programme in cattle breeding farm, Sonabeda (Orissa) will be taken up

during 1982-83. A new programme envisaging organisation of about 150 selected gaushalas on scientific lines would be taken up.

4.46 The integrated cattle-cum-dairy development projects in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka taken up with World Bank assistance will be continued. It is intended to complete activities such as organisation of milk producers cooperatives, setting up of dairy plants, chilling plants, feed mixing plants, semen bank and training facilities by the end of 1982-83. Provision has been made to implement the Centrally Sponsored Dairy Development Schemes in the States of Assam, Jammu and Kashmir and Sikkim.

4.47 Under Operation Flood-II Project, the establishment of cluster federations of district milk unions, setting up of dairy plants and extension of technical inputs and services to producers would be taken up in various States covered by the programme. Negotiations will be carried out with the State Governments of Karnataka, Manipur, Meghalaya and Nagaland to finalise the agreements to initiate this project. An effort would be made to complete the construction works for the Foot and Mouth vaccine plant at Hyderabad during the year 1982-83. The Institute for training professional managers in rural development will continue to train managers required for implementation of this project in different States.

4.48 The seven regional stations for forage production and demonstration will continue to demonstrate, in the farmers' fields, on improved production technology in respect of high yielding varieties of fodder crops, produce foundation and certified seeds and conduct training courses for in-service field personnel and farmers. One more large fodder seed production farm will be set up at Barpeta (Assam).

4.49 The Central Training Institute for Poultry Production and Management, Hessarghatta, Bangalore would be strengthened to provide training facilities on an expanded scale. The feed analytical laboratory at this Institute will start arrangements for imparting training in Aflatoxin Analysis of feed samples. The major consignment of 2,500 ducklings is expected to be received in April 1982 for expanding the Central Duck Breeding Farm, Hessarghatta. The Poultry Development Corporation of India is proposed to be set up in 1982-83 to evolve new strains and strain crosses for meeting the requirements of breeding material for poultry farmers, particularly for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections. It is envisaged to further strengthen

the poultry marketing Division of NAFED for taking up marketing of eggs in other Metropolitan cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Hyderabad, etc. to make a tangible impact on egg marketing situation in the country.

4.50 Additional veterinary hospitals/dispensaries would be set up at 408 centres. A new Centrally Sponsored scheme, namely, systematic control of livestock diseases of National importance would be implemented during the year 1982-83. Under this programme, the Disease Free Zone shall also be created in the two Southern-most districts in Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Stamping out policy will be introduced for containment of Rinderpest infection. It is envisaged to set up Animal Disease Surveillance Cell in the Ministry of Agriculture and Epidemiological cells in all the States and Union Territories. The control programme for Foot and Mouth Disease would be continued. Animal Quarantine Stations in Delhi, Madras and Calcutta will be strengthened.

V. Fisheries

Review of 1981-82

4.51 The programme of mechanisation of fishing craft continued to receive emphasis on selective basis. While mechanised boats have been introduced freely in areas having low density of fishing effort, the same have been restricted in areas having already a large fishing fleet. The number of mechanised boats increased from 16151 in 1980-81 to 16969 in 1981-82. The number of large deep sea fishing vessels is 80, comprised of 18 vessels under the Central Government Organisations, 57 with commercial sector on ownership basis and 5 foreign vessels on charter basis. Revised authorisations have been issued for import of 60 vessels. Of these, 5 have arrived and 4 more are expected shortly. The soft lending facility for acquisition of deep sea fishing vessels has been revived through the shipping Development Fund Committee. Loans have been sanctioned for 11 vessels, and in respect of another 14 vessels sanctions are likely to issue shortly. For diversification of fishing efforts, a good number of small purse seiners, particularly along the Karnataka, Gujarat and Kerala Coasts have been introduced.

4.52 The Exploratory Fisheries Project continued to operate from eleven bases, with 27 vessels on the east and west coasts. To survey the area beyond 40 fathom, 6 larger vessels having long endurance and sophisticated facilities for diversified fisheries exploration like mid-water trawling purse-seining,

long lining and squid-jigging have been acquired. Out of these, one vessel was constructed in Goa Shipyard.

4.53 Fishing harbours at Cochin, Visakhapatnam (Stage-I) and Roychowk have become functional. The Second stage of Visakhapatnam, fishing harbour at Madras and fishing harbour at Sassoon Dock are under construction. In addition to the above Major parts, Minor fishing harbours at Honnavar and Malpe are nearing completion. Works are in progress at Veraval, Mangrol, Ratnagiri, Kakinada, Porbunder and Bhavanpadu. Under the project of Pre-Investment Survey of Fishing Harbours four more harbour reports on Pasabayer, Tondi, Digha and Sivoajpur were prepared.

4.54 During 1981-82 fish seed production reached a level of about 1010 million fry. To promote intensive aqua-culture, an inland fisheries project with World Bank assistance is functioning in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The work relating to selection of sites and preparation of plants and estimates for construction of ten hatcheries in these States was initiated. The National Council of Applied Economic Research completed their study on evaluation of the FFDA programme and have submitted their report.

Targets

4.55 Table 4.6 below gives the all-India targets for 1982-83 and anticipated achievements for 1981-82 in respect of fish production.

Table 4.6: Targets for 1982-83—Fish Production

Item	1981-82	1982-83
	Anti. Ach.	Targets
1 Marine (lakh tonnes)	16.68	18.63
2 Inland (lakh tonnes)	9.73	10.70
Total:	26.41	29.33

4.56 The achievements during 1981-82 and targets for 1982-83 in respect of various inputs for augmenting fish production are as under:-

Table 4.7: Targets of 1982-83—Inputs

Item	1981-82	1982-83
	Ant. Ach.	Targets
1 Mechanised Boats (Nos.)	16969	17481
2 Production of fry (Million)	1011.9*	1222.0*
3 Nursery area (Hectares)	1887.8	2196.1

*Excluding figures for West Bengal & Gujarat

4.57 The State plans envisage mechanisation of additional boats during 1982-83 raising the fleet size to 17481. For augmenting deep sea fishing acquisition and chartering of new fishing vessels would continue to be encouraged. For this purpose a charter policy has already been approved. Under the Exploratory Fisheries Project, survey of deeper waters would be undertaken along the east and west coasts. All vessels acquired for training would also be made available for survey.

4.58 It is anticipated that during the year, Minor fishing harbours at Chinnamuttom, Vallinokan and Astrang would start functioning. As for the major fishing harbour at Paradeep the revised project report would be finalised. Under the Pre-Investment Survey of Fishing harbours, project reports including economic evaluation of four additional fishing harbour sites, would be undertaken. In addition to the existing harbour work, it is proposed to enlarge the scope of this project to cover survey, design and preparation of Pre-Investment Survey reports on brackishwater fish production.

4.59 The Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical and Engineering Training will continue to impart training for marine fisheries operatives like Fishing Second hands, Engine Drivers of Fishing Vessels, Boat Building Foremen, Gear Technicians, Shore Mechanics and Radio Telephone Operators. The new unit of the Institute established in October, 1981 at Visakhapatnam will be strengthened. Initially this unit will train candidates only for fishing secondhands and engine drivers of Fishing Vessels.

4.60 Emphasis on increasing inland fish seed production and production of fish through intensive aquaculture would continue. Under the Development of Aquaculture programme and the World Bank assisted Inland Fisheries Project, 108 Fish Farmers Development Agencies already set up would take up intensive composite fish farming in about 15,000 hectares of additional water area during 1982-83. Under the Inland Fisheries Project, steps would be taken for partial completion of fish seed hatcheries, so that by the next year/fish breeding season the hatcheries are ready for fish seed production. The Pilot Project on Reservoir Fisheries and the All-India Inland Fish Marketing Survey would be continued and the programme for Brackish Water Fish Farming for

helping small farmers and a National level Fish Seed Production Programme would be initiated for implementation.

VI. Forestry

4.61 The area under forests is at present 22.68 per cent of the total land area as against an optimum of 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent prescribed by the National Forest Policy. The existing forest area is unable to meet fully the needs of the country. The revised 20-Point Programme has laid great emphasis on implementation of social forestry including farm forestry. The Centrally sponsored scheme of social forestry including rural fuelwood plantation, provides for (a) raising of fuelwood plantations near the villages on waste lands, village common lands, along the sides of roads, canals and railway lines, etc.; and (b) free supply of seedlings to farmers for planting in and around their farms and for supply of seedlings of fruit trees to children under 'A Tree for Every Child' programme. These programmes will be pursued more vigorously during the year. It is estimated that about 3.35 lakh hectares will be covered under Social Forestry during 1982-83, including the programme under the State Sector. Externally aided Social Forestry Projects are under implementation in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat. Proposals for West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh have already been negotiated and will be taken up for implementation during the year. Some other States also have prepared similar projects and these are at various stages of processing.

4.62 The programmes of commercial and industrial plantations, forest communications, training and research will continue to be implemented in different States. The Forest Management Institute at Bhopal and Rangers College at Chandrapur in Maharashtra will be strengthened. The Logging Training Centre at Dehradun will be converted into an Institute on Logging Development. Further, an Indian Institute for Wild Life Management will be established. Also, attention will be given to development and maintenance of wild life sanctuaries and National parks in different States. Activities of the Forest Research Institute and Colleges will be expanded. The Centrally sponsored scheme of Soil, Water and Tree Conservation in the Himalayas will also be continued during the year.

Chapter 5

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

Special Programmes for Rural Development

Rural Development in its more comprehensive sense relates to the all round development of rural areas. Many sectors of the plan such as rural electrification, water supply, health education etc., contribute to rural development. These have been dealt within the appropriate Chapters of this document. In this Chapter, programmes which have a direct bearing on income generation and provision of supplementary employment opportunities for the rural poor and special area development programmes have been dealt with. The Integrated Rural Development Programme aims at raising income levels of those below the poverty line by providing them with a variety of productive assets for land and water based activities and for industry, services and business. There is a training component also under this programme for promoting skill formation among rural youths below the poverty line.

5.2 The National Rural Employment Programme provides supplementary employment opportunities for the landless labourers while at the same time creating useful community assets.

5.3 The Drought Prone Area and the Desert Development programmes are special area development programmes for diversifying and stabilising the income of the poor in these areas.

5.4 An Expert Group on Programmes for Alleviation of Poverty was constituted in March, 1981 to go into the programmes for poverty alleviation and suggest ways of implementing them more effectively. The Group submitted its report in February, 1982. It has made several recommendations regarding the programmes of rural development. These recommendations are now under consideration of the Government in consultation with the State Governments.

5.5 The Committee set up by the Reserve Bank of India at the instance of the Government to review arrangements for Institutional Credit for Agriculture

and Rural Development has submitted its report which in addition to other recommendations has also suggested the setting up of a National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). This recommendation has been accepted by the Government and necessary legislation has already been passed by the Parliament. A Working Group consisting of the representatives of the concerned Ministries of the Government of India and the Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India set up in the Planning Commission in August, 1981 has examined the recommendations of the Committee and detailed discussions have been held with State Government representatives and Banks and other institutions on the major recommendations.

Review for 1981-82 and Annual Plan for 1982-83

5.6 During the year 1981-82 the programmes of Integrated Rural Development and National Rural Employment continued as Centrally Sponsored Schemes in all the 5011 blocks in the country. The Drought Prone Area Programmes (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) also continued to operate. All these programmes are being implemented in 1982-83.

5.7 The approved Central outlay for the various rural development programmes in 1981-82 and 1982-83 is as below:-

Scheme	(Rs. in crores)	
	1981-82 (Revised Outlay)	1982-83 (Annual Plan Outlay)
Integrated Rural Development Programme	133.5	190.00
National Rural Employment Programme	180.00	190.00
Drought-Prone Area Programme	35.00	40.00
Desert Development Programme	8.00	8.00
Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment	1.00	1.50
Council for Advertisement of Rural Technology	0.01	0.10

Integrated Rural Development Programme

5.8 The Integrated Rural Development Programme which was first introduced in March, 1976 and extended to 2600 blocks in the country by 1979 was extended from October 2, 1980 to cover all the 5011 blocks in the country on a uniform basis. The programme envisages that 600 families below the poverty line will be assisted in each of the 5011 blocks every year to improve their standard of living. Assistance is to be made available to 400 families in agriculture and allied activities including animal husbandry, sericulture, poultry, piggery, fishery, forestry. Of the remaining 200 families, 100 families are to be assisted in the secondary sector i.e. in rural industries and another 100 in the tertiary sector which includes trade and services.

5.9 On the whole, States have made reasonably satisfactory organisational arrangements at the district level although there are variations in the quality and effectiveness of the staff in different districts. However, in many States the existing block level machinery is still not adequate in numbers and in quality. The Central Government has devised a scheme to provide 50% financial assistance for strengthening the block level machinery. Proposals received from some of the States have already been approved. Steps are also being taken to improve the quality of reporting and to reduce the time lag in reports from the field reaching the State and Central levels.

5.10 During 1981-82, 27.06 lakh beneficiaries were assisted and a total subsidy of Rs. 256.09 crores were released as against 27.7 lakh beneficiaries assisted and subsidy of Rs. 150.45 crores in 1980-81. The total bank credit mobilised in 1981-82 was Rs. 461.63 crores against Rs. 199.02 crores in 1980-81. In 1981-82, 9.75 lakh beneficiaries belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were assisted against 6.81 lakhs in 1980-81.

5.11 As a result of the various measures taken to streamline the organisation at the block and district levels and to monitor the flow of credit, the implementation of the IRD Programme is expected to pick up further momentum in 1982-83.

5.12 The Plan allocation of Rs. 190 crores for 1982-83 is significantly higher than the outlay for 1981-82. Each block will have a subsidy outlay of Rs. 8 lakhs in 1982-83 as compared to Rs. 6 lakhs in 1981-82. 3 million families are targetted to be covered in 1982-83.

Trysem

5.13 The national scheme of training of rural youth for self-employment (TRYSEM) has been in operation since 15th August, 1979. Its principal objective has been the removal of unemployment among rural youth; both male and female, whose age is between 18 and 35 years, and who stay permanently in rural areas, and belong to families in the categories of small farmers, marginal farmers, landless agricultural labourers and rural artisans, below the poverty line. It is proposed, initially to cover only one member from each identified family. Women and members of the scheduled castes and tribes are given priority. Training is provided in related trades and/or areas of activity, which can lead to self-employment in agricultural and allied sectors, small industries and service sector. In the year 1979-80, 39,754 youths were trained under this scheme and during 1980-81, 120,967 rural youths were trained, and about 2 lakh youths were expected to have been trained in 1981-82. A package of services, including operational linkages with other institutions, providing credit, marketing services, supply of raw materials, design development etc., to the trainees, is also undertaken. Training is imparted by the existing training institutions, Central and State, and voluntary organisations, the services of master craftsmen are also availed of. An important component of the TRYSEM scheme is the provision for strengthening of existing training institutions. In the case of training of rural women, it has been decided to strengthen at least one institute per State.

5.14 The flow of credit in time and in adequate quantity is very essential for the effective implementation of the programme. Arrangements have been made for close monitoring of credit support for the programme.

National Rural Employment Programme

5.15 The Food for work Programme, the procurer of the National Rural Employment Programme was started in April 1977 as a non-Plan scheme to augment the resources of the State Governments for the maintenance of Public Works on which large investment had been made and was liberalised in December, 1977 to include all ongoing Plan and Non-Plan works and new items of public and community assets. The food for work programme and latter the National Rural Employment Programmes were fully financed by the Central Government till 31.3.1981.

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5.6 The National Rural Employment Programme has now become a regular part of the Sixth Five Year Plan and with effect from 1.4.1981 the programme is being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50:50 sharing basis, between the Centre and the States. It aims at providing supplementary productive employment opportunities to rural labour for the creation of durable community assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure.

5.7 The allocation of resources to the States/Union Territories is made on a fixed formula by giving 75% weightage to the population of agricultural labourers and marginal farmers and 25% to the incidence of poverty in the State. Payment of wages in foodgrains has been restricted to 1 kg. per day per head and the balance wage is paid in cash. The ratio between the material component and wage component has been fixed as 40:60 in respect of individual works. For the state as a whole, a ceiling of 33% was fixed for the material component. Recently, it has been decided that the ceiling limit at State level be raised to 40% for material components. 10% of the resources have been earmarked for utilisation on creation of assets having direct bearing on socio-economic benefits for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes such as common house sites and drinking water wells. Likewise 10% of the allocation has been earmarked for utilising exclusively for social forestry and plantation programmes.

5.8 During the year 1980-81 a total quantity of 2048 lakh Metric tonnes of foodgrains, including the unutilised balance of the previous year was released to the States/Union Territories, under the Food for Work/National Rural Employment Programmes. In addition, cash funds amounting to Rs. 127.40 crores (Rs. 105.00 crores for material component and Rs. 22.40 crores for wage component) were made available to the States/Union Territories. Against the available quantity of 20.48 lakh Metric tonnes of foodgrains, a quantity of 13.33 lakh Metric tonnes is reported to have been utilised according to the information so far received. Employment generated was 326.5 million mandays. The major types of community assets created under this programme were village roads, community parks, school building, irrigation and soil conservation work. The Central outlay for 1981-82 was Rs. 166.94 crores. Cash funds amounting to Rs. 166.94 crores had been released to the States. The reported utilisation is Rs. 177.44 crores.

5.9 The quantity of foodgrains allocated/released to the States during 1981-82 as on 31.1.1982 was 1.84

lakh Metric tonnes. It is anticipated that a total employment of 350 million mandays would be generated in 1981-82.

5.20 The Central outlay for 1982-83 is Rs. 190 crores to be matched equally by State Plan outlays. Between 300 to 400 million mandays of employment is expected to be generated during the year.

Drought Prone Area Programme

5.21 The Drought Prone Area Programme is in operation in 557 blocks in 74 districts. The existing norm of assistance is Rs. 7.5 lakhs per block in the form of Central share to match an equal outlay by the State. During 1980-81 the main activities were aimed at insulating the drought prone area from the effect of drought and to diversify agriculture. The main achievements are indicated below:-

1 Soil and Moisture Conservation	: 139.7 thousand hectares
2 Irrigation potential created	: 44.6 thousand hectares
3 Milch animals distributed	: 10084
4 Milk Societies established	: 538
5 Seed Societies	: 49
6 No. of beneficiaries added (of which 2.20 lakhs beneficiaries belong to Scheduled Castes and 0.83 lakh to Scheduled Tribes)	: 9.93 lakhs
7 Employment generated	: 469.52 lakh mandays

The Central outlay for DPAP is Rs. 40 crores in 1981-82 and a like amount in 1982-83.

Desert Development Programme

5.22 There are 128 blocks covered under Desert Development Programme. The DDP was started in 1977-78 as a Central sector programme with the objective of increasing the level of production, income and employment in the area covered. The Central share per block is Rs. 7.5 lakhs matching an equal outlay by the State. The major activities envisaged under this programme are as follows:-

(1) Afforestation (with special emphasis on shelter belts), Grass land development and sand dune stabilisation.

(2) Ground water development and utilisation.

(3) Construction of water harvesting structure such as Khadins, bunds etc.

(4) Rural electrification for energising pumpsets; and

(5) Development of agriculture, horticulture and Animal Husbandry.

5.23 Some of the important achievements in 1980-81 under this programme are indicated below:

Items	1980-81 Achievements
1 Afforestation	
(i) Plantation (hectare) including road side plantation, pasture development, fuel and fodder plantation	9598
(ii) Shelter belts (Kms)	7034
(iii) Sand dune stabilisation (hectare)	2132
2 Irrigation Potential created (hectare)	620
3 Construction of water harvesting structure (Nos)	31
4 Rural Electrification	
Tube wells/Pump energised (Nos)	423
5 Agriculture	
(i) Soil Survey (hectare)	30620
(ii) Area treated under soil conservation schemes (hectare)	1425
6 Animal Husbandry	
(i) New Veterinary dispensaries/ Centres (Nos)	32
(ii) New Milk collection centres/ Cooperatives	311
7 Employment generated (100 mandays)	1745

The Central outlay for the programme is Rs. 8 crores in 1981-82 and the same level has been maintained for 1982-83.

5.24 A National Committee on the Development of Backward Areas has been constituted to review the ongoing programmes concerning the development of backward areas and to recommend strategies for effectively tackling the problems of such areas. The Committee has prepared a report on the development

of Drought Prone Areas and Desert Areas. The various recommendations of the Committee are under examination.

5.25 A Task Force on Drought Prone Area Programme and Desert Development Programme was set up by the Government in June, 1980 to review the ongoing special programmes and development schemes taken up in the drought prone/desert areas and assess how far the objectives of these programmes have been met (to study the existing coverage of these programmes and to spell out the main component of the broad strategy of development under these programmes) and to identify the linkages between these and other ongoing programmes. The Task Force has submitted its report which is under examination.

Technology for Rural Areas

5.26 Appropriate technology is an accepted concept all over the world. Although considerable work has been done for the development of appropriate technology in different sectors of the economy, secondary and tertiary sectors of the rural areas have not received due attention, part of the reason being that there was no central nodal point for the transfer of appropriate technology to all the villages in the country. It has, therefore, been decided to set up a Council for Advancement of Rural Technology (CART), patterned on the lines of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, with the following objectives:

(a) To act as the national nodal point for coordination of all efforts at development and dissemination of rural technology, for all sectors other than those covered by ICAR and its sister bodies;

(b) to act as a catalyst for development of appropriate technology for the rural areas by identifying the crucial problems encountered by the rural people and funding research and development efforts by different organisations;

(c) to strengthen existing institutions of research and development or set up new institutions;

(d) to act as a clearing house of information and a data bank;

(e) to disseminate knowledge on rural technology to manufacture tools and equipment;

(f) to act as a conduit for transfer of appropriate technology;

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(g) to conduct or sponsor training programmes for trainers; and

(h) to carry out research studies, surveys and evaluation etc., on the use of appropriate technology.

Preliminary work for setting up the Council has already been started.

Cooperation

Review for 1981-82 and Annual Plan 1982-83

5.27 The progress in the achievement of the targets laid down for the Annual Plan 1981-82 in respect of important cooperative programmes and corresponding targets for 1982-83 are indicated below:

S. No.	Item	(Rs. in crores)		
		1981-82		1982-83
		Target	Anticipated Achievement	Target
	Short-term advances	1930	1820	2100
2	Medium term advances	187	191	200
3	Long-term advances	400	380	485
4	Marketing of agricultural produce	2150	2100	2300
5	Value of retail sale of fertilisers	1130	1060	1300
6	Value of consumer goods to be distributed by urban consumer cooperatives	1050	960	1150
7	Value of consumer goods to be distributed in rural areas	1000	1100	1300

5.28 The disbursement of short-term credit during 1981-82 had been below the plan expectations mainly due to drought conditions in some parts of the country and continued existence of high level of overdues in some States. The shortfall in retailing of fertilisers by cooperatives in 1981-82 had been partly due to stagnation in the credit flow and partly due to increased prices of fertilisers. The distribution of consumer goods in urban areas was also below the Plan expectations.

5.29 With a view to meeting adequately the short-term, medium term and long term credit requirements of agriculture, rural development and small scale industries in rural areas, the newly established National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development will become operational during 1982-83. With the coming into operation of this Bank, significant

increase in the flow of credit is expected to take place in 1982-83. Concerted steps would also be taken during the year to improve the recovery position of credit institutions and reduce their overdues. Steps would also be taken to ensure substantial increase in the flow of institutional credit to small farmers, marginal farmers, tenants, share-croppers, agricultural labourers, rural artisans and self-employed.

5.30 The cooperatives would be increasingly involved in the distribution of chemical fertilisers and also in the marketing of agricultural produce in the country during 1982-83. They would also supplement the procurement operations of Food Corporation, Cotton Corporation and Jute Corporation. The programme of setting up of cold storages in the potato growing States of Bihar, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal would receive greater attention.

5.31 The activities of the consumer cooperatives would be considerably expanded and diversified during 1982-83 so that they could effectively function as part of the public distribution system. Steps would also be taken to actively involve the primary agricultural credit societies and marketing societies in the distribution of consumer articles in rural areas. To facilitate supply of inputs and essential consumer goods, it is proposed to substantially accelerate the programme of construction of godowns for the primary agricultural credit societies and primary marketing societies under the normal State Plan programme as well as with assistance from IDA & EEC.

Plan Outlays

5.32 A total outlay of Rs. 197.78 crores has been provided for various programmes relating to development of cooperatives during 1982-83, against the approved outlay of Rs. 176.33 crores and anticipated expenditure of Rs. 189.30 crores for 1981-82. The break-up of the outlays and expenditure is given below:

	(Rs. in crores)		
	1981-82		1982-83
	Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Outlay
States	111.14	118.71	124.92
Union Territories	3.34	3.11	4.51
Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes	61.85	67.48	68.35
Total:	176.33	189.30	197.78

5.33 The Community Development and Panchayati Raj Institutions are the natural extension of democracy from village to national level. It envisages the democratic decentralisation of authority to get involved the people for formulation and implementation of developmental programmes. There are, at present, 228593 Gram Panchayats, 4478 Block Panchayat Samities and 252 Zila Parishads in the country. It is proposed to strengthen these institutions during 1982-83 to establish suitable linkages between villages and higher level functionaries.

5.34 The Community Development and Panchayati Raj Institutions are mainly State subjects. An outlay of Rs. 97.82* crores has been provided for the States and Union Territories for 1982-83, as against the approved outlay of Rs. 84.26 crores for 1981-82. The States which account for the bulk of the enhanced outlays are Bihar, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh etc. In addition, the schemes initiated in the Central Sector will continue in 1982-83. The outlay provided in the Central Sector is Rs. 1.71 crores. The scheme-wise details are indicated below:

Sl. Item	(Rs. crores)		
	1981-82	1982-83	
	Appro- ved outlay	Antici- pated expen- diture	Appro- ved outlay
1 N.I.R.D.	1.22	1.22	0.75
2 Promotion of Voluntary schemes and social programmes	0.18	0.18	0.40
3 Establishment/ strengthening of State Centres for Training and Research in rural development	0.45	0.10	0.40
4 Organisation of Training Centres/Seminars/ Workshops	0.10	0.10	0.10
5 Creation of Communication Cell	0.01	—	0.01
6 Gramin Seva Corps	0.04	0.04	0.05
Total:	2.00	1.64	1.71

Land Reforms

5.35 The main ingredients of various land reform measures in the post-independence period are (a)

*This outlay also includes provision for schemes like Employment Guarantee Schemes, Self-Employment Help Scheme, Village Development Board Programmes, Village Self-Sufficiency Schemes etc. in some States.

abolition of intermediary tenures; (b) ceiling on agricultural holdings; (c) tenancy reforms; (d) preparation and maintenance of land records; and (e) consolidation of holdings.

5.36 Under the revised ceiling laws about 21.17 lakh hectares of land is estimated to be surplus as on 1.3.1982. 16.54 lakh hectares has been declared surplus, 10.87 lakh hectares has been taken possession of and 7.47 lakh hectares has actually been distributed among the 13.37 lakh landless agricultural labourers. Out of the total land distributed under the revised ceiling laws, an area of 2.77 lakh hectares was allotted to 5.56 lakh beneficiaries belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 1.07 lakh hectares allotted to 1.69 lakh beneficiaries belonging to the Scheduled Tribes.

5.37 Financial assistance is given to the new assignees of ceiling surplus lands under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for providing financial assistance to new assignees of ceiling surplus lands. Under the revised pattern of assistance which came into force from 1979-80, assistance at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per hectare is provided to the allottees as outright grant to be shared equally by the Central and State Governments. The assistance under the scheme is available to allottees of ceiling surplus land who have been allotted lands after 1.1.1975. Funds to the extent of Rs. 15.28 crores were released to the State Governments under the scheme upto the end of the financial year 1980-81. Funds amounting to Rs. 89.34 lakhs have been released during 1981-82 against the provision of Rs. 1.50 crores. A provision of Rs. 3.97 crores has been made for this scheme during 1982-83.

5.38 Corrected and up-dated land records are not only necessary to protect the legitimate interest in the land but it also facilitates the flow of credit to rural areas. One of the reasons for the inadequacy of credit supply to agriculture in general and, to small marginal farmers and tenants in particular has been that land records are either not maintained at all or are not maintained up-to-date.

5.39 Land records are fairly up-to-date in all the States except in permanently settled areas of Assam, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal and hilly tracts in North Eastern States where the land is under community ownership.

5.40 Re-survey operations are being carried out in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur & Meghalaya, Orissa, Sikkim, Tripura and West Bengal under the State Plans.

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5.41 In Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh, pass books are being issued to land owners on the basis of entries in the records of rights. These pass books inter-alia contain up-to-date entries from the records of rights, Government dues payable by the land owners and their loan accounts with the cooperatives and other financial agencies.

5.42 Priority has been given to the programme of consolidation of land holdings and by now more than a quarter of cultivated area in the country has been consolidated. Effective progress has, however, been

made only in a few States like Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

5.43 The approved outlay for Land Reforms in 1982-83 and the revised estimate for 1981-82 are given below:

Land Reforms	(Rs. crores)			
	Central	State	Union Territory	Total
1981-82 (Revised Outlay)	1.52	53.44	0.44	55.40
1982-83 (Outlay)	4.00	54.05	0.44	58.49

Chapter 6

IRRIGATION, COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT AND FLOOD CONTROL

Irrigation

Review of Progress in 1981-82

The anticipated irrigation potential by the end of 1981-82 is 61.33 million hectares and the corresponding utilisation is 57.22 million hectares. The break-up of the progress under Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation is given in the table below:-

6.2 The shortfall in the creation of irrigation potential is due to non-availability of scarce construction materials in time in respect of major and medium irrigation. In Minor Irrigation, even though the shortfall is insignificant, shortage of power and inadequate institutional resources affected the programme.

6.3 The guiding consideration in implementation of the programme during 1982-83 are as follows:

Major and Medium Irrigation

(1) Expeditious implementation of the on-going schemes, particularly those which are targetted to be completed during the Sixth Plan.

(2) Providing adequate outlays for externally aided projects to ensure fast disbursement of external assistance.

(3) Matching provisions for inter-State projects and for multipurpose projects.

(4) Adequate provision for schemes benefiting the weaker sections of the community.

(5) Efficient water management and modernisation of existing irrigation system in order to reduce the gap between created irrigation potential and utilisation.

(6) Rationalisation of water rates in irrigation projects in phases so that operation and maintenance charges are met initially and part of interest on large investments on irrigation is also recovered.

6.4 A Revised 20-Point programme has been announced recently. According to this programme, the area under irrigation is to be increased to achieve a potential of 3 million hectares per year during the remaining three years of the Sixth Plan. The estimates given by the States in the Annual Plan discussions indicate an additional potential of only 2.35 million hectares for 1982-83. The Irrigation programme will therefore, has to be accelerated. Emphasis has been placed on completing as many on-going projects as possible which are in an advanced stage of construction, with the available outlays and efforts will be made for better utilisation of land and water resources in the projects which are already completed.

Table 6.1: Annual Plan 1981-82

(Million hectares)

Sl. No.	Item	Plan provision	Anticipated expenditure (Rs. crores)	Achievement of benefits			
				Targets		Achievements	
				Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.
1	Major & Medium Irrigation	1407.82	1374.22	28.70	24.70	28.48	24.37
2	Minor Irrigation	301.17	305.22*	33.05	33.05	32.85	32.85
	Total:	1708.99	1679.44	61.75	57.75	61.33	57.22

*Excludes institutional sources of Rs. 275 crores.

IRRIGATION, COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT AND FLOOD CONTROL

6.5 The importance of utilisation of the assets already created to the maximum extent possible has been stressed in the previous plans also and greater attention is being paid to reduce the gap in the irrigation potential created and utilisation. In spite of this, much headway has not been made in this programme. Apart from emphasising the importance of the programme during the Plan discussions, it is also proposed to establish at the Centre an institute for providing in-service training to engineers in efficient land and water management to obtain optimum benefits from the assets already created by investing large amounts of money. The importance of rationalising the water rate structures in the various States is also being stressed in various forums and the State Governments are being urged to review the present structure and also to enhance the rates suitably to meet the operation and maintenance expenses and also to recover a part of interest on the capital as per recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission.

6.6 Efforts are being made by the Ministry of Irrigation for streamlining the various activities involved in ensuring adequate supply of scarce materials like cement, coal, steel and explosives to irrigation projects.

6.7 Minor Irrigation

1. Completion of all spill-over schemes will be given priority.

2. Efforts will be made to step up the flow of institutional credit to the maximum extent possible.

3. Priority will be given for electric connections to pump sets for irrigation and avoid power cuts for agricultural operations to the extent possible and providing exclusive feeders to cluster of tubewells, etc.

4. Development of ground water resources in the States of Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh will be accelerated.

5. Full advantage will be taken of the Special Programmes Agriculture (SPA) for energisation of pump sets.

6. The utilisation from public tubewells which are now suffering from non-availability of power, lack of field channels and poor maintenance will be improved.

6.8 The Table below gives the abstract of outlays and targets for 1982-83.

Table 6.2: Outlays and Targets

		(Million hectares)		
Sl No	Item	Outlays for 1982-83 (Rs. crores)	Targets of benefits during 1982-83 (Additional)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	Pot. (4)	Utl. (5)
1	Major & Medium Irrigation	1581.87	0.90	0.90
2	Minor Irrigation	317.59	1.45	1.45
	Total	1899.46	2.35	2.35

Besides the expected mobilisation from institutional sources is about Rs. 295 crores.

6.9 The Statewise break-up of outlays for Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation, Command Area Development and Flood Control Programmes is indicated in Annexure 6.1. In order to ensure that the Plan priorities are maintained in the course of implementation, outlays for some of the important and inter-State schemes have been earmarked in the State Plans. The Statewise break-up of benefits from Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Schemes is indicated in Annexure 6.2 and 6.3 respectively.

Command Area Development

Review of Progress in 1981-82

6.10 Against an approved outlay of Rs. 121.38 crores, the anticipated expenditure during the year is likely to be Rs. 107.16 crores. The shortfall was mainly due to a number of bottlenecks observed viz., lack of adequate field organisation for carrying out the works, lack of enabling legislation to take up On-Farm Development works on a compulsory basis, inadequate attention for all correlated items like modernisation of irrigation system, drainage, crop planning, supply of quality seeds and other inputs, short-term credit, introduction of warabandi etc.

6.11 The Table 6.3 below shows the target and achievement in respect of field channels and land levelling/shaping during 1981-82:

Table 6.3: Targets and Achievements

		(Million hectares)	
		Target	Anticipated achievement
1	Construction of field channels	0.66	0.75
2	Land levelling/shaping	0.14	0.09

Due to delays and difficulties in obtaining Institutional finance, there is some shortfall in the progress on land levelling/shaping.

Plan for 1982-83

6.12 44 CAD Authorities have been set up to cover 71 projects in 16 States and the Union Territory of Goa for carrying out the programme under 76 approved irrigation commands. It is expected that the programme may be extended to some new projects during the year. The organisational capacity for implementing the programme would need to be strengthened in many states if the targets for construction of field channels and land levelling fixed for the Sixth Plan are to be achieved. In view of 1982 being declared the productivity year, concerted efforts should be made to improve the utilisation of irrigation potential created on irrigation projects, with a view to not only increase the total production, but also increase the productivity per unit of land and water. In order to speed up utilisation, Warabandi (turn schedule) is proposed to be introduced on a large scale on a number of projects and is expected to cover an area of 0.5 million hectares.

6.13 The outlay provided for the programme during the year 1982-83 is Rs. 156.14 crores of which Rs. 45 crores are in the Central Sector. During the year it is proposed to cover an area of 0.9 million hectares under field channels and 0.12 million hectares under land levelling/shaping. It is expected that funds to the extent of Rs. 15 crores would flow from the Institutional Sector for this Programme. The state-wise outlays are given in Annexure 6.1.

Flood Control

Review of Progress During 1981-82

6.14 Against an approved outlay of Rs. 176.43 crores, the expenditure is anticipated to be about Rs. 162.55 crores. A mid-year review carried out shows that some of the states were proposing to undertake work on too

many schemes thereby spreading the resources available very thinly. The states were requested to carry out a review and undertake only those schemes which could be got completed within a reasonable period of time. It was also observed from the programmes proposed in some States, that the total amount of spillover cost of the schemes continuing into the Sixth Plan was more than even the total Sixth Plan allocation. In view of this, the States were requested to reassess the inter-supriority of the schemes and also to see if any of the schemes could be dropped if found to be no longer necessary. In view of the constraint of resources, it is important that the states concentrate on priority schemes in the flood control sector.

6.15 The States have not worked out the yearly target for the area protected from floods. It is important that this is done in relation to the Sixth Plan target of 4 million hectares so that a year to year assessment of progress could be made.

Plan for 1982-83

6.16 The Ministry of Irrigation examined the Report of the Rashtriya Barh Ayog and commended the recommendations with some modifications to the States and the Central Ministries concerned for their implementation. In the programme for 1982-83 the States should take into account those recommendations of the RBA which could be immediately implemented and the progress of the implementation should be monitored by the Ministry of Irrigation.

6.17 During the year 1982-83 the outlay provided for Flood Control programme is Rs. 172.26 crores of which Rs. 32.65 crores would be in the Central Sector. The Central assistance is given to the States for Brahmaputra Flood Control Scheme in Assam, Rengali Project in Orissa and Anti-sea erosion schemes in Kerala. Some special Central assistance will also be provided to some important schemes in the States which are annually affected by the floods. The Statewise outlays provided for the flood control programme are given in the Annexure 6.1.

IRRIGATION, COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT AND FLOOD CONTROL

Annexure 6.1

Outlays on Major and Medium Irrigation, Command Area Development and Flood Control Programmes for the Annual Plan 1982-83

(Rs. Crores)

S.No.	States	Major & Medium Irrigation	Minor Irrigation	CAD	Flood Control
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Andhra Pradesh	148.50	10.00	8.00	6.00
2	Assam	10.80	13.50	0.30	4.00
3	Bihar	169.07	34.05	6.35	27.00
4	Gujarat	183.40	17.50	3.50	2.00
5	Haryana	62.00	3.35	15.30	17.50
6	Himachal Pradesh	2.10	4.30	—	0.70
7	Jammu & Kashmir	11.43	7.00	1.25	5.70
8	Karnataka	80.07	18.51	4.56	0.35
9	Kerala	45.00	6.65	1.20	2.50
10	Madhya Pradesh	136.50	46.00	19.00	0.90
11	Maharashtra	260.88	33.00	7.18	0.12
12	Manipur	7.50	1.25	†	0.80
13	Meghalaya	0.30	1.25	—	0.25
14	Nagaland	—	1.86	—	—
15	Orissa	70.00	16.65	1.40	3.00
16	Punjab	45.00	1.20	7.30	4.00
17	Rajasthan	65.28	6.45	19.13	2.50£
18	Sikkim	—	0.90	—	0.10
19	Tamil Nadu	38.35	5.03	1.29	3.92
20	Tripura	3.50	2.55	—	0.68
21	Uttar Pradesh	179.80	49.54	13.30	11.00
22	West Bengal	36.64	19.87	2.00	31.01
	Sub-total States	<u>1556.12</u>	<u>300.41</u>	<u>11.06</u>	<u>124.03</u>
II. Union Territories					
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	0.24	—	—
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.15	2.90	—	0.30
3	Chandigarh	—	0.12	—	—
4	Dadra & Nagar haveli	3.25	0.13	—	*
5	Delhi	0.50	0.44	—	14.74
6	Goa, Daman & Diu	10.00	1.20	0.08	0.09
7	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	0.13
8	Mizoram	—	0.50	—	—
9	Pondicherry	0.30	0.85	—	0.32
10	Sub-Total U.Ts.	<u>14.20</u>	<u>6.38</u>	<u>0.08</u>	<u>15.88</u>
III. Central Sector					
	Grand Total	<u>1581.87</u>	<u>317.59</u>	<u>156.14</u>	<u>172.26</u>

†Included under Soil & Water conservation.

£Includes Rs. 50 lakhs for colonisation.

*Amount of Rs. 25 thousands is provided.

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Annexure 6.2

Benefits from Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes

('000 hectares gross)

Sl. No.	State	Ultimate Irrigation Potential	Pre Plan benefits	Benefits from Plan schemes to end of							
				1979-80 (Actuals)		1980-81 (Actuals)		1981-82 (Anticipated)		1982-83 (Targets)	
				Pot. (5)	Utl. (6)	Pot. (7)	Utl. (8)	Pot. (9)	Utl. (10)	Pot. (11)	Utl. (12)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Andhra Pradesh	5000	1676	1220	801	1321	902	1462	1038	1543	1130
2	Assam	970	—	101	59	120	72	142	80	151	88
3	Bihar	6500	404	2048	1316	2121	1396	2205	1480	2300	1550
4	Gujarat	3000	33	997	529	1014	578	1035	614	1082	670
5	Haryana	2000	436	1333	1194	1349	1222	1364	1243	1395	1252
6	Himachal Pradesh	50	—	—	—	3	3	6	5	6	6
7	Jammu & Kashmir	250	43	63	56	75	61	88	74	89	78
8	Karnataka	2500	308	766	744	797	774	848	826	935	900
9	Kerala	1000	158	300	280	321	295	358	337	382	360
10	Madhya Pradesh	6000	513	925	606	1037	683	1152	808	1232	910
11	Maharashtra	4100	255	980	341	1063	410	1172	522	1292	630
12	Manipur	135	—	8	8	11	11	20	20	26	26
13	Meghalaya	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Nagaland	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	Orissa	3600	455	972	972	1013	1013	1045	1045	1060	1060
16	Punjab	3000	1220	1089	1084	1117	1113	1146	1136	1168	1158
17	Rajasthan	2750	320	1215	1014	1231	1038	1260	1061	1334	1096
18	Sikkim	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	Tamil Nadu	1500	891	288	274	300	274	308	290	318	307
20	Tripura	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	Uttar Pradesh	12500	2553	3476	2388	3728	2459	4009	3054	4184	3286
22	West Bengal	2310	440	1082	958	1119	970	1142	1020	1161	1651
	Total States	58315	9705	16863	12623	17740	13274	18762	14653	19657	15558
	Union Territories	160	—	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	Total States & U.Ts.	58475	9705	16873	12633	17750	13284	18772	14663	19667	15568
	Pre Plan benefits			9705	9705	9705	9705	9705	9705	9705	9705
	Total includings										
	Pre Plan benefits			26578	22338	27455	22989	28477	24368	29372	25273
	Additional benefits					877	651	1022	1379	895	905
										(say 0.90 million hectares)	(say 0.90 million hectares)

IRRIGATION, COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT AND FLOOD CONTROL

Annexure 6.3

Benefits from Minor Irrigation

(thousand hectares gross)

Sl. No.	States	Ultimate Potential	Potential Utilisation by end of			
			1979-80 (Actual)	1980-81 (Actual)	1981-82 (Anticipated)	1982-83 (Targets)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Andhra Pradesh	4200	1985	2037	2091	2146
2	Assam	1700	288	299	319	338
3	Bihar	5900	2335	2464	2624	2785
4	Gujarat	1750	1431	1454	1488	1529.6
5	Haryana	1550	1257	1292	1333	1375
6	Himachal Pradesh	285	96.5	102	106.8	110.8
7	Jammu & Kashmir	550	313	317.8	322.3	326.1
8	Karnataka	2100	1015	1045	1075	1101
9	Kerala	1100	310	323	339	357
10	Madhya Pradesh	4200	1550	1622	1725	1815
11	Maharashtra	3200	1632	1676	1722	1768
12	Manipur	105	26.3	29.2	32.3	34.3
13	Meghalaya	100	23.7	26.0	28.25	30.25
14	Nagaland	80	42	44	46	47
15	Orissa	2300	665	708	792	885
16	Punjab	3550	2914	2956	3001	3041
17	Rajasthan	2400	1812	1848	1881	1909
18	Sikkim	22	9	10	11.5	13.0
19	Tamil Nadu	2400	1887	1915.5	1943.5	1968.50
20	Tripura	115	38.4	39.4	40.25	41.55
21	Uttar Pradesh	13200	8840	9595	10270	10913
22	West Bengal	3800	1430	1495	1555	1659.5
	Total States	54607	29900	31298	32746	34193.6
	Total U.Ts.	320	100	102	104	106.4
	Total States and U.Ts.	54927	30000	31400	32850	34300.0

Chapter 7

ENERGY

Power

Review for 1981-82

The electricity generation target of 130 billion units for 1981-82 was exceeded. A total generation of 130.7 billion units (including non-utilities) was achieved which was higher by 9.7% than that of the preceding year. Following a good monsoon, particularly in the Southern Region, hydel generation exceeded the target by 5.83%. The thermal output registered a growth rate of 12.1% over the generation of the previous year, while the hydel generation was 5.76% higher than that of the preceding year. On account of improvement in the supply position of spares, close monitoring and better movement of coal to power stations, the capacity utilisation of the thermal plants increased to 47% as against 44.7% in 1980-81. The generation source-wise during 1980-81 and 1981-82 is indicated below:-

	(million units)	
	1980-81 (Actual)	1981-82 (Anticipated)
Utilities		
Hydro	46532	49211
Thermal	62031	70351
Nuclear	3009	3200
Sub-total (utilities):	111572	122762
Non-utilities (thermal)	7654	8000
All-India	119226	130762

7.2 The addition of new generating capacity during the year was 2175 MW as against 1823 MW in 1980-81. It, however, fell short of the target by 32%. The broad picture is given below:-

	1980-81 (Actual)	1981-82 (Actual)	
Hydro	407	380	
Thermal	1896	1795	(includes rolled capacity of 410 MW)
Nuclear	220	—	
	<u>1823</u>	<u>2175</u>	

7.3 Delay in the supply of plant and equipment, erection, and civil works as also managerial deficiencies in the State Electricity Boards were mainly responsible for the continued poor performance in the

commissioning of new power plants. Annexure 7.1 shows scheme-wise details of the new capacity commissioned/rolled during the year.

7.4 During the course of the year high level review meetings were held at the State capitals to identify major bottlenecks in the implementation in order to take timely remedial action. At the Central level also, indepth discussions were held with the major suppliers of plant and equipment in order to ensure that the supplies to the power projects were delivered according to agreed harmonograms.

7.5 While the data on the completion of new transmission lines is still being compiled provisional figures indicate that against a programme of erecting 1535 circuit km of 400 KV lines the likely achievement was 244 kms. On the 220 KV works against the target of constructing 5454 kms. of lines the actual achievement was around 2499 kms. In general, the transmission & distribution programme was affected by shortage of certain critical steel sections, insulators and the tower erection work. In the area of rural electrification an additional 22500 villages are expected to have been electrified during the year. With this, the total number of villages electrified in the country would stand at 2.94 lakhs which means that 51 per cent of the total villages in the country were electrified. There was also satisfactory progress in the energisation of pumpsets when about 3.3 lakh additional pumpsets were energised during the year.

7.6 The total investment in the power sector in the year 1981-82 is estimated to have been Rs. 3235 crores as against the approved plan provision of Rs. 3322 crores as per details given below:-

	Approved outlay (Rs. crores)	Revised estimates
States	2466.48	2399.55
U.Ts.	41.98	46.74
Central Sector	721.00	698.17
Total:	<u>3229.46</u>	<u>3144.46</u>

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In addition

Power Component of Special Area Programme (NEC)	31.13	31.13
Lump sum provision for REC	61.50	60.00
Total Power:	3322.09	3235.59

Annual Plan 1982-83

7.7 The total power generation including non-utilities is expected to be of the order of 140 billion units during 1982-83 as shown below:-

	(Million units)
(a) Utilities	
Thermal	80500
Nuclear	3500
Hydel	48000
Sub-total (Utilities):	132000
(b) Non-utilities	8000
All India:	140000

Further details are given in Annexure 7.2.

7.8 This would mean a step up of 7.06% over the power generation in the preceding year. Having regard to the satisfactory storage in most of the hydro reservoirs and assuming normal monsoons and considering the distinctly improved performance of thermal units visible in the recent months the target must be considered realistic and feasible of achievement.

7.9 In terms of new generating capacity the addition in the year 1982-83 is estimated at 3482 MW taking the aggregate installed capacity in the country to about 38505 MW by the end of March, 1983. The details of the new units expected to be commissioned are given in the Annexure 7.3.

7.10 Further improvement in the availability of the newly commissioned units and in reduction in the time taken for their stabilisation is expected to be achieved. Among the hydro stations, major additions will be in the southern region with the commissioning of Srisaillam, Nagarjunasagar pump/storage scheme and addition of the 5th unit at Kalinadi. As many as 9 thermal units of 200/210 MW would be commissioned during the course of the year.

7.11 The Central role in the power sector continues to grow. Besides continuing work on the five super thermal stations including Neyveli and hydel projects being implemented by NTPC/NHPC, a start will also be made on Waidhan Super TPS (6 × 210 MW).

7.12 The 1982-83 being the year of productivity, the PLF in each SEB is sought to be improved significantly. This could be achieved by:-

- (i) Repairs to be taken up as a crash programme and funds found for this on the highest priority;
- (ii) Concentrate attention on improved maintenance and operation of the units; and
- (iii) Shut down time other than that for planned overhaul outages to be reduced to the barest minimum.

It is expected that the overall plant load factor of the thermal stations would go up from 47% to 49% during the course of the year.

7.13 Under transmission and distribution the tempo of work on 400 KV system will be accelerated. Work will be in progress on 400 KV lines in U.P., Tamilnadu, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Orissa, Andhra and those associated with super thermal power stations. The programme in different States provides for construction of EHT sub-transmission and distribution lines according to a phased programme.

7.14 As in the past rural electrification will continue to be accorded high priority particularly in the context of the 20 Point Programme. The targets fixed for 1982-83 for energisation of pump sets and electrification of villages are 4.3 lakhs and 25,000 respectively. The total allocation for rural electrification during 1982-83 will be Rs. 359 crores including Rs. 174.5 crores funded through the Rural Electrification Corporation. The programme includes an allocation of Rs. 60.10 crores for the Minimum Needs Programme.

7.15 The total outlay for the power sector in the Annual Plan for 1982-83 is Rs. 3894 crores. The break-up between the Centre and States is presented in the following table:-

	Rs. in crores
States	2912.23
Union Territories	53.15
Central Sector	929.26
Total:	3894.64
In addition:	
Power Component on Special Areas Programme (NEC)	25.00
Lump sum provision for REC	55.50
Hill Area - Uttar Pradesh	5.00
Total Power	3980.14

7.16 The details of the Plan provision for the Centre and the States are given in Annexures 7.4 and 7.5. The investment in the power-sector during 1982-83 will be 19.6% higher than in 1981-82. The increasing role of the Centre in this sector is reflected in the allocation of Rs. 929 crores as against Rs. 721 crores in the year 1981-82.

Coal and Lignite

Revised for 1981-82

7.17 In 1981-82, while coal demand was assessed at 127 million tonnes (excluding Washery middlings of 4 million tonnes), the production target was fixed at 121 million tonnes: (Coal India Ltd.): 106.2 million tonnes; Singareni Collieries Company: 11.5 million tonnes and TISCO-IISCO-DVC: 3.3 million tonnes). It was envisaged that the gap between demand and production could be made good by drawal from the high level of pit-head stocks, which stood at 18.26 million tonnes and some imports of coking coal, envisaged at 1.5 million tonnes.

7.18 There were further improvements in production in all the coal companies compared to the previous year, and as per current reckoning, the production target would not only be achieved but is likely to be exceeded.

7.19 It was also significant that despatches of coal substantially improved, added by increased rail movement. The loading by railways improved from 9951 wagons per day in April 1981 to more than 10,600 wagons per day in December, 1981. Nevertheless, the overall despatches could not match the demand and incremental production, with the result that, while pit-head stocks were reduced by 2.93 m.t. from April to October, 1981, the stock started rising again and at the end of the year these were of the order of 21 million tonnes. The despatches by railways and road in 1981-82 are now anticipated roughly at 86 m.t. and 24 m.t. respectively. In consequence, the consumer demands would not be met fully in 1981-82 and the estimated off-take including an estimated import of 0.9-1.0 m.t., was of the order of 122 m.t. against the demand projected at 127 million tonnes.

7.20 11 new projects with an ultimate capacity of 8.28 m.t. and a total capital cost of Rs. 156.42 crores were sanctioned in 1981-82 (up to January, 1982). One new coking coal washery of 1.2 m.t. capacity at a capital cost of Rs. 24.07 crores was also sanctioned. Besides, a number of projects were in various stages of clearance for Government sanction.

7.21 With the three systems of specialised mining equipment now fully operating at the first mine of Neyveli Lignite Corporation, a production of 5.8 m.t. was targetted compared with a production of 4.8 m.t. in 1980-81. This target was achieved. In addition, around 0.4 m.t. of lignite production is estimated from the State Sector in Gujarat.

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7.22 The demand for coal in 1982-83 is expected to be around 137 million tonnes (excluding 3 m.t. of middlings). The six sectors which account for nearly 75 per cent of demand are power (37.1%), steel (18.9%), railways (8.6%), cement (4.8%), fertiliser (3.4%) and soft coke/LTC (2.9%). In comparison with the likely consumption in 1981-82, the growth will be steeper in power, steel, cement and fertiliser sectors.

7.23 Taking into account the encouraging production performance in the previous two years, the investments that have already been made on the ongoing projects and the investments earmarked for 1982-83, it has been considered feasible to adopt a target of 133 million tonnes (Coal India Ltd.).

116 m.t. Singareni Collieries: 13.5 m.t. and TISCO-IISCO-DVC: 3.5 m.t.). While adopting this target, the urgent need to liquidate at least 4 million tonnes of pit-head stocks as well as promote the clearance of backlog in the development work both in the open-cast and underground mines which alone can ensure consistent growth in production was considered. The Plan provides for the import of 1.2 m.t. of superior quality coal both to meet the shortfall in the indigenous availability as well as marginally improve the quality of the blends in which the imported coal is proposed to be used. Subject to further improvements in transport, the pit-head stocks can be expected to meet any additional requirements from the major consumers.

7.24 In 1981-82, despatches of coal by rail and road are anticipated roughly at 86 m.t. and 24 m.t. respectively. To meet the projected demand in 1982-83, it will be necessary to gear up rail movement to a level of around 98 m.t. while pegging the road despatches to previous year's level.

7.25 The Plan provides for investment for removal of constraints in beneficiation of coal in existing washeries and for speedy completion of the washeries under construction. The Plan also provides for expeditious completion of the LTC Plant at Dankund and installation of gas turbines for captive power generation to supplement power availability in Bengal-Bihar area.

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7.26 The Annual Plan continues to lay emphasis on exploration exploitation, beneficiation and utilisation of coal as well as creation of infrastructural facilities and safety and welfare of miners within the framework of the Sixth Five Year Plan. Towards speedy augmentation of coal production and improvement in productivity, especially in high cost projects adopting new and selected mining technologies, significant step up in investments have been made.

7.27 In consideration of likely demand in 1982-83, a target of 5.7 m.t. of lignite production at the first mine at Neyveli has been envisaged in 1982-83. To the extent demand materialises, further step up of production may be feasible. In Annual Plan 1982-83, the major thrust of activity and investment is for time bound completion of Neyveli Second Mine Cut (4.7 m.t.) within the Sixth Plan to match fully to the requirement of the Second Thermal Power Plant at Neyveli.

7.28 Consistent with the significant change that is taking place in the industry with a considerable number of large capital intensive projects coming up, the Plan has stressed that managerial competence must be developed to execute such projects with better utilisation of plant and machinery. Consequently, close monitoring of the projects for meaningful evaluation of the performance of coal projects is assigned top priority in the Annual Plan 1982-83.

7.29 The Plan also recognises the need for continuing Research and Development programme in the coal sector and an outlay of Rs. 2 crores has been provided. This is in addition to the provision for the Central Fuel Research Institute under CSIR. Important R&D projects are pelletisation of coal, spherical agglomeration of coal, introduction of longwall mining, etc.

7.30 An outlay of Rs. 877 crores has been provided for the development of coal and lignite in 1982-83. The broad sector-wise and company-wise break-up of the outlay is provided in Annexure 7.6. Consistent with the need for hastening the development of Singareni Coal fields to cater to most of the coal requirements in southern states, the outlay for Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. has been raised to Rs. 68 crores (Central outlay) in 1982-83 against a provision of Rs. 35 crores in 1981-82. This will enable the upgradation of present level of mechanisation in the mines and assist in the introduction of new and intermediate technologies. Neyveli Lignite Corporation's outlay of Rs. 105 crores is related mostly to the second mine; in addition, Rs. 120 crores have been provided separately for the power plant. The provision for Coal India Limited is Rs. 702 crores as against Rs. 555 crores in 1981-82. Of

this, Rs. 655 crores are for mines alone. Adequate provision has also been made for welfare measures for miners.

Petroleum

7.31 The indigenous production of crude oil during 1981-82 is estimated at about 16.2 million tonnes, made up of a production of which 13.16 million tonnes by ONGC (5.26 million tonnes from on-land areas and 7.9 million tonnes from off-shore areas) and 3.04 million tonnes by OIL and AOC. Compared to the target of 16.84 million tonnes, this represents a shortfall of 0.64 million tonnes (3.8%), most of which is in respect of the off-shore area of ONGC mainly on account of shortfall in drilling of developmental wells due to non-availability of adequate number of drilling vessels. On-land, restoration of normalcy in the North Eastern Region has led to a near fulfilment of the target in crude production.

7.32 On-land, ONGC is likely to drill about 201,280 metres against a target of 237,700 metres; the shortfall in drilling has been mainly in the Eastern Region and Central Region. Off-shore, they would be drilling about 97,400 metres against a target of 126,300 metres. The non-availability of requisite number of rigs has been the reason for this shortfall. Oil India would be drilling about 63,000 metres in their on-land area against a target of 92,900 metres on account of initial difficulties in normalisation of situation and a number of deep wells getting into complications. Oil India would be resuming drilling in the Mahanadi off-shore after further investigations are carried out. The most noteworthy achievements of the exploratory efforts during the year have been the discovery of oil at PY-9 (Palk Bay) and B-57 (Bombay Off-shore) structures.

7.33 In off-shore, work is progressing on Phase IV and Phase V (advance action) of the Bombay High Development Programme. Action has also been initiated on the Accelerated Programme of Production from the off-shore fields which now envisages raising the total off-shore production to well over 19.0 million tonnes by 1984-85 as against an earlier projection of 13.2 million tonnes. On-land, the development of Balol-Santhal and Jorajan oil fields was continued besides assessment and development work on a number of other small structures.

7.34 With the mechanical completion of Mathura Refinery, the installed refining capacity in the country has reached a level of 37.8 million tonnes per annum. However, the rate of crude charge will remain restricted during the trial runs. Even when these runs

are successful, the full capacity will not be utilised awaiting completion of Fluid catalytic cracking unit. The refinery through-put was about 29 million tonnes compared to the target of 32.42 million tonnes. This shortfall was mainly due to delay in commissioning of Mathura Refinery and Non-availability of suitable crude for coastal refineries.

7.35 The work on expansion of refining capacity and setting up of secondary processing facilities at BPCL (Bombay), HPCL (Vizag), MRL, CRL and IOC (Barauni) refineries is progressing. Laying of Mathura-Delhi-Ambala-Jullunder product pipeline and Bombay-Pune product pipeline is also in progress, although both the projects are lagging behind the original schedule of work. The ONGC's LPG plant at Uran has been commissioned and work on setting up of LPG plant at Duliajan is progressing quite satisfactorily.

7.36 With the take-over of the BOC's interest in Oil India Ltd. and the Assam Oil Company in October, 1981, the entire oil industry has now fully come under the control of the government.

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Exploration and Production

7.37 The Plan would continue to accord a high priority to the exploration and development of oil and gas resources. Both ONGC and OIL have programmes for substantially stepping up the pace of exploration on-land as well as in off-shore areas. OIL, after their take over by the government, have been given new areas and, therefore, a larger scope of participation in exploration for oil and gas. ONGC propose to increase the number of on-land seismic parties to 40 in the field season 1982-83, as against 31 currently deployed. This is with a view to step up their rate of coverage and to accelerate, in turn, the pace of exploration in the on-land areas. Off-shore, ONGC propose to carry out about 20,300 line kms. of seismic surveys comprising both conventional and special (radio telemetric) surveys. OIL have plans to carry out seismic surveys in the Mahanadi on-shore areas as well as in their newly acquired PEL in Rajasthan. The drilling targets for ONGC in their on-land and off-shore area have been placed at 2,71,600 metres (110 wells) and 1,66,000 metres (76 wells) respectively, which include both exploratory and developmental drilling. Their off-shore exploratory programme consists of drilling 18 exploratory wells in Godavari Basin, Andaman Off-shore, Palk Bay and at Tapti, B-57, Kutch D-1, Shelf Margin Structures, etc. On-land, ONGC's exploratory

effort is aimed at stepping up the exploratory drilling in all the regions, but noticeably so in their Eastern Region, Tripura and West Bengal. They also propose to resume drilling in Rajasthan during the course of the year. The drilling targets for OIL for their on-land and off-shore areas have been placed at 75,000 metres (over 24 wells) and 10,500 metres (3 wells) respectively. Off-shore, they would resume exploratory drilling in the Mahanadi Block while on-land, they would drill assessment wells in the Kharsang and in the Mining Lease areas.

7.38 ONGC would be carrying out developmental activities related to the Phase IV, Phase V (and also beyond Phase V) of Bombay High Development Programme. In addition, developmental activities related to the accelerated programme of off-shore production will also be undertaken at Bombay High, Ratna and Heera oil fields. They intend to bring the Ratna oil field on production during 1982-83 itself. The development of South Bassien gas field will also be taken up. The target for crude oil production for the year 1982-83 is given below:

(in million tonnes)

I. ONGC	
(a) On land	
(i) Western Region	3.40
(ii) Eastern Region	2.40
Sub-total of (a)	5.80
(b) Off-shore	12.11
Sub-total of (a) + (b)	17.91
II. OIL	
Total of I + II	20.98

Refining and Marketing

7.39 It is expected that the Mathura Refinery will go in commercial production and all the process units at BRPL would also be operative. In either of the above refineries, however, the full capacity utilisation would not be possible. The crude throughput target for the refineries has been estimated accordingly and has been placed, at 35.99 million tonnes. The refinery-wise details are given in Annexure 7.7. Some of the important projects that are slated for completion during the year are: (a) Lube Refinery Expansion (BPCL), Bombay, (b) Fluid Catalytic Cracking Unit at Gujarat Refinery (IOC), (c) Mathura-Delhi-Ambala-Jullunder product pipeline, (d) LPG Plant at Dulijan (OIL), and (e) Paraffin Wax Project (MRL) at Madras. Substantial progress is expected to be made on schemes for refinery expansion/setting up of secondary

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processing facilities at Cochin Refinery, Vizag Refinery (HPCL), Madras Refinery, Bombay Refinery (BPCL) and in the scheme for setting up Additional Coker Unit at Barauni Refinery (IOC). The work on laying of Bombay-Pune product pipeline will be continued the year. The crude storage capacity would also be effectively augmented.

7.40 Amongst the marketing schemes the most important are those connected with marketing of additional LPG which would become available from LPG plants at Uran and Duliajan, and from secondary processing units being set up at various refineries. A number of schemes for energy conservation and pollution abatement are also being taken up.

7.41 An outlay of Rs. 1938.86 crores has been provided for various programmes of exploration, production, refining and marketing activities. Of this, Rs. 1518.23 crores is for exploration and production, including Rs 3.25 crores for related R&D activities. An amount of Rs. 420.63 crores is provided for refining and marketing programmes, including Rs. 4.46 crores for related R&D activities. An organisation-wise break-up of the Plan outlay is placed at Annexure 7.9 and an organisation-wise and scheme-wise break-up at Annexure 7.10.

7.42 A summary statement indicating target of production of crude oil and refinery capacity is given at Annexure 7.8.

Annexure 7.1

Targets and Anticipated Achievements of Additions to Generating Capacity 1981-82

Sl No	Name of the Scheme/State	Target MW	Achievement MW	Slip-age	Date of commissioning/rolling
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Northern Region</i>					
<i>Hydro</i>					
1	Shanan Extn. (Punjab)	50	50	—	31.3.1982
2	Baira-Siul Unit-3 (Central)	60	60	—	3.9.1981
	Sub-total (Hydro)	110	110	—	
<i>Thermal</i>					
1	Obra Unit 13 (UP)	200	200	—	8.3.82(R)
2	Singrauli STPS Unit I (Central)	210	210	—	14.2.82
3	Badarpur Unit V (Central)	210	210	—	25.12.81
	Sub-total (Thermal)	620	620	—	
	Total (N.R)	750	730	—	
<i>Western Region Thermal</i>					
1	Wanakbori Unit 1&2 (Gujarat)	420	210	210	23.3.82
2	Koradi Unit 6 (Maharashtra)	210	210	—	30.3.82
3	Uran Unit 1&2 (Maharashtra)	120	120	—	20.2.82
	Sub-total (Thermal)	750	540	210	
	Total (WR)	750	540	210	
<i>Southern Region (Hydro)</i>					
1	Nagarjunasagar Unit 3 (Andhra Pradesh)	100	—	100	
2	Srisaillam Unit 1&2 (A.P.)	220	—	220	
3	Donkarayi Unit 1 (A.P.)	25	—	25	
4	Kalinadi Unit 3&4 (Karnataka)	135	135	—	7.9.81
	Sub-total (Hydro)	615	270	345	
<i>Thermal</i>					
1	Tuticorin Unit 3 (T.N.)	210	210	—	31.3.82(R)
	Sub-total (Thermal)	210	210	—	
<i>Nuclear</i>					
1	Kalpakkam (Central)	235	—	235	
	Total (S.R)	1060	480	580	

(Contd)

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Annexure 7.1—Contd Targets and Anticipated Achievements of Additions to Generating Capacity 1981-82—Contd

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Eastern Region Hydro</i>			Nil		
<i>Thermal</i>					
1	Durgapur Unit 4 (DVC)	210	210	—	5.12.81
2	Talchor Unit 5 (Orissa)	110	110	—	24.3.82
3	Bandel Unit 5 (W B)	210	—	210	
Sub-total (Thermal)		530	320	210	
Total (E R)		530	320	210	
<i>North Eastern Region (Thermal)</i>					
1	Bongaigaon Unit 2 (Assam)	60	60	—	21.3.82
2	Namrup Waste Heat (Assam)	22	—	22	27.4.81, 2.8.81
3	Lakwa Gas Unit 1,2,3 (Assam)	45	30	15	5/81, 15.3.82
4	Mobile Gas Unit 3 to 7 (Assam)	15	15	—	23.3.82
Sub-total (Thermal)		142	105	37	
Total (NER)		142	105	37	
Total (All India) Hydro		725	380	345	
Total (All India) Thermal		2252	1795	457	
Total (All India) Nuclear		235	—	235	
Grand Total (All India)		3212	2175	1037	

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Annexure 7.2

Energy Generation in 1981-82/ 1982-83

(Million Kwh)

Region (1)	1981-82 Anticipated				1982-83 Target			
	Hydro (2)	Thermal (3)	Nuclear (4)	Total (5)	Hydro (6)	Thermal (7)	Nuclear (8)	Total (9)
<i>Utilities</i>								
Northern Region	16750	15470	1210	33430	17135	18870	1775	37780
Western Region	7800	28319	1990	38109	6808	32510	1725	41043
Southern Region	21345	11535	—	32880	20867	12600	—	33467
Eastern Region	2897	14326	—	17223	2796	15480	—	18276
North Eastern Region	419	701	—	1120	394	1040	—	1434
Total (Utilities)	49211	70351	3200	122762	48000	80500	3500	132000
Non Utilities	—	—	—	8000	—	—	—	8000
All India	—	—	—	130762	—	—	—	140000

Annexure 7.3

List of Project Likely to Yield Benefits During 1982-83

Sl No (1)	Name of the Project/Unit (2)	State (3)	Capacity (MW) (4)	Scheduled Dated of Commissioning (5)
<i>Northern Region Hydro</i>				
1	Fong Unit-5	BMB	60	12/82
2	Yamuna Stage II (Khedri) Unit-1	U.P	30	1/83
3	Yamuna Stage II (Khedri) Unit-2	U.P	30	2/83
4	Yamuna Stage II (Khedri) Unit-3	U.P	30	3/83
5	Mukerian Unit-1	Punjab	15	1/83
6	Anandpur Sahib Unit-1	Punjab	33.5	1/83
7	Anandpur Sahib Unit-2	Punjab	33.5	3/83
Sub-Tota (Hydro)			232	

(Contd)

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Annexure 7.3—Contd

List of Project Likely to Yield Benefits During 1982-83—Contd

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	<i>Thermal</i>			
8	Kota Unit-1	Rajasthan	110	6/82
9	Singrauli Unit-2	Central	210	12/82
	Sub-total (Thermal)		320	
	Total (N.R.)		552	
	<i>Western Region Hydro.</i>			
			Nil	
	<i>Thermal</i>			
10	Bhusawal Unit-3	Maharashtra		
11	Wanakbori Unit-2	Gujarat	210	4/82
12	Koradi Unit-7	Maharashtra	210	9/82
13	Satpura Unit-8	M.P.	210	11/82
14	Korba West Unit-1	M.P.	210	1/83
15	Korba STPS Unit-1	Central	210	1/83
16	Chandrapur Unit-1	Maharashtra	210	1/83
	Sub-total (Thermal)		1470	
	<i>Gas</i>			
17	Uran Gas Turbine Unit-3	Maharashtra	60	6/82
18	Uran Gas Turbine Unit-4	Maharashtra	60	9/82
	Sub-total (Gas)		120	
	Total (W.R.)		1590	
	<i>Southern Region Hydro</i>			
19	Nagarjunasagar PSS Unit-3	Andhra Pradesh	100	6/82
20	Nagarjunasagar PSS Unit-4	Andhra Pradesh	100	1/83
21	Srisailla-m Unit-1	Andhra Pradesh	110	7/82
22	Srisailla-m Unit-2	Andhra Pradesh	110	10/82
23	Srisailla-m Unit-3	Andhra Pradesh	110	3/83
24	Kalina-di Unit-5	Karnataka	135	3/83
25	Nagarjunasagar RBC Unit-1	Andhra Pradesh	30	3/83
	Sub-total (Hydro)		695	
	<i>Thermal</i>			
	Total (S.B.)		695	
	<i>Eastern Region Hydro</i>			
26	Jaldhaka Unit-1	West Bengal	4	3/83
27	Jaldhaka Unit-2	West Bengal	4	3/83
	Sub-total (Hydro)		8	
	<i>Thermal</i>			
28	Bandel Unit-5	West Bengal	210	8/82
29	Titagarh Unit-1	West Bengal	60	12/82
30	Barauni Unit-6	Bihar	110	2/83
31	Talchor Unit-6	Orissa	110	3/83
	Sub-total (Thermal)		490	
	Total (E.R.)		498	
	<i>North-Eastern Region (Hydro)</i>			
32	Loktak Unit-1	Central	35	12/82
33	Loktak Unit-2	Central	35	1/83
34	Loktak Unit-3	Central	35	1/83
35	Gumti Unit-3	Tripura	5	3/83
	Sub-total (Hydro)		110	

(Contd)

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Annexure 7.3—Contd

List of Project Likely to Yield Benefits During 1982-83—Contd

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	<i>Thermal</i>			
36	Namrup Waste Heat	Assam	22	1/83
	Sub-total (Thermal)		22	
	<i>Gas</i>			
37	Lakwa Gas Turbine Unit-3	Assam	15	4/82
	Sub-total (Gas)		15	
	Total (NER)		147	
	Total (All India)-Hydro Units 20 Nos.		1045	
	Thermal Units 14 Nos.		2302	
	Gas Turbine Units 3 Nos		135	
	Nuclear		—	
	Total Units 37 Nos.		3482	

Annexure 7.4

Plan Outlay on Power for 1982-83

(Rs. lakhs)

	Generation			Trans- mission & Distri- bution	Rural Electrification		Misce- llaneous	Total
	Ongoing	New	Total		Total	MNP		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
States	138079	34585	172664	85587	29908	5805	3064	291223
Union Territories	290	366	656	4097	430	205	132	5315
Centre	62680	14146	76826	9300	—	—	6800	92926
Total	201049	49097	250146	98984	30338	6010	9996	389464

* Excludes

1* lump sum provision for Special Projects Agriculture (SPA), Rural Coop., & Harijan Bustis: 5550

2* Power Component of Special Area Programme of North Eastern Council (NEC) 2500

3* Hill Area Plan—Uttar Pradesh 500

All India 398014

Annexure 7.5

Annual Plan 1982-83 Tentative Break-up of Outlay for Power Sector

(Rs. lakhs)

States/ U.Ts/ Centre	Generation			Trans. & Dist.	Rural Elect.				Miscel- laneous	Grand Total
	Ongoing	New	Sub-Total		S.P.	REC	MNP	Sub-Total		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1 Andhra Pradesh	4539	3805	8344	6800	1500	625	70	2195	14	17353
2 Assam	3746	450	4196	3500	100	354	700	1154	220	9070
3 Bihar	10360	100	10460	3100	200	879	684	1763	250	15573
4 Gujarat	11670	2290	13960	5500	600	622	75	1297	143	20900
5 Haryana	5570	—	5570	3500	800	280	—	1080	100	10250
6 Himachal Pradesh	1420	150	1570	78	100	372	66	538	100	2992
7 Jammu & Kashmir	432	—	432	1300	85	439	60	584	120	2436
8 Karnataka	9958	100	10058	2830	600	363	28	991	302	14181
9 Kerala	1500	150	1650	2576	520	173	—	693	81	5000
10 Madhya Pradesh	14890	2960	17850	8830	650	1420	1000	3070	250	30000
11 Maharashtra	18836	8093	26929	12500	3024	776	—	3800	771	44000
12 Manipur	77	100	177	166	15	14	60	89	15	447
13 Meghalaya	490	—	490	215	—	217	43	260	35	900
14 Nagaland	35	10	45	120	67	30	34	131	16	312
15 Orissa	5024	—	5024	2000	121	681	434	1236	140	8400

(Contd)

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Annexure 7.5—Contd

Annual Plan 1982-83: Tentative Break-up of Outlay for Power Sector—Contd

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
16 Punjab	10423	3471	13894	3800	571	629	—	1200	44	18938
17 Rajasthan	3302	1300	4602	4885	300	885	696	1881	40	11409
18 Sikkim	24	21	45	150	40	—	10	50	5	250
19 Tamil Nadu	4375	7350	11725	7721	2100	354	—	2454	100	22000
20 Tripura	110	35	145	100	—	150	50	200	16	461
21 Uttar Pradesh	23325	2000	25325	11000	752	1278	1470	3600	191	10016
22 West Bengal	17973	2200	10173	4310	30	1387	325	1742	110	16335
Sub-Total	138079	34585	172664	85587	12175	11928	5805	29908	3064	291223
Union Terr.										
1 A&N Islands	85	100	185	—	—	—	15	15	—	200
2 Arunachal Pradesh	95	60	155	75	—	—	150	150	20	100
3 Chandigarh	—	—	—	325	—	—	—	—	—	325
4 Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	10	19	—	—	19	6	35
5 Delhi	105	—	105	2925	100	—	—	100	10	3140
6 Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	—	313	6	—	—	6	81	400
7 Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	40	—	40
8 Mizoram	5	206	211	274	60	—	40	100	15	600
9 Pondichery	—	—	—	175	—	—	—	—	—	175
Sub-Total U.Ts	290	366	658	4097	225	—	205	430	132	5315
III Central Plan										
1 Deptt of Power	40160	10400	50560	8100	—	—	—	—	5540	64200
2 Deptt. of Atomic Energy	7214	1736	8950	—	—	—	—	—	750	19700
3 D.V.C.	3616	2000	5616	900	—	—	—	—	510	7026
4 Neyveli	11690	10	11700	300	—	—	—	—	—	120000
Sub-total										
Central Plan (1-4)	62690	14146	76826	9300	—	—	—	—	6800	92926
All India	20049	49097	250146	98984	12400	11928	6010	30338	9996	389464**

** 1 Excludes lump sum provision for Special Project Agriculture (SPA) Rural Cooperatives & Ongoing System improvement works & Harijan Basties	5550
2 Power component of Special Area Programmes of North Eastern Council	2500
3 Hill Area—Uttar Pradesh	500
Total	368014

Annexure 7.6

Outlay: Annual Plan 1982-83 Coal and Lignite

(Rs. crores)

Sector/Undertaking	Budgetary Support	Extra Budgetary Resources	Plan Outlay
A. Coal			
1 Coal India Limited			
(i) Existing & Sanctioned Mines	450.00	Nil	450.00
(ii) Mines to be approved	205.00	Nil	205.00
(iii) Other Projects	47.00	Nil	47.00
Sub-total:			
Coal India Ltd.	702.00	Nil	702.00
2 Singareni			
Collieries Co. Ltd.	68.00	Nil	68.00
Total: Coal	770.00	Nil	770.00
B. Lignite			
3 Neyveli Lignite Corporation Mines	84.93	20.07	105.00
C. Science & Technology and other Schemes			
	2.00	Nil	2.00
Grand Total (A + B + C)	856.93	20.07	877.00

Note: The outlay as above does not include provisions for (a) Power Development Programme of Neyveli Lignite Corporation and (b) Central Fuel Research Institute under CSIR.

Annexure 7.7

Anticipated Crude Throughput—1981-82 & Targets for Crude Oil Refinings 1982-83

Organisation	1981-82 Anticipated Achievement	1982-83 Target
I Indian Oil Corporation		
(i) Gauhati	0.74	0.82
(ii) Barauni	3.02	3.04
(iii) Gujarat	7.23	7.30
(iv) Haldia	2.44	2.50
(v) Mathura	1.38	5.40
(vi) Digboi, AOD	0.53	0.53
Sub-Total I	15.34	19.59
II Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.		
(i) Bombay	3.03	3.38
(ii) Visakh	1.13	1.17
Sub-Total II	4.16	4.55
III Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.		
	5.36	5.00
IV Madras Refineries Ltd.		
	2.75	2.80
V Cochin Refineries Ltd.		
	3.13	3.25
VI Bongaigaon Refineries & Petrochemicals Ltd.		
	0.52	0.80
Total (I to VI)	31.26	35.99

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Annexure 7.8

Targets of Production of Crude Oil Natural Gas and Petroleum Products

Programmes	1981-82 Anticipated Achievements	1982-83 Target
I Crude Oil (MMT)		
1 O.N.G.C.		
(a) Onland	5.26	5.80
(b) Offshore	7.90	12.11
Sub-Total O.N.G.C.	13.16	17.91
2 O.I.L.	3.02	3.07
3 A.O.C.	0.02**	4
Total	16.20	20.98
II Petroleum Products (MMT)		
1 Installed Capacity	37.80	37.80
2 Crude Throughout	31.26	35.99
3 Products	29.07	33.47

** Production figures are for April to September 81 period. AOC, a private sector company was taken over by Govt. of India on 14th October, 1981 and merged with OIL.

Annexure 7.9

Annual Plan—1982-83

Department of Petroleum—Petroleum Sector

(Rs. in crores)

Organisations	Approved Plan outlay	Extra Budgetary Resources	Budgetary support
A Exportation and Production			
1 Oil & Natural Gas Commission	1400.00	1158.24	241.76
2 Oil India Ltd.	118.23	118.23	—
Sub-total(A)	1518.23	1276.47	241.76
B Refining and Marketing			
1 Indian Oil Corporation	149.31	149.31	—
2 Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	68.85	68.85	—
3 Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	85.50	85.50	—
4 Cochin Refineries Ltd.	40.00	40.00	—
5 Madras Refineries Ltd.	66.35	66.35	—
6 Bongaigaor Refineries and Petrochemical Ltd.	4.85	4.85	—
7 Lubrizol India Ltd.	2.67	2.67	—
Sub-Total (B)	417.53	417.53	—
C Others			
1 Engineers India Ltd.	3.10	3.10	—
Total (A + B + C)	1938.86	1697.10	241.76

Annexure 7.10

Annual Plan—1982-83

(Organisation-wise, Scheme-wise Outlays for Petroleum Sector)

(Rs. crores)

Name of Organisation/Scheme	Approved outlay	Extra Budgetary Resources	Budgetary support
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 O.N.G.C.			
I. Onland Operations	308.93		
II. Offshore Operations	1083.33		
III Overseas Operations	1.00		
IV. Institutes	3.49		
V. R&D Schemes	3.25		
Total (1) O.N.G.C.	1400.00	1158.24	241.76
2 O.I.L.			
A. Continuing Schemes			
1 Maintenance of Production in Assam, including Jorajan development (Capital Expenditure)	26.17		
2 L.P.G. Project	2.47		
3 Exploration:			
(a) Onland			
(i) Ningru	5.50		
(ii) Mahanadi	10.00		
(iii) Rajasthan	10.00		
(b) Offshore			
(i) Mahanadi	45.00		
(ii) N.E. Coast (Mahanadi Extension)	2.00		
4 Developmental Activities:			
(i) Drilling	12.09		
(ii) E.O.R. (Digboi)	2.00		
Sub-total (A)	115.23		
B. New Schemes			
1 Accelerated Programme for Exploration and Development	1.00		
2 Kharsang Development	1.00		
3 Augmentation of Power Generation at Duliajan	1.00		
Sub-total (B)	3.00		
Total O.I.L. (A + B)	118.23	118.23	
3 I.O.C.			
I. Refineries and Pipelines			
A. Continuing Schemes			
1 Gujarat Refinery Expansion	0.83		
2 U.H.F. Telecommunications	0.13		
3 Mathura Refinery	5.00		
4 SVKM Crude Pipeline	9.00		
5 Gujarat Refinery Secondary Processing Facilities	1.80		
6 MDAJ Product Pipeline	9.00		
7 Additional Coker, Barauni	10.00		
8 Gauhati/Siliguri Product Pipeline Expansion	0.58		
9 Effluent Disposal and Cooling Tower, Gauhati	2.09		

(Contd)

ENERGY

Annexure 7.10—Contd

Annual Plan 1982-83—Contd

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
10 Naphtha Splitter, Gauhati		1.50			8 Additional Product Tankage	10.00		
11 Additional TG-Set, Gauhati		1.60			9 Additional Tankage and Allied Facilities to handle LPG-P Phase-II	2.50		
12 Office Accommodation, New Delhi		1.50			10 Residential Accommodation at Bombay—Phase-I	0.57		
13 PDA Augmentation, Haldia		2.00			11 Fuel Hydrant system at Bombay—Phase-II	1.00		
14 Additional Radial Well, Gujarat		0.11			Sub-Total A	70.15		
15 L.P.G. Bottling and Bulk Loading, Gujarat		0.21			B. New Schemes			
16 Rajkot Pump Station		3.00			12 Office Accommodation, Calcutta	0.10		
17 Additional Tanks, Viramgam		1.50			13 New LPG Facilities for Refinery Expansions/ Offshore Projects	0.10		
18 Microcrystalline Wax Production, Haldia		0.50			14 LPG Bottling Facilities at Shakurbasti and Kanpur	1.40		
19 Mandatory Crude Tanks: Phase-I		6.50			15 Medium Bottling Plants	1.69		
Phase-II		5.50			16 Residential Accommodation at Bombay—Phase-II	1.80		
20 Replacement of furnaces in 3 Distillation Units at Gujarat					17 Siding at (i) Siliguri	0.28		
AU-I		1.50			(ii) Madras	1.09		
AU-II		1.30			18 Pipeline Connecting Delhi PL installation and AFS, Delhi	0.64		
AU-III		0.10			Sub-Total (B)	7.10		
21 Replacement of furnaces in 3 Distillation Units at Barauni:					C. Other Schemes/Additional Facilities/Replacements	Not considered		
AU-I		0.10			Total Marketing (A + B + C)	77.25		
AU-II		—			III. R&D Centre			
AU-III		—			1 Plan	0.05		
22 Haldia Refinery Expansion Project		0.50			2 Additional Facilities	1.85		
23 Paraffin Wax, Barauni		0.10			Total (R&D)	1.90		
Sub-total (A)		65.95			Total IOC (I + II + III)	153.95		
B. New Schemes					LPG Deposits (Deduct)	11.20		
24 Hind SBM at Salaya		4.00			Total (Nett of Deposits)	142.75		
25 Spare Buoy at Salaya		4.75			A.O.D.			
26 Augmentation of HB Pipe-line (without diversion)		0.10			I. Marketing Wing			
Sub-Total (B)		8.85			1 Marketing of OIL's LPG	4.27		
C. Additional Facilities/Replacements					2 Construction of Additional Product Tankage	2.00		
Total R & F (A to C)		74.80			Sub-Total (I)	6.27		
II. Marketing Division					II. Refinery Wing			
A. Continuing Schemes					3 Revamping of Digboi Refinery	0.50		
1 Fuel Hydrant, Bombay—Phase-I		—			4 SO ₂ Drying System	0.01		
2 LPG Marketing Facilities Phase-I		33.29			5 Effluent Treatment Plant	0.01		
3 Pipeline Installations at Delhi, Ambala & Jullundur		5.70			Sub-Total (II)	0.51		
4 Office Accommodation (a) Bombay		2.20			III. Additional Facilities	1.39		
(b) Madras		1.32			Total A.O.D. (I + II + III)	8.17		
5 Haldia Dockline Project		0.51			LPG Deposits (Deduct)	1.61		
6 Madras Dockline Project		0.56			Total A.O.D. (Nett of Deposits)	6.56		
7 LPG Marketing Facilities for Marketing OIL's LPG		12.50			Grand Total I.O.G. (Nett of Deposits)	149.31	149.31	

(Contd)

ANNUAL PLAN 1982-83

Annexure 7.10—Contd

Annual Plan 1982-83—Contd

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
4 B.P.C.L.								
A. Continuing Schemes								
1 Facilities for processing 4.6 mtpa neat BH crude		0.50			11 Mandatory Crude Tanks Phase-II(B)	1.00		
2 Integration of Facilities between HPCL/BPCL		—			12 Mandatory Crude Tanks Phase-IB (V)	—		
3 Debottlenecking Distiller & Secondary Processing facilities		43.00			13 Mandatory Crude Tanks Phase-IB (V)	1.00		
4 Project for production of Aromatics		Not considered			14 Mandatory Crude Tanks Phase-II (V)	2.50		
5 Project for Sulphur Extraction Plant		1.00			15 Crude Desalter (V)	—		
6 Marketing of incremental LPG—Phase-I		—			16 Visakh Refinery Expansion	39.00		
7 Marketing of incremental LPG—Phase-II		10.80			17 Waste Heat Boiler (V)	0.36		
8 R&D Project for lubricants & Greases		0.30			18 Crude Oil Discharge Line (V)	0.10		
9 Staff Quarters Bombay Scheme-I		0.25			19 Replacement Boiler (V)	1.50		
10 Staff Quarters Upcountry location Scheme-II		0.23			20 Marketing of LPG—Phase-I	—		
11 Staff Quarters Bombay Scheme-III		0.05			21 Marketing of LPG—Phase-II	11.28		
12 New Computer System		2.14			22 Computer Facilities	0.55		
13 Aviation Fuel Hydrant, Palam		0.10			23 Bombay-Pune Pipeline	6.00		
14 Replacements/Renewals		Not considered			24 Bulk Asphalt	0.20		
Sub-Total (A)		58.37			25 Product Tankage	3.00		
					26 Residential Units, All India	0.80		
					27 Aviation Facilities	0.20		
					28 Vashi Terminal	0.10		
					29 Replacements/Minor Additions	Not considered		
					Sub-Total (A)	75.85		
B. New Schemes								
1 Additional Product Tankage		2.94			B. New Schemes			
2 Project for Mandatory Crude Tanks		3.89			1 Crude Furnace II(B)	0.30		
3 Augmentation of product Despatch Facilities at Sewree/Refinery		0.05			2 Crude Pre-Heat Exchangers (B)	0.12		
4 Maximisation of ATF Production		0.50			3 Hydrogen Recovery (B)	0.26		
5 Addl. Tankage at Butcher Island		2.60			4 Prophylene Mfr. (B)	—		
6 Energy Saving Projects		0.50			5 Paraffin Wax Mfr. (B)	0.10		
Sub-Total (B)		10.48			6 Water Effluent Oil Recovery (B)	0.20		
Total (A + B)		68.85	68.85		7 CO Boiler (B)	0.15		
					8 Fuel Refinery Expansion	6.00		
					9 Product Tankage	0.10		
					10 Replacement of Furnaces (V)	0.80		
					11 Vacuum Column Modification (V)	0.02		
					12 Visakh Terminal	0.10		
					13 ATF Maximisation	1.50		
					Sub-Total (B)	9.65		
					Total (A + B)	85.50	85.50	
5 H.P.C.L.								
A. Continuing Schemes					6 M.R.L.			
1 ATF Pipeline (B)		0.44			A. Continuing Schemes			
2 Lube Refinery Expansion (B)		1.54			1 Paraffin Wax Project	3.72		
3 Sulphur Recovery (B)		1.50			2 Expansion of Refinery from 2.8 to 5.6 mtpa	43.00		
4 Crude Desalter (B)		0.39			3 Mandatory Crude Tank 106	0.93		
5 Residential Units (B)		0.39			Sub-Total (A)	47.65		
6 Crude Furnace (I) (B)		1.50						
7 Hexane Maximisation (B)		0.90						
8 Lube Oil Pipeline (B)		—						
9 Mfr. of Bright Stock (B)		0.10						
10 Mandatory Crude Tanks Phase-IB		1.50						

(Contd)

ENERGY

Annexure 7.10—Contd

Annual Plan 1982-83—Contd

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)
B. New Schemes					8 Bongaigaon Refinery (BRPL)		
1 L.P.G. Spheres		0.20			A. Continuing Schemes		
2 Lube Plant (50,000 Tonnes HVI)		1.50			1 Crude Distillation Unit (CDU)		
3 Maximisation of Asphalt Production		3.20			2 Offsites (Phase-I)		
4 Mandatory Crude Tanks Phase-II		7.80			3 Kerosene Treating Unit (KTU)		
5 LSHS		2.00			4 Delayed Coker Unit (DCU)	1.373	
6 Energy Conservation Projects		4.00			5 Calcined Coking Unit (CCU)	0.343	
Sub-Total (B)		18.70			6 Captive Power Plant (CPP)	3.133	
Total (A + B)		66.35	66.35		Total BRPL (Refinery)	4.849	
					Say	4.85	4.85
							—
7. C.R.L.					9 Engineers India Ltd. (EIL)		
A. Continuing Schemes					A. Continuing Schemes		
1 RC-IB Compressor		—			1 Building	2.10	
2 Stripper		—			2 R&D	1.00	
3 Secondary Processing Facilities		30.00			Total E.I.L.	3.10	3.10
4 Facilities for Maximum B.H. utilisation		1.00					—
5 Repl./Additions		Not considered			10 L.I.L.		
Sub-Total (A)		31.00			A. Continuing Schemes	0.75	
					B. New Schemes		
B. New Schemes					I. Manufacturing Schemes		
1 Strategic Crude Tanks		3.00			1 Calcium Phenate Unit	0.26	
2 Expansion of Refinery to 4.5 mtpa		5.00			2 Cold Flow and Viscosity Index Improver	0.10	
3 Delayed Coker Unit		1.00			II. R&D Schemes		
Sub-Total (B)		9.00			1 R&D Lab.	0.56	
Total (A + B)		40.00	40.00		2 Engine Testing Facilities	1.00	
					Sub-Total:		
					New Schemes (B)	1.92	
					Total L.I.L. (A + B)	2.67	2.67
					Grand Total (1 to 10)	1938.86	1697.10
							241.76

Chapter 8

VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

Promotion of Village and Small Industries constitutes an important plank in the strategy for creating additional employment opportunities on a widely dispersed basis with low capital investment and optimum utilisation of the available skills, technologies and local raw materials. The revised 20-Point Programme lays particular emphasis on the provision of all facilities for the growth of Village and Small Industries including Handicrafts and Handlooms. It also stresses the need for upgradation and development of technology. This is considered necessary so that the artisans could improve their productivity and earnings and rise above the poverty line.

8.2 The estimated levels of achievement in 1980-81 and 1981-82 and the targets set for 1982-83 in respect

of Village and Small Industries are indicated in table 8.1 below:-

8.3 Some of the important schemes and programmes taken up in 1981-82 and those planned for 1982-83 are briefly described in the following paragraphs:-

Khadi & Village Industries

8.4 The development and expansion of the programmes coming under the purview of the Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has been assigned high priority in the 6th Plan. It is estimated that the KVIC will provide jobs to 50.50 lakhs persons and reach a production level of Rs. 1200 crores by the end of the Sixth Plan. In addition, the KVIC would

Table 8.1—Targets and Achievements

Industry	Production (Value in Rs. crores at 1979-80 prices)				Exports (Value in Rs. crores at current prices)			
	1980-81 Estimates	1981-82		1982-83 Targets	1980-81	1981-82		1982-83 Targets
		Targets	Likely Achievements			Targets	Likely Achievements	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1 Khadi - Mill.								
Sq. mtrs.	91	112	112	125				
- Value	107	124	124	147				
2 Village Industries. - Value	451	500	505	628				
3 Handlooms. Mill. Mtrs.	3100	3300	3300	3550				
- Value	1860	1980	1980	2130	278	302	302	324
4 Sericulture - Lakh Kgs. of raw silk	49	60	46.5	75.55				
- Value	134	164	127	207	53	65	65	90
5 Handicrafts. - Value	2255	2480	2480	2710	1003	1090	1100	1160
6 Coir - Lakh tonnes of fibre	1.59	2.17	1.75	1.96				
- Value	73.8	101	81.3	91	26	43	28	32
7 Small Scale Industries	23566	25000	25920	27500	1519	1280*	1686	1430*
- Value								
8 Powerlooms - Mill. Mtrs.	3440	3607	3546	3650				
- Value	3240	3397	3340.	3438	25	NA	NA	NA
9 Others - Value	4300	4400	4400	4550				

*At 1979-80 Prices

Note: Date for items 1 & 2 relate to units under the purview of Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and item 7 relate to units under Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO). The above estimates are, however, provisional.

also assist 50 families in each block of the country under the IRD programme. The KVIC have reported achievement of the targets set for 1981-82 both for production and of additional employment of 3 lakh persons (full time as well as part time).

8.5 In 1982-83, the KVIC is expected to develop proper linkages with other field organisations engaged in rural development. Capacity for manufacture of six spindle New Model Charkhas (NMC) has been geared up and it is proposed to introduce 1500 NMC and muslin charkha sets during 1982-83 against the expected achievement of 1350 during 1981-82. To reorient khadi products in tune with the market demand, processing facilities for dyeing and printing of khadi are also proposed to be stepped up. Besides, efforts will be made to upgrade the technical and technological levels of khadi and various scheduled village industries so that the value-added element in these industries is increased. The Science and Technology component of the Khadi and Village Industries programme to be implemented in 1982-83 includes such programmes as the designing and fabrication of stitching appliances for raw hides, hand-operated splinter chopping machines and vertical shaft kiln for lime industry. A two-spindle ring frame charkha has been devised to spin finer counts of yarn out of marine wool tops and this charkha is proposed to be commercially introduced in the near future after field trials.

8.6 To provide necessary technical input to the rural industries, it has been decided to set up a Council for Advancement of Rural Technology (CART). This would act as a nodal point for development, dissemination and transfer of rural technology.

8.7 For its requirements of working capital and other capital investment, the Commission would make greater use of bank finance. This will not only help to reduce the draft on budgetary resources, but would also encourage adoption of commercial and industrial outlook in the various economic activities of the KVIC, including the management of inventories of both raw materials and manufactured goods. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is being set up to provide, by way of refinance, loans and advances to artisans, small scale industries, including village and cottage industries, and industrial units in the tiny and decentralised sector. This should considerably help in meeting the credit needs of the decentralised sector.

8.8 The All India target for Gobar Gas Plant installation for the year 1981-82 was 35,000 including

10,000 plants to be set up by KVIC. However, the KVIC could set up about 8000 plants only. A target of 75,000 Gobar Gas plants is envisaged for 1982-83 and KVIC's share in this would be 30,000.

Handloom Industry

8.9 The main thrust of the handloom development programme has been to provide assistance in terms of credit, raw materials, and progressive cooperativisation of this sector so as to eliminate the exploitation of weavers at the hands of the middlemen. About 14 lakhs handloom were brought under the cooperative fold upto 1980-81 and the number is expected to increase to 15.75 lakhs in 1981-82 and further to 17.75 lakhs by the end of 1982-83. Modernisation/renovation of looms has also been taken up in a big way to enhance productivity of existing looms by adopting appropriate technological changes and reduction of loom fatigue and drudgery. It is expected that about 16,000 looms will be modernised during 1982-83. Assistance is also given for setting up of facilities on decentralised basis for pre-loom and post-loom processing such as dyeing, mercerising, sizing, printing, stentering, bleaching, calendering, etc., so that the value-added content would increase the earnings of the handloom weavers. In order to enable the handloom sector to register faster growth, full excise duty exemption has been given for polyester blended fabric woven on handlooms by units set up by State Handloom Development Corporations and Apex Cooperative Societies.

8.10 As envisaged in the textile policy, the production of janata cloth in the handloom sector has registered an upward trend. Anticipated production of janata cloth during 1981-82 is 325 million square meters compared with 287.4 million sq. meters during 1980-81. State Governments are being asked to take active interest in the scheme of augmenting the production of janata cloth in the handloom sector to increase the availability of cloth for the weaker sections particularly in the rural areas.

8.11 Two institutes of handloom technology are located at Salem and Varanasi and 23 weavers service centres are already engaged in providing extension and technical back-up to the handloom industry. A new Institute of Handloom Technology is being set up at Gauhati to provide for the technological and design back-up facilities for the North Eastern Region. The syllabus of the training course for this Institute will be so designed as not only to preserve the tribal heritage but also to cater to the increasing utilisation of

polyester fibre which would become available from BRPL.

8.12 The State-level Handloom Development Corporations continue to render assistance to the Intensive Handloom Development Projects and to the weavers who are still outside the cooperative fold. It is proposed to undertake a comprehensive review of the functioning of these Corporations so as to identify the areas of weaknesses. The Export oriented projects numbering 21 also continued to function during the year under review. It is proposed to evaluate these projects to ensure that they function on sound lines and increase their exports.

8.13 A National Handloom Development Corporation is proposed to be set up to look after and promote the interests of the handloom industry, including timely and adequate supply of yarn. A similar organisation viz., North Eastern Handicrafts and Handloom Development Corporation has already been set up which helps the artisans in the supply of raw materials such as cane (for handicrafts) and bank yarn (for handloom weavers). The Corporation has recently been reconstituted with a view to streamline its working and it is expected to play a significant role in the promotion of handicrafts and handloom industry in the North Eastern Region.

8.14 The handloom industry has been facing difficulties in obtaining adequate and timely supply of hank yarn. To overcome this difficulty, the Government is providing assistance for setting up of new cooperative spinning mills of weavers and for expansion of the existing mills. So far about 8.84 lakh spindles have been installed in about 36 cooperative spinning mills with N.C.D.C. assistance.

Powerlooms

8.15 Nine Technical Service Centres are functioning to promote (i) diversification of production, (ii) improvement in the quality of fabrics, (iii) training of weavers in the maintenance of powerlooms; and (iv) collection of reliable statistics. In addition to these, three more centres were sanctioned during 1981-82. Three Technical Service Centres are proposed to be set up during 1982-83. The All India Powerloom Board has recently been constituted to advise Government in matters concerning growth of powerloom sector including the steps necessary for preventing the installation of unauthorised powerlooms and eliminating undesirable competition between the powerloom and handloom sectors.

Sericulture

8.16 The sericulture industry faced adverse conditions during 1981-82. Drought conditions prevailed in the major mulberry silk producing State of Karnataka. In addition, the mulberry cocoon crops were infested with uzi-fly in the States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. Genetic and viral problems beset oak tasar culture in Manipur. Short term measures introduced for the control of uzi-fly menace met with satisfactory success in the affected States. For the tribal silk-worm rearers, an Inter-State Tasar Project was taken up during 1982-83 in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. The Project is expected to raise the earnings of 6,000 families of tribal rearers over a period of five years. The Central Silk Board has been strengthened, through the setting up of regional offices, to assist State Governments in the formulation and implementation of development programmes. R&D, and training facilities have been expanded and strengthened by setting up of regional research substations, basic seed stations, extension centres and training centres in improved methods of reeling of cocoons. Seed cocoon farms were also organised during 1981-82 for the production of bivoltine seed cocoons. The activities of the Raw Material Bank, Chaibasa (Bihar), so far confined to the purchase of tasar and mulberry cocoons, were extended to cover the purchase of muga cocoons in Assam. Facilities for training in reeling and spinning of cocoons in the North-Eastern Region were strengthened. The States of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have brought substantial area under mulberry cultivation. A Committee has been set up to go into the working of the raw silk price stabilisation scheme. The Committee will examine the existing scheme and also suggest measures for raw silk testing/grading, institutional and financial arrangements, etc.

8.17 During 1982-83, it is proposed to organise mulberry seed farms for the production of parent seed from P4 and P1 stages to mitigate chronic shortage of disease-free quality layings. The Central Sericultural Research and Training Institute for Mulberry Silk and Tasar Silk would be further strengthened and seed centres, cold storages, grainages, training centres, reeling centres, etc., are proposed to be set up under the project during 1982-83. It is also proposed to set up a Technological Institute for Natural Silks, to assist the decentralised sector in dealing with the problems of sericulture industry from the processing of cocoons to the finishing of silk fabrics. The Central Muga and Eri Research Institute, Titabar, is proposed to be

reorganised into three regional institutes; one each for mulberry, eri and muga to realise the potential of mulberry sericulture, and to pay greater attention to eri and muga culture in the North Eastern Region.

Handicrafts

8.18 A massive training programme has been undertaken to expand the production base of selected handicrafts, having export potential. So far more than one lakh persons have been trained in carpet-weaving. Training Centres have also been established for other important crafts such as hand-printed textiles, art-metalware, and cane and bamboo products. Centres have been set up to provide common facilities to artisans in the use of improved tools and equipment in the fields of hand printed textiles, dyeing of cotton yarn, wood seasoning and art ceramics.

8.19 During 1982-83, it is proposed to upgrade some of the existing carpet training centres into advanced training centres for weaving high-priced carpets of 400 knots and above which have a good export potential.

8.20 It is also proposed to assist State Corporations in setting up of common facility centres for carpet washing, clipping and finishing in the States where such facilities are not available. A National Handicrafts Institute for cane and bamboo has already been set up at Agartala and an Institute for Hand Printed Textiles is being set up at Jaipur. It is also proposed to establish an Institute of Carpet Technology at Bhadohi. Four Regional Design Centres have already been set up for development and transfer of technology in the handicrafts sector. Steps have also been taken to set up a Regional Design Centre at Gauhati to cater to the exclusive design requirements of the North Eastern Region. Craft Surveys and other studies are proposed to be carried out during 1982-83 and these include study of credit requirement of artisans. Overseas market studies in carpet and toys and dolls are proposed to be taken up in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade.

Coir

8.21 During the last two years, the Coir Industry has been afflicted by decline in exports and indigenous demand, leading to piling up of stocks of coir and coir yarn. Owing to recession in Western Europe and heavy competition from synthetic fibre yarn, exports have fallen sharply. The internal sales, however, are slowly picking up. The Central Coir Research Institute has launched an intensive programme for production,

diversification and new uses of coir. The Coir Board has contacted Coal India and State Government of Kerala for greater use of coir mattings as filter media in mines and for anti-sea-erosion measures and the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad, for improvement of design of coir products. With the stepping up of internal marketing strategies and tapping of potential new markets abroad, it is hoped that the current slump in sales could be off-set. The strengthening of production base would need to be analysed in this context. The reconstituted Coir Board has finalised a scheme for cooperativisation of coir and has also proposed trade delegations to Australia, New Zealand and Far-East to tap new markets.

8.22 The main programmes envisaged during 1982-83 relate to research and development, training, infrastructure and cooperativisation. Major initiative is also proposed for promotion of marketing of coir products internally as well as in the export market.

8.23 Under the S. & T. programme steps have been initiated to import a needle felt plant for development of brown fibre and jacquard powerloom for use in the white fibre sector. Apart from R. & D. and extension/training work in the field of white fibre, which is concentrated mainly in Kerala, efforts are being made to promote the development of brown fibre sector in the other coconut growing States.

Small Scale Industries

8.24 the organisational set up of the District Industries Centres (DIC) has been restructured with a view to strengthen their technological competence in the fields offering promising prospects in the respective districts. In order to deal with the phenomenon of industrial sickness in the Small Scale Sector, a scheme of margin money assistance for the sick units was introduced during 1981-82. Under this scheme, each case is to be examined with a view to identify the factors responsible for the sickness and a comprehensive package assistance is to be worked out for the rehabilitation of the unit. To the extent additional funds are required for implementing the package, financial institutions (which are associated with the drafting of the package plan) undertake to provide the funds and the Government undertakes to extend part of the margin money to the sick unit in order to enable it to obtain loans from the financial institutions. It is expected that effective operations under this scheme would commence from 1982-83.

8.25 The Scheme of Nucleus Plants constitutes an important initiative to promote ancillarisation and the

development of backward areas. Basic data for identification and project formulation for establishment of nucleus plants are being collected by the task forces set up for different States and some centres for the location of the plants have already been identified.

8.26 A scheme has been taken up to promote establishment of export consortia of small scale units. Under this scheme assistance is to be provided to help such associations in the initial stages so that ultimately, on expansion, they become eligible for registration under the Export House Scheme of the Ministry of Commerce.

8.27 The Tool Rooms set up at Ludhiana and Calcutta have since become operational. These tool rooms will provide common facilities, training and consultancy services apart from supplying moulds, jigs, fixtures and sophisticated tools to the small scale units. A Hand Tool Institute being set up at Jullundur with UNDP assistance is expected to become operational during 1982-83.

8.28 To fill up technological gaps in specific processes and products in the small scale sector a scheme of setting up process-cum-product development centres is being implemented. One such Centre for ceramic and glass industry has already been set up at Ranchi. 3 more centres are being contemplated for castings and forgings, sports goods and leisure equipment and domestic electrical appliances. PPDC for domestic electrical appliances has assumed added urgency in view of the fact that several of these items are reserved for exclusive production in the small scale sector. A revised Household Electrical Appliances (Quality Control) order, 1981, has been issued to

ensure that the units manufacturing household electrical appliances maintain quality standards as laid down by the Indian Standards Institution and to ensure safety and full protection against hazards to consumers. In addition to the existing 4 regional testing centres, it is proposed to set up a field testing station in each of the States. State Governments will also be encouraged to provide testing facilities so as to upgrade the technology of small scale sector. Additional funds are being made available to the National Small Industries Corporation in order to enable the Corporation to expand its hire-purchase activity for the supply of machinery to the small scale units and to render more effectively assistance in the field of marketing the products of the small scale sector. The Corporation is also contributing to the share capital of the Indian Sewing Machines Company with a view to promote sales of sewing machines manufactured in the small scale sector.

Strengthening of Data Base

8.29 Lack of sound statistical data has been the main handicap in proper planning, formulation and evaluation of development programmes in the field of village and small scale industries. A Working Group was set up to study and advise on measures required for improving the data flow for various sub-groups of village and small scale industries. The Working Group has since submitted its report which is presently under consideration.

Outlays and Expenditure

8.30 The expenditure incurred and outlays provided for the sector are indicated in the Annexure 8.1.

Annexure 8.1

(Rs. Crores)

Plan Outlays and Expenditure

Industry	1981-82 Approved Outlay			1981-82 Likely Expenditure			1982-83 Approved Outlay		
	Centre	States/ U.Ts.	Total	Centre	States/ U.Ts.	Total	Centre	States/ U.Ts.	Total
1 Khadi & Village Industries	92.00	11.52	103.52	94.50	10.95	105.45	97.00	9.87	106.87
2 Handloom	22.00	30.66	52.66	21.04	35.65	56.69	23.42	38.49	61.91
3 Sericulture	5.75	23.63	29.38	6.03	20.79	26.82	7.25	24.43	31.68
4 Handicrafts	9.50	9.09	18.59	7.81	8.05	15.86	10.00	8.00	18.00
5 Coir	2.00	2.22	4.22	0.80	3.18	3.98	2.71	2.88	5.59
6 Small Scale Industries including DICs and Industrial Estates	31.00	75.08	106.08	30.00	74.54	104.54	34.35	78.44	112.79
7 Powerlooms	0.20	0.52	0.72	0.19	0.71	0.90	0.20	0.72	0.92
Total VSI:	162.45	152.72	315.17	160.37	153.87	314.24	174.93	162.83	337.76

Chapter 9

INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

Review of Plan Performance in 1981-82

9.1 According to the latest data available (quick index for March 1982) industrial production during 1981-82 recorded an increase of 8.1% over the previous year. This is a little more than double the growth rate of 4% achieved in 1980-81 and in consonance with the annual target of 8% envisaged in the Sixth Plan.

9.2 A sector-wise analysis of the indices of production indicates that while there has been an increase in all the three sectors, namely, mining, manufacturing and electricity, the growth in the mining sector has been as high as 15.3% followed by 9.9% in electricity generation and 6.9% in manufacturing.

9.3 Another notable feature is that the rate of growth in basic industries has been considerably higher as compared to other groups of industries. The output levels recorded by various industries during the above period indicate that significant increases in production have been recorded in a wide range of critical industries such as coal, steel, petroleum, aluminium, nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilisers, cement, sugar, commercial vehicles, railway wagons, agricultural tractors, etc. According to provisional estimates, coal production has gone up by 11 million tonnes, saleable steel about one million tonnes, cement over 2 million tonnes, nitrogenous fertilisers about one million tonnes, zinc 12,500 tonnes, commercial vehicles 19,000 and railway wagons 4,000. Production of petroleum (crude oil) has gone up by as much as 5.7 million tonnes which is partly as a result of the flow of oil from the Eastern region where disruption was caused by disturbances in the previous year.

9.4 So far as the achievement in 1981-82 as compared to the targets set for the year is concerned, in a large number of industries like steel, soda ash, cotton yarn, leather footwear, paper and paper board, machine tools, industrial machinery, heavy electrical equipment, commercial vehicles, bicycles, etc. the capacity creation has been in accordance with the targets.

Further, it is gratifying to note that in some industries like commercial vehicles, paper and paper board, alloy and special steels, BHC, synthetic detergents, steam turbines and agricultural tractors, the actual capacity installed during the year has been exceeded the targets. There were, however, shortfalls in capacity creation in some industries like sulphuric acid, caustic soda, nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilisers, rubber footwear, automobile tyres, newsprint, ball and roller bearings, etc.

9.5 With regard to production while there have been substantial increases as compared to the previous year, it has fallen short of the targets in a number of industries like iron ore, non-ferrous metals, cement, sulphuric acid, caustic soda, nitrogenous fertilisers, thermoplastics (except H.D. Polyethylene), rubber footwear, etc. In the case of cotton textiles and jute manufactures, there is decline in production even as compared to the previous year.

9.6 Industrial growth witnessed during 1981-82 reflects the result of serious efforts made in the recent past to remove the deficiencies in infra-structural facilities and bring about a better coordination in the three sectors of coal, power and transport. Besides, in pursuance of the industrial policy statement of July 1980 a number of wide ranging policy measures were taken to create conditions conducive to rapid and sustained industrial expansion. The facility for automatic expansion of capacity to the extent of 5% per annum has been further extended to all the basic and core industries included in Appendix-I of the Industrial Policy Statement of February 1973. This is in addition to 15 engineering industries which already enjoyed the facility of automatic growth from 1975. It has also been decided to recognise additional capacities on a selective basis in 34 industries. In order to deal more effectively with the problem of industrial sickness, revised guidelines have been issued to the Central Ministries, State Governments and financial institutions. The Budget for 1981-82 had also provided a number of incentives for accelerating industrial growth and investment. These and various other policy

measures coupled with improved industrial relations have had a cumulative and positive impact on industrial growth.

Annual Plan 1982-83

9.7 The Annual Plan for 1982-83 has been formulated keeping in view the approach and objectives outlined in the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. A number of industrial and mineral projects taken up in the earlier Plan period are nearing completion while others have gained considerable momentum. In order that these projects are completed according to schedule, the outlay for industry and minerals in the Annual Plan 1982-83 has to be considerably stepped up.

9.8 The Plan provides an outlay of Rs. 5180.67 crores which is higher by about Rs. 1600 crores or 44.4% than the outlay provided for Central industrial and mineral projects in the previous year. The Plan includes suitable provisions for the new starts as well as for rehabilitation of the existing plants and the R&D programme. In view of the great importance attached to augmenting infra-structural inputs in the economy, the bulk of the outlay provided in the Central sector is meant for iron and steel, petroleum, coal and fertilisers. These, in fact, account for 80% of the outlay provided for industries and minerals in the Central sector. The outlay provided in the Plan for these as well as some other important industries in the public sector is shown below:

Industry	(Rs. crores)
Iron & Steel	860
Petroleum	1936
Coal and Lignite	877
Fertilisers	475
Non-ferrous metals	248
Petro-chemicals	96
Cement	42
Paper & Newsprint	97
Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	16
Textiles	22

Further details of the outlays are given in Annexure 9.1.

9.9 In addition, an outlay of Rs. 294.78 crores has been provided for industries and minerals in the Plans of States and Union Territories. The details are given in Annexure 9.2. A large part of the outlay provided in the Plans of States and Union Territories under industry and minerals is for institutions like State Industrial Development Corporation and State

Finance Corporations, etc. in order to enable them to expand their promotional activities for undertaking programmes of development of industrial areas as well as for providing financial assistance to industrial units in the private sector. The Plan also includes provision for specific projects being implemented by the State Governments in industries like textiles, cement, sugar, electronics, etc.

9.10 A statement indicating the capacity and production targets for selected industries for 1982-83 alongwith the actual achievements in 1980-81 and the actual/anticipated achievement in 1981-82 in relation to the targets set for the year is enclosed as Annexure 9.3. Some of the important industries in which additions to capacity are envisaged in 1982-83 are steel, cement, fertilisers, heavy chemicals, D.D.T., methanol, viscose staple fibre, polyester staple fibre, polyester filament yarn, rubber footwear, paper and paper board, newsprint, industrial machinery, commercial vehicles, motorcycles and scooters, bicycles, ball and roller bearings, watches, ACSR conductors, storage batteries, GLS lamps and electronic industries. As a result of the creation of new capacity as well as better utilisation of the existing capacities substantial increases in production are envisaged in 1982-83 in a number of industries. Some of the important industries in which sizeable increases in production are envisaged are coal, crude oil, iron ore, steel, sponge iron, petroleum products, fertilisers, drugs and pharmaceuticals, newsprint, industrial machinery, commercial vehicles, motorcycles and scooters and electronic industries.

9.11 As a result of the concerted efforts made during the last two years there has been considerable improvement in the infrastructure. It is now necessary to consolidate the gains and build a firm foundation for sustained industrial growth in the coming years. The year 1982-83 which is the mid year of the Sixth Five Year Plan, is of crucial significance for the achievement of targets laid down in the Sixth Plan and the outlays for various projects and schemes in the Annual Plan 1982-83 have been provided with this objective in view. The overall size of the Central Plan for 1982-83 has been stepped up by 27% and that of States and Union Territories by 14.4%. An important feature of the Plan is that great emphasis has been placed on expanding the energy sector, the outlay in the Central sector has been stepped up by 60% and this sector now accounts for 34% of the total outlay provided in the Central Plan. This has an important bearing on industrial growth as the shortage of power still continues to be an important inhibiting factor in accelerating industrial production.

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9.12 The proposals contained in the Budget for 1982-83 further aim at stimulating savings, augmenting productivity and stepping up the rate of investment and capital formation. Amongst the proposals contained in the Budget for directing personal savings into the corporate sector directly or indirectly are the increase in the exemption levels for investment income from units and shares (as part of approved financial assets), a higher ceiling for deduction of half the investment in shares of new industrial undertakings from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000 per year, attractions to non-resident Indians for investment in industrial equity. The Budget also provides for incentives for higher production and exports apart. These include excise duty relief on excess production in respect of 38 selected items, covering basic raw materials, important industrial inputs and certain finished products, exemption from payment of Income-tax for 25% of the profits of project exports, tax relief on incremental additions to export turnover and exemption from interest tax on credit to exporters of plant and machinery and on foreign currency loan. The introduction of the scheme of partial decontrol of cement marks a constructive approach towards boosting cement production.

9.13 The revised 20-Point programme which indicates the areas of special thrust in the Plan programmes, lays great emphasis on the streamlining of industrial policies and procedures so as to remove impediments as also the need for bringing about improvement in the working of public enterprises by increasing efficiency, capacity utilisation and generation of internal resources. Further emphasis on increasing productivity during this year, which has been declared as 'productivity year', should give a fillip to industrial growth.

9.14 In order to maximise production from the existing capacities, a new scheme of endorsement of capacity on industrial licences to the extent of the best production achieved by an industrial unit during the last 5 years plus 1/3rd thereof has been announced recently. The scheme is applicable to all industries other than those reserved for the small scale sector, industries which are subject to special regulation and licensing and pesticides formulations. In view of the need for increased production, higher export generation, adoption of modern technology, the list of industries (appended to the Industrial Policy Statement of February 1973) open to large houses and F.E.R.A. companies has been reviewed and necessary changes made therein.

9.15 With the various measures that have already been taken and are being taken to improve infrastructural inputs, substantial step up in the Plan outlays, changes in the policies and procedures, better industrial relations, emphasis on productivity and improvement in the performance of public enterprises, the outlook for industrial growth in the year 1982-83 is optimistic. It should not, therefore, be difficult to achieve an industrial growth rate in accordance with the projections made in the Sixth Plan. The growth in 1982-83 will, however, have to be obtained on a higher base achieved in 1981-82 and would, therefore, require more concerted efforts including monitoring of production in critical sectors.

9.16 The development programmes for 1982-83 in respect of important industries are discussed in the following paragraphs:

Steel

9.17 A production target of 7.27 million tonnes of saleable steel from the integrated steel plants was envisaged for the year 1981-82. Considering the improvement in the infrastructural situation, the target of production was revised upwards to 7.85 million tonnes in September/October 1981. However, due to constraints in the supply of coking coal and power in the later part of the year, the actual production of saleable steel from the integrated steel plants was 7.16 million tonnes, almost at the level of the original target but higher by about 15% as compared to the production of 6.28 million tonnes achieved in 1980-81. Taking into account the availability from mini steel plants and imports during the year, the total availability of steel in 1981-82 was about one million tonnes more than in the previous year. The production of hot metal in 1981-82 was 9.5 million tonnes, 14% higher than 1980-81 production of 8.38 M.T., but 13% lower than the revised target of 10.97 M.T. The availability of pig iron for sale was also lower than the revised target by 23%.

9.18 A higher level of utilisation of the existing capacity has been aimed at during 1982-83, the target of production of saleable steel from the integrated steel plants is set at 8.07 M.T. This includes about 2 lakh tonnes from Bhilai steel expansion which is expected to be partially commissioned during the year. The mini steel plants are expected to produce 1.5 million tonnes of steel during the year.

9.19 The Annual Plan for 1982-83 provides an outlay of Rs. 859.90 crores for the various schemes under the Department of Steel. A major part of the outlay is

meant for the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant, expansion of Bokaro and Bhilai to 4 million tonnes capacity each and Silicon Steel Plant at Rourkela. Adequate provision had been made for the captive power plants at Bokaro, Bhilai and Durgapur. The major units under 4 M.T. expansion at Bhilai are expected to be completed during the year. At Bokaro Steel Plant, except Blast Furnace No. 5 and CRM Complex, all the other units are scheduled to be completed in 1982-83. Adequate provisions have also been made for various schemes of additions, modifications and replacements and modernisation in the existing plants so as to achieve better utilisation of the existing capacity.

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Aluminium

9.20 Production of aluminium during the year 1981-82 was around 207,000 tonnes as against the target of 240,000 tonnes set for the year. Although production during the year was short of the target by 33,000 tonnes, it was higher by 8,000 tonnes as compared to the previous year. The shortfall in the achievement of targets was mainly due to inadequate availability of power. The overall capacity utilisation in the aluminium industry was around 64% during the year.

9.21 The third and fourth pot-lines of Korba smelter of the Bharat Aluminium Company which were erected during the year 1977 and 1978 respectively could not be energised during the year because of non-availability of power. It is expected that the third pot-line would be energised during the year 1982-83. Keeping in view the availability likely of power, a target of 250,000 tonnes has been set for the aluminium industry for 1982-83.

9.22 The gap between demand and supply of aluminium in 1981-82 was planned to be met through imports. The actual imports were, however, lower than planned because of a fall in demand mainly due to slow off take of conductors by the State Electricity Boards. The imports during the year were of the order of only about 17,000 tonnes.

9.23 In order to supplement and later on to replace the supply of bauxite from Amarkantak mines, which are expected to be depleted in 3-4 years, the Bharat Aluminium Co. (BALCO) has been investigating the possibility of mining other bauxite deposits. Among various deposits examined, the Gandhamardan bauxite deposit in Orissa has been found to be suitable and a mining lease has been obtained by BALCO to

develop this resource. This project has since been approved for implementation.

9.24 An outlay of Rs. 9.15 crores has been provided for the Bharat Aluminium Company in 1982-83 for the new mine, alumina plant and the aluminium complex.

9.25 The establishment of alumina/aluminium complex based on the bauxite deposits of Orissa is under implementation by the newly formed company - National Aluminium Company. A captive thermal power plant has also been approved to insulate the smelter from vagaries of power supply. An outlay of Rs. 140 crores has been provided in the Annual Plan 1982-83 for the National Aluminium Co.

Copper

9.26 Production of blister copper during 1981-82 was around 28,000 tonnes as against the target of 32,500 tonnes set for the year. Production during 1981-82 was higher by around 2100 tonnes than that in 1980-81. It was possible to attain this level of production by resorting to import of copper concentrates as in the previous year since domestic production of concentrates suffered due to power shortage in Rajasthan as well as in Bihar. A production target of 37,000 tonnes has been set for the year 1982-83, with the expectation that power supply would improve during the year.

9.27 The construction of the Malanjkhand Copper Project is in progress and the project is expected to go on stream during 1982-83. In order to enable Khetri Copper Complex to take up concentrates for smelting from Malanjkhand, a feasibility study to increase its capacity is under preparation. The smelter and refinery capacity at Ghatsila is also proposed to be expanded and studies are in progress. As a long term measure, schemes for detailed exploration of copper ore deposits in Bihar and Rajasthan have been drawn up. Feasibility studies have been commissioned for recovery of byproducts from smelters and refineries.

9.28 An outlay of Rs. 45.30 crores has been provided in 1982-83 for Hindustan Copper Ltd. including Rs. 23 crores for the Malanjkhand Copper Project.

Zinc and Lead

9.29 Production of zinc during 1981-82 was around 58,000 tonnes as against the target of 70,500 tonnes set for the year, production suffered mainly due to power shortage in Rajasthan. production during 1981-82 was, however, higher by around 12,100 tonnes as

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compared to that in 1980-81. A target of 70,000 tonnes has been set for 1982-83.

9.30 Production of lead during 1981-82 was around 14,000 tonnes as against a target of 11,000 tonnes set for the year. The increase in production during the year was mainly due to import of concentrates and better performance of lead smelter at Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh. A target of 15,000 tonnes has been set for 1982-83.

9.31 An outlay of Rs. 47.27 crores has been provided for Hindustan Zinc Ltd. during 1982-83. A major part of this outlay is for the Rajpura Dariba and Sargipalli Mines which are expected to be completed by 1982-83. The detailed geological exploration of zinc and lead ore is nearing completion in the newly found deposit at Rampura-Agucha in Rajasthan. A feasibility study for the development of this deposit has been commissioned.

9.32 In order to insulate the smelters from the chronic problem of power supply, studies have been undertaken for alternate source of power to run the projects smoothly.

Iron Ore

9.33 The production of iron-ore in 1981-82 was around 40 million tonnes at the same level as in the previous year but less by 6 million tonnes in relation to the target. The shortfall in the target is mainly attributable to the draw down in accumulated stocks and slack in exports. The export remained at around 28 million tonnes.

9.34 The production target for 1982-83 has been set at 46 million tonnes. The demand is placed at 48 million tonnes including 20 million tonnes for domestic steel plants. The gap between the demand and production would be met by drawing down of the accumulated stocks.

Engineering Industries

9.35 The engineering industries have continued to register higher output during 1980-81 and 1981-82 after having suffered a setback in 1979-80 when a negative growth of 3.3% was recorded. Certain engineering industries like machine tools, cement machinery, printing machinery, have achieved a growth rate of 20 to 30% over the production levels achieved in 1980-81. The growth rate in a number of other industries like metallurgical machinery, sugar machinery and textile machinery is 10-20%. The

production of commercial vehicles which had shown about 24% growth in 1980-81 has maintained similar level of growth in 1981-82. The two-wheeler industry (motorcycles, scooters and mopeds) has shown a growth rate of over 15% and railway wagons an increase of about 30%.

9.36 The value of output of the 17 production units under the Department of Heavy Industry has gone up from Rs. 1302 crores in 1980-81 to Rs. 1603 crores in 1981-82 showing an increase of 23%. The order book position of these units is also favourable. On the export front also the performance of the public sector undertakings under the Department of Heavy Industry has shown an upward trend. The growth in exports in 1981-82 is anticipated at around 24% in terms of value of exports over the previous year.

9.37 The Annual Plan 1982-83 provides an outlay of Rs. 153 crores, inclusive of Rs. 108.27 crores as budgetary support for heavy engineering units under the Department of Heavy Industry. A substantial part of the outlay is for the various schemes being implemented by BHEL. Adequate provision has also been made towards renewals, replacements and modernisation of the sick units taken over by the Government.

9.38 With better availability of infra-structural inputs and improvement in industrial relations, the outlook for 1982-83 is bright. A significant step up in production is, therefore, envisaged in various engineering industries in 1982-83. The value of the output of the engineering units in the public sector under the Department of Heavy Industry is projected at Rs. 1974 crores in 1982-83, representing an increase of 23% over 1981-82.

Ship Building & Ship Repair

9.39 An outlay of Rs. 14.96 crores has been provided in the Annual Plan 1982-83 for ship building and ship repair industry. The Cochin Shipyard has already delivered the first ship and the second ship is expected to be delivered during the current years. The project is likely to be fully commissioned in the first half of 1982. A programme for modernisation and expansion of Hindustan Shipyards Ltd. (H.S.L.) has been taken in hand in order to increase its capacity from 3 ships of 21,000 DWT to 7 ships of 21,000 DWT per annum. The total cost of the programme is estimated at Rs. 55 crores and a provision of Rs. 11.50 crores has been made for H.S.L. in the Annual Plan 1982-83.

Fertilisers

9.40 Production of nitrogenous fertilisers in 1981-82 increased by 45% and that of phosphatic fertilisers by 13% over the previous year. The capacity utilisation in the industry also showed improvement. Production would have been still better but for various mechanical and process problems being faced by the public sector plants at Durgapur, Barauni, Namrup and Gorakhpur. The coal based fertiliser plants at Ramagundam and Talcher have also not yet been able to stabilise production. A committee has been set up to look into the problems of Ramagundam and Talcher plants and suggest remedial measures.

9.41 The installed capacity of nitrogenous fertilisers increased from 4.57 million tonnes in 1980-81 to 4.72 million tonnes in 1981-82. The capacity of phosphatic fertilisers increased from 1.28 million tonnes in 1980-81 to 1.41 million tonnes in 1981-82. The fertiliser plant of Indian Explosives Ltd. at Kanpur was expanded and went on stream in October 1981. The Kandla expansion of Indian Farmers Fertilisers Co-operative was also commissioned during the year. There were, however, some slippages in the commissioning schedules of the plants being set up at Brauch and Trombay-V. The fertiliser plant at Haldia set up by the Fertiliser Corporation of India could not go into production because of non-availability of power. It is expected that these plants would now be commissioned in 1982-83.

9.42 The capacity and production targets for nitrogenous fertilisers for 1982-83 have been fixed at 5.3 million tonnes and 3.6 million tonnes respectively while for phosphatic fertilisers the corresponding targets are 1.48 million tonnes and 1.00 million tonnes respectively. A new company in the public sector, namely, Paradeep Phosphates Ltd. has been incorporated to implement the fertiliser plant proposed to be set up at Paradeep. The schemes for expanding the capacity of the phosphatic fertiliser plants at Cochin, Tuticorin, Mangalore and Goa have been approved. In order to insulate the fertiliser plants from periodical power cuts/power shortage, action has been taken to set up captive power plants at Barauni and Haldia. A scheme for setting up a methanol plant at Nangal has been approved which would serve as a captive unit for the fertiliser plants at Nangal, Bhatinda and Panipat.

9.43 The Annual Plan 1982-83 provides an outlay of Rs. 475.14 crores for fertilisers. This includes a substantial provision for the projects being set up at Thalvaishet, Hazira and Namrup-III expansion.

9.44 The targets envisaged for the petrochemical industry for the year 1981-82 have been substantially achieved. There has been a significant improvement in the capacity utilisation of the various units under the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. (IPCL) compared to the previous year and the targets set for this company have also been substantially realised.

9.45 In the case of on-going projects of IPCL, there has been a slippage in the case of DMT expansion and acrylates projects. These are likely to be commissioned during the middle of 1982.

9.46 Substantial progress has been made in the implementation of the petrochemical complex at Bongaigaon. The schedule of this project was earlier affected due to disturbances in Assam. The plants are expected to go into production towards the end of the Sixth Plan.

9.47 The Annual Plan 1982-83 provides an outlay of Rs. 43.98 crores for IPCL and Rs. 34 crores for the petrochemical complex being set up in Assam by the Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd.

Other Chemicals

9.48 The performance of the basic chemicals industry has improved significantly and in most of the cases the plan targets have been achieved. However, in the case of calcium carbide and carbon black there is substantial shortfall mainly due to market constraints.

9.49 In the year 1982-83 additional capacities are likely to go into operation for the manufacture of soda ash at Tuticorin and Gujarat.

Cement

9.50 Against the targeted capacity of 30 million tonnes and production of 22-23 million tonnes of cement for 1981-82, the achievement is 29.25 million tonnes and 21 million tonnes respectively. The capacity materialisation has been marginally below the target. production was affected on account of shortage of power, coal and transport facilities. To partially bridge the gap between demand and supply, import of cement was resorted to.

9.51 An additional capacity of about 41 million tonnes has been covered by way of letters of intent/industrial licences. In addition, a capacity of 1.70 million tonnes has been registered with D.G.T.D. for setting up of mini cement plants.

9.52 During 1982-83, a one million tonnes cement plant is expected to be commissioned at Jaffrabad (Ghjarat) by Narmada Cement Company. It is also expected that the substantial expansion of ACC unit at Wadi by one million tonnes and of U.P. State Cement Corporation at Chunar by 8.4 lakh tonnes would be commissioned. Two mini cement plants at Dehra Dun (Uttar Pradesh) and Nalgonda (Andhra Pradesh) are also expected to go on stream during 1982-83. It is envisaged that new capacity of about 7 million tonnes would be installed during 1982-83 thus raising the installed capacity to 36 million tonnes by the end of 1982-83. On the whole, taking into account the increase in capacity and higher capacity utilisation in the cement industry, a production target of 26 million tonnes is envisaged for 1982-83.

9.53 A system of partial decontrol of cement came into effect from 28th February, 1982. Under this policy, all existing cement factories are required to give upto 66.6 per cent of their installed capacity as 'levy' cement at a uniform controlled price of Rs. 335/- per tonne for ordinary portland cement and slag cement and Rs. 320/- per tonne for pozzolana cement. However, factories which start commercial production after 1.1.1982 and units which have been designated as 'sick' would be required to give 50 per cent of their installed capacity as 'levy' cement. All mini cement plants (up to 66,000 tonnes per annum capacity) except those set up by MRTP houses would be free from price and distribution control. Mini cement plants would be eligible for such excise rebate as Government might decide from time to time.

9.54 The 'levy' cement would be given for use of the State/Central Government Corporations, large, medium and small scale industries for factory construction and to small consumers constructing dwelling units having a plinth area upto 100 sq. metres in urban areas having a population of one lakh and above and up to 120 sq. metres in urban/rural areas having a population of less than one lakh as also those requiring small quantities for repair of residential houses. Pre-reservation of cement for priority sectors of irrigation and power would continue. State Governments would also be advised to provide adequate quantities of cement for meeting the requirement of socially oriented schemes such a rural housing, housing for slum dwellers, harijans, adivasis and other weaker sections of the society, rural water supply schemes and other items included in the revised 20-Point Programme.

9.55 The new policy permits State Trading Corporation or public sector agencies designated by

State Governments/Union Territories to freely import cement on account of actual users in order to meet deficit in the cement supply in the short run as also to meet the requirement of those categories of users who are not eligible to get cement out of levy quota.

9.56 With the new pricing and distribution policy and partial decontrol of cement, existing subsidies except those relating to clinker movement and units located in remote areas have been discontinued.

9.57 The Yerraguntala cement plant under the Cement Corporation of India (CCI) was commissioned in 1981-82. The Charkhi-Dadri cement unit was nationalised in June 1981 and CCI took steps to revive the plant. It started cement grinding in September 1981. It is envisaged that rehabilitation of this unit would be completed during 1983-84.

9.58 The cement production of the units under Cement Corporation of India in 1981-82 was to be 16.27 lakh tonnes as against the target of 19.28 lakh tonnes. For 1982-83 the targeted capacity and production envisaged for C.C.I. are 27.30 lakh tonnes and 21.30 lakh tonnes respectively. It is envisaged that the Adilabad cement project with a capacity of 0.4 million tonnes would be commissioned during 1982-83.

9.59 The Annual Plan 1982-83 provides an outlay of Rs. 42 crores for C.C.I. The internal resources of the Corporation are expected to go up from Rs. 3.10 crores in 1981-82 to Rs. 7.50 crores in 1982-83.

Cotton Textiles

9.60 With the shortfall in indigenous production of cotton by 5 lakh bales from the target of 81 lakh bales in 1980-81, the supply position of cotton was not very comfortable during the year 1981-82. There was a demand/supply gap for medium and short staple cotton. This led to a spurt in the prices of cotton, thereby increasing the cost of inputs significantly to the textile industry. About one lakh bales of medium and short staple cotton had to be imported during the year 1981-82. The production of yarn in 1981-82 is estimated to be about 1260 mill. kgs. compared to 1298 mill. kgs. during 1980-81.

9.61 The production of cloth in 1981-82 estimated to be around 10,988 million metres as against the target of 11,440 million metres. While the handloom sector is likely to meet its targeted production of 3300 million metres, the powerloom sector may have a marginal shortfall of 61 million metres from its target of 3607

million metres. The mill sector is likely to have a significant shortfall of about 400 million metres of cloth against the target of 4533 million metres during the year 1981-82. The shortfall in the mill sector and in production of yarn during the year 1981-82 is mainly attributed to the strike in the textile mills in Bombay and some spinning mills in the South.

9.62 The spinning mills continue to be delicensed upto a capacity of 50,000 spindles. Regions with demand/supply gap for market yarn are given preference for setting up of new units. Preference is also being given to cooperative/state public sector units to establish new spinning mills. The installed capacity of spindles is anticipated to reach the target of 21.74 million in 1981-82. The capacity envisaged for 1982-83 is 22.08 million spindles.

9.63 With the anticipated production of 79-80 lakh bales of cotton in 1981-82 and increased production of man-made fibres, the production of yarn has been projected at 1325 million kgs. and that of cloth at 11,765 million metres—4565 million metres by the mill sector, 3650 million metres by the powerloom sector and 3550 million metres by the handloom sector in the year 1982-83.

9.64 There has been a revision in the excise duty on blended yarn in the budget proposals for 1982-83. As a result of this, it is expected that the consumption of blended yarn consisting of polyester fibre upto 50% will increase substantially. This should promote the production of better fabrics for the consumer.

9.65 The Controlled Cloth Scheme has been revised. The target has been increased to 650 million metres. The production will now be restricted to dhotis, sarees and long cloth only. The total target has been equally distributed between the NTC and the Handloom Sector. The subsidy on sarees and dhotis to be produced by NTC has been increased to Rs. 2 per metre while the same for long cloth would be Rs. 1.50 per metre. The subsidy for handloom cloth has been increased to Rs. 1.50 per metre from Rs. 1.25 per metre. In order to keep the subsidy at a reasonable level, the consumer price had to be revised suitably.

9.66 Against the target of 1000 million metres of cloth and 73 million kgs. of yarn, NTC produced about 903 million metres of cloth and the targeted quantum of yarn in 1981-82. This compares with 941 million metres of cloth and 69 million kgs. of yarn produced in 1980-81. The Annual Plan 1982-83 provides an outlay of Rs. 17.33 crores for modernisation and renovation of NTC units. It is also expected that NTC would raise

further resources from the term-lending institutions. The target of production has been fixed at 1004 million metres of cloth and 91 million kgs. of market yarn during 1982-83.

9.67 Necessary measures have been taken to augment the production of textile machinery required for rapid modernisation of the textile industry. The IDBI Soft Loan Window continues to help the industry to undertake modernisation.

9.68 Research and development activities of Textile Research Associations are being oriented to energy conservation in textile industry, new product/process development, improvement in productivity and quality, etc.

Jute Textiles

9.69 There is likely to be a shortfall in the production of raw jute during the year 1981-82. It is estimated at 79-80 lakh bales against 82 lakh bales in the previous year. The industry did not, however, face any problems because the market, domestic as well as exports, continued to remain depressed during the year. The carry over stock from the previous year also helped in meeting the demand. The target for the year 1982-83 has been set at 81-84 lakh bales.

9.70 There has been a steady decline in the demand for jute manufactures in the export market. Consumption in the domestic market has also declined in the recent past. The domestic consumption during the year 1981-82 is estimated to be only 850,000 tonnes as against 923,000 tonnes in 1980-81. Similarly, the exports of jute manufactures in 1981-82 have been estimated at no more than 420,000 tonnes as against the level of 482,000 tonnes reached in 1980-81. The total output of jute manufactures in 1981-82 is estimated at about 13.4 lakh tonnes.

9.71 A National Jute Manufactures Corporation (NJMC) has been set up to look after the six sick mills taken over by the Government. A modernisation and rehabilitation programme for these units has been finalised. A provision of Rs. 3.5 crores has been made for the NJMC in 1982-83. In addition to this, the NJMC is expected to raise 75% of the total expenditure for modernisation and renovation from financial institutions.

Paper & Paper Board

9.72 The installed capacity of the paper and paper board industry which was 16.57 lakh tonnes in 1980-81

increased to 18.70 lakh tonnes by the end of 1981-82 and exceeded the target of 17.5 lakh tonnes envisaged for the year. The increase in capacity during the year was mainly on account of the establishment of a number of small sized paper mills based on second hand machinery and utilising secondary raw materials. The Nagaland Pulp and Paper Project in the public sector was commissioned during the year. Regular production in the plant which has a capacity of 33,000 tonnes per annum is expected to commence shortly. Two large projects, namely, Nowgong and Cachar paper projects in the public sector with an annual capacity of one lakh tonnes each are under implementation and as per the latest estimates are now expected to be completed in 1984-85.

9.73 The production of paper and paper board in 1981-82 is estimated at 12.37 lakh tonnes as against 11.48 lakh tonnes in 1980-81. Apart from the increase in capacity, the better availability of power and other infra-structure facilities contributed to increased production. The installed capacity of the industry is expected to go up to 20.50 lakh tonnes in 1982-83. The additional capacity would be achieved mainly as a result of the completion of small sized plants. A production of 13.5 lakh tonnes is envisaged in 1982-83.

Newsprint

9.74 With the commissioning of the newsprint plant of the Mysore Paper Mills with a capacity of 75,000 tonnes per annum, the total newsprint capacity in the country increased to 150,000 tonnes in 1981-82. The Kerala Newsprint Project with a capacity of 80,000 tonnes per annum, which is being set up in the public sector by the Hindustan Paper Corporation, has started pre-commissioning tests and trial production based on imported pulp has commenced.

9.75 The production of newsprint in 1981-82 was around 55,000 tonnes as against 51,000 tonnes in the previous year. There was some improvement in the performance of the NEPA Mills as a consequence of better availability of power and process improvements. With the commissioning of the Kerala Newsprint Project, the installed capacity of the industry would go up to 230,000 tonnes in 1982-83. A production of 150,000 tonnes of newsprint is envisaged during the year.

Sugar

9.76 The production of sugar during 1980-81 (sugar year October-September) was 5.15 million tonnes as against 3.86 million tonnes in 1979-80 season. With

significant increase in the sugarcane production, the sugar production during 1981-82 season is expected to be 8 million tonnes as against the target of 6 million tonnes. With the continued increase in sugarcane production, a production of 8 mill. tonnes of sugar is envisaged for 1982-83.

9.77 Sugar consumption in 1980-81 is estimated at 49.89 lakh tonnes as compared to 52.03 lakh tonnes in 1979-80. Government had to resort to import of sugar during 1980-81. With the increased prospects of higher sugar production during 1981-82, the internal consumption is expected to go upto 55 lakh tonnes.

9.78 The methodology of fixing levy sugar price, viz. equivalent to the cost of production based on the minimum notified cane price, is being continued for 1981-82 season also. Further, the weaker units are also eligible for a higher levy price of Rs. 26/- per quintal. A Development Fund is being created for giving assistance for rehabilitation and modernisation of sick units.

9.79 The policy of partial control on sugar with dual pricing as also ratio of levy to free sugar at 65:35 is being continued. With effect from 15th December 1981, the all India consumer price was raised from Rs. 3.50 per kg. to Rs. 3.65 per kg.

Drugs & Pharmaceuticals

9.80 Against the production target of Rs. 280 crores for bulk drugs and Rs. 1350 crores for formulations for the year 1981-82 the actual production during the year is estimated at Rs. 275 crores and Rs. 1300 crores respectively. In 1981-82, an increase is expected over the previous year's production in Antibiotics (Streptomycin, Ampicillin, Tetracycline and Erythromycin), Sulpha drugs (Sulphacetamide, Sulphamethoxazole and Sulphaphenazole), Vitamins (Vitamin A, Vitamin B1, Vitamin B2, and Vitamin C), Analgin, Aspirin, Phenylbutazone, Oxyphenyl Butazone, Dexamethasone, Ethambutol, Chloroquin, Insulin, Metronidazole, Trimethoprim, Dapsone and Vaccines. In the case of certain other bulk drugs there has been a decline in production during 1981-82. These bulk drugs are Chloramphenicol, Oxytetracycline, Sulphadimidine, Folic Acid, Prednisolone, PAS, INH and Chlorpropamide. In some cases, the reason for decline is fall in demand for conventional drugs in view of higher production of newer drugs e.g. in the case of PAS and INH the bulk drug Ethambutol is being used in larger quantities for treatment of TB.

9.81 In accordance with the Drug Price Control Order and the procedure evolved for adjustment of prices for bulk drugs and formulations, the Government has been announcing revised prices for drugs. Till the end of February 1982, the prices of 172 bulk drugs have been revised. While there was reduction in prices of 72 bulk drugs, there has been an increase in the prices of 100 items.

9.82 A provision of Rs. 15.82 crores has been made in the Annual Plan 1982-83 for the five public sector drugs and pharmaceuticals undertakings. The outlay is mainly for completing on-going projects and carrying out the programme of renewals and replacements. There have been further slippages in the completion/commissioning schedules of projects under implementation. The expansion programme of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals at Rishikesh has almost been completed. The Synthetic Drugs Plant at Hyderabad is expected to have all the drug units commissioned by September, 1982. The Hindustan Antibiotics Limited has completed all the projects under implementation and production trials of semi-synthetic penicillin, gentamycin and streptomycin plants have commenced.

9.83 The production target of bulk drugs and formulations for 1982-83 is envisaged at Rs. 325 crores and Rs. 1425 crores respectively.

Electronics

9.84 Based on the production trends so far, the production of electronics industry in 1981-82 is estimated at Rs. 925 crores as against Rs. 765 crores in the previous year. Although it fell short of the target of Rs. 1004 crores, it would be 20% more as compared to the previous year.

9.85 The Annual Plan 1982-83 provides an outlay of Rs. 37.49 crores for the projects and schemes under the Department of Electronics. As compared to the previous year the outlay has been stepped up by about 70% to meet the increasing demand for promotional and research and development programmes, as well as for implementation of new schemes.

9.86 The Semi-Conductor Complex Ltd. (SCL), a public sector company under the Department of Electronics has, in the first phase, started production of watch modules with imported chips. The phase-II programme of the project is expected to be completed by October, 1983.

Atomic Energy Programmes

9.87 The Annual Plan 1982-83 provides an outlay of Rs. 56.13 crores for industrial and mineral development programmes of the Department of Atomic Energy. The Plan includes an outlay of Rs. 15.35 crores for the Indian Rare Earths Limited which is setting up a rare earths sand project costing Rs. 81.46 crores in Orissa. the project is already under construction and is expected to be completed by March, 1983.

9.88 A provision of Rs. 19.02 crores has been made for heavy water projects. The heavy water projects at Baroda & Tuticorin are already operational. the projects at Kota and Talcher have also been mechanically completed, and commercial production is expected to start shortly. It has been decided to set up two new heavy water plants with a capacity of 71 tonnes each at Thalvaishet (Maharashtra) in conjunction with the new fertilizer plants being set up by the Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilisers Ltd. A third new heavy water plant is proposed to be set up at Manuguru in Andhra Pradesh. The plant will have two streams with a capacity of 100 tonnes each. An outlay of Rs. 3.50 crores has been provided in the Plan for the on-going and expansion schemes being undertaken by the Electronics Corporation of India.

Mineral Surveys

9.89 The Geological Survey of India is being equipped to increase their capability of undertaking off-shore and air-borne geological investigations. The Mineral Exploration Corporation is being strengthened for deep drilling programmes, especially for proving coal reserves, and for rapid mine development capabilities. For these programmes, a step up in outlays has been made for these organisations.

INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

Annexure 9.1

Outlay for Central Industrial and Mineral Projects Annual Plan 1982-83
(Summary Statement)

(Rs. crores)

S.No. Ministry/Department	Budgetary Allocation	Extra- budgetary Resources	Plan Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Department of Steel	544.55	315.35	859.90
2 Department of Mines	227.17	64.83	292.00
3 Department of Petroleum (Petro-Chemicals & Engg. Units)	2.80	103.34	106.14
4 Deptt. of Chemicals & Fertilisers	257.87	128.78	386.65
5 Deptt. of Agriculture & Cooperation	120.00	—	120.00
6 Deptt. of Industrial Development	183.37	10.04	193.41
7 Department of Heavy Industry	108.27	44.73	153.00
8 Ministry of Shipping & Transport	14.40	0.56	14.96
9 Department of Electronics	37.49	—	37.49
10 Department of Atomic Energy	53.75	2.38	56.13
11 Deptt. of Economic Affairs (Currency, Coinage & Mints)	6.97	—	6.97
12 Deptt. of Economic Affairs (Banking Division)	83.03	—	83.03
13 Department of Revenue	0.10	—	0.10
14 Department of Civil Supplies	3.30	—	3.30
15 Ministry of Commerce (Inc. Plantations)	28.00	0.50	28.50
16 Department of Textiles	22.43	—	22.43
17 Deptt. of Science & Technology	0.80	—	0.80
Total	1694.30	670.51	2364.81
18 Department of Coal	856.93	20.07	877.00
19 Department of Petroleum	241.76	1697.10	1938.86
Total	1098.69	1717.17	2815.86
Grand Total (I&M Sector)	2792.99	2387.68	5180.67
Name of Undertaking/Scheme			

I. DEPARTMENT OF STEEL

1 Steel Authority of India Ltd. & Subsidiaries			
(i) Bhilai Steel Plant	81.81	116.10	197.91
(ii) Durgapur Steel Plant	18.28	18.00	36.28
(iii) Rourkela Steel Plant	18.25	34.55	52.80
(iv) Bokaro Steel Plant	98.71	107.40	206.11
(v) Alloy Steel Plant	4.00	2.77	6.77
(vi) Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	2.51	12.61	15.12
(vii) Salem Steel Plant	10.00	—	10.00
(viii) R&D Organisation	4.63	3.37	8.00
(ix) Vijayanagar Steel Plant	1.00	—	1.00
(x) Central Marketing Organisation			
(xi) Corporate Office/MTI/CCSO	0.20	6.20	6.40
(xii) V.S.I.L. Ltd.	2.80	—	2.80
Sub-Total (SAIL)	242.19	301.00	543.19
2 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	250.00	—	250.00
3 Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd.	1.00	—	1.00
4 Hindustan Steel Works Construction Co. Ltd.	4.50	—	4.50
5 Bharat Refractories Ltd.	6.55	—	6.55
6 Sponge Iron (India) Ltd.	1.50	—	1.50
7 M.E.C.O.N.	—	2.00	2.00
8 National Mineral Development Corpn.	10.14	—	10.14

(Contd)

ANNUAL PLAN 1982-83

Annexure 9.1—Contd

Outlay for Central Industrial and Mineral Projects Annual Plan 1982-83—Contd

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
9 Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd.		24.67	12.00	36.67
10 Manganese Ore India Ltd.		1.10	—	1.10
11 Mineral Development Board		1.00	—	1.00
12 Metal Scrap Trading Corporation		0.30	0.35	0.65
13 Loan to Govt. of M.P. for Mahanadi Reservoir Project		0.50	—	0.50
14 Loan to Govt. of Bihar for Tenughat Dam Project		0.10	—	0.10
15 Loan to Govt. of Karnataka for road & Power schemes for Kudremukh Iron Ore Project		1.00	—	1.00
Total		544.55	315.35	859.90
II. DEPARTMENT OF MINES				
1 Bharat Aluminium Co.		9.15	—	9.15
2 National Aluminium Co.		89.43	50.57*	140.00
3 Hindustan Copper Ltd.		45.30	—	45.30
4 Hindustan Zinc Ltd.		40.92	6.35	47.27
5 Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.		1.95	4.83	6.78
6 Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.		15.08	3.08	18.16
7 Geological Survey of India		23.27	—	23.27
8 Indian Bureau of Mines		2.00	—	2.00
9 Other R&D Schemes		0.07	—	0.07
Total		227.17	64.83	292.00
*Indicates Euro-Dollar Loan.				
III. DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM (PETROCHEMICAL & ENGINEERING UNITS)				
A. Petrochemicals				
1 Indian Petrochemicals Corpn. Ltd.		—	43.98	43.98
2 Bongaigaon Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd. (Petrochemical Complex).		—	34.00*	34.00
3 Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (Aromatic Recovery Unit)		—	4.00	4.00
4 Petrofils Cooperative Ltd.		—	0.10	0.10
5 Central Institute of Plastics Engineering & Tools		0.50	—	0.50
6 Cochin Refineries Ltd. (Aromatic Recovery Units)		—	4.00	4.00
7 Schemes under the Department		0.10	9.90	10.00
Total (A)		0.60	95.98	96.58
B. Explosives/Engineering Units				
8 Indo-Burma Petroleum Co. Ltd.		—	4.12	4.12
9 Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.		—	3.24	3.24
10 Beicco Lawrie & Co. Ltd.		0.50	—	0.50
11 Bridge & Roof Co. Ltd.		1.70	—	1.70
Total (B)		2.20	7.36	9.56
Total (A + B)		2.80	103.34	106.14
*Total internal resources will be Rs. 38.85 crores of which Rs. 4.85 crores will be required for funding schemes of Petroleum sector.				
IV. DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS & FERTILISERS				
A. Fertilisers				
1 Fertilisers & Chemicals Travancore Ltd.		7.00	8.00	15.00
2 Fertiliser Corpn. of India		10.00	—	10.00
3 Hindustan Fertiliser Corpn.		82.00	—	82.00
4 National Fertilisers Ltd.		—	9.33	9.33

Contd)

INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

Annexure 9.1—Contd

Outlay for Central Industrial and Mineral Projects Annual Plan 1982-83—Contd

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
5 Fertiliser Planning & Development (India) Ltd.		2.25	0.85	3.10
6 Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilisers Ltd.		115.82	104.00	219.82
7 Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd.		1.43	0.45	1.88
8 Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.		9.00	—	9.00
9 Investment in new fertiliser Projects abroad		4.00	—	4.00
10 New nitrogenous fertiliser plants		1.00	—	1.00
11 Other programmes		0.01	—	0.01
Total (Fertiliser)		232.51	122.63	355.14
B. Chemicals & Pesticides				
12 Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.		6.06	5.00	11.06
13 Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.		3.48	1.15	4.63
Total (Chem. & Pesticides)		9.54	6.15	15.69
C. Drugs & Pharmaceuticals				
14 Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.		7.02	—	7.02
15 Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.		5.00	—	5.00
16 Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd.		0.30	—	0.30
17 Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.		1.50	—	1.50
18 Bengal Immunity Co.		2.00	—	2.00
Total (Drugs & Pharmaceuticals)		15.82	—	15.82
Total (A + B + C)		257.87	128.78	386.65
V. DEPTT. OF AGRICULTURE & CO-OP.				
1 Krishak Bharat Cooperative Ltd.		120.00	—	120.00
Total		120.00	—	120.00
VI. DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT				
1 Cement Corporation of India		34.50	7.50	42.00
2 Hindustan Paper Corporation		94.32	—	94.32
3 NEPA Mills		3.00	—	3.00
4 Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.		0.35	—	0.35
5 Tannery & Footwear Corporation		2.50	—	2.50
6 Hindustan Photo Films Ltd.		2.10	1.35	3.45
7 National Productivity Council		0.60	—	0.60
8 Hindustan Salts Ltd.		0.10	—	0.10
9 National Institute of Design		0.45	—	0.45
10 Patent Information Service		0.30	—	0.30
11 Subsidy to Backward Areas		20.00	—	20.00
12 Bharat Leather Corpn.		2.50	—	2.50
13 Instrumentation Ltd.		0.59	1.01	1.60
14 Hindustan Cables Ltd.		12.95	—	12.95
15 National Instruments Ltd.		0.37	—	0.37
16 Cycle Corporation of India		1.20	—	1.20
17 National Bicycle Corpn. of India		1.94	0.06	2.00
18 Andrew Yule & Co.		2.29	0.12	2.41
19 Feasibility Studies		0.05	—	0.05
20 Research Association & Institutions		2.61	—	2.61
21 S&T (R&D for Paper & Pulp).		0.65	—	0.65
Total		183.37	10.04	193.41
VII. DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY				
1 Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.		61.07	20.00	81.07
2 H.M.T. Ltd.		—	24.00	24.00
3 Heavy Engineering Corporation		1.96	—	1.96
4 Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels		3.87	—	3.87
5 Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn.		2.00	—	2.00

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ANNUAL PLAN 1982-83

Annexure 9.1—Contd

Outlay for Central Industrial and Mineral Projects Annual Plan 1982-83—Contd

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
6 Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.		2.66	—	2.66
7 Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.		1.65	—	1.65
8 Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.		0.60	—	0.60
9 Bharat Wagons & Engg. Ltd.		0.60	—	0.60
10 Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineers Ltd.		0.50	—	0.50
11 Tungabhadra Steel Products		0.20	0.40	0.60
12 Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.		1.70	—	1.70
13 Triveni Structurals Ltd.		1.97	0.33	2.30
14 Burn Standard Company Ltd.		5.25	—	5.25
15 Jessop & Co. Ltd.		1.70	—	1.70
16 Scooters India Ltd.		1.60	—	1.60
17 Maruti Udyog Ltd.		20.00	—	20.00
18 Central Machine Tools Institute		0.80	—	0.80
19 A.R.A.I.		0.05	—	0.05
20 Other S&T programmes		0.09	—	0.09
Total		108.27	44.73	153.00

VIII. MINISTRY OF SHIPPING & TRANSPORT

Ship Building & Ship Repair Programme

1 Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	10.94	0.56	11.50
2 Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	2.24	—	2.24
3 Sailing Vessels industry	1.00	—	1.00
4 New Shipyards	0.02	—	0.02
5 Other Schemes	0.20	—	0.20
Total	14.40	0.56	14.96

IX. DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS

1 Electronics Trade & Technology Development Corporation	1.25	—	1.25
2 Computer Maintenance Corporation	0.50	—	0.50
3 Semiconductor Complex Limited	18.31	—	18.31
4 Radar System Consultancy & Production Corpn.	0.01	—	0.01
5 High Power Microwave Tube Production and R&D Unit	1.00	—	1.00
6 EMI/EMC Studies Programme	0.50	—	0.50
7 Reliability Studies Programme	0.25	—	0.25
8 National Information Centre	1.50	—	1.50
9 Industrial Electronics Promotion Programme	0.30	—	0.30
10 System Engineering Cell (Defence Projects)	2.00	—	2.00
11 Special Microwave Products Unit	0.50	—	0.50
12 Headquarters			
(i) Plan Establishment-DOE	0.18	—	0.18
IPAG	0.06	—	0.06
(ii) Land & Building	0.02	—	0.02
13 Special Components and Materials Programme	0.50	—	0.50
14 Standardisation, Testing and Quality Control Programme	2.30	—	2.30
15 Computer Centres Programme	0.01	—	0.01
16 Software Promotion Programme	0.40	—	0.40
17 Special Manpower Development Programme	0.50	—	0.50
18 Export Production Programme of ETTDC	0.05	—	0.05

(Contd)

INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

Annexure 9.1—Contd

Outlay for Central Industrial and Mineral Projects Annual Plan 1982-83—Contd

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
19	Centre for Electronics Design Technology	0.35	—	0.35
20	S&T Programme			
	(a) TDC Projects	3.75	—	3.75
	(b) NRC Projects	3.25	—	3.25
	Total	37.49	—	37.49
X. DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY				
(Industry & Minerals)				
1	Bhabha Atomic Research Centre	10.39	—	10.39
2	Heavy Water Plants	19.02	—	19.02
3	Nuclear Fuel Complex	5.00	—	5.00
4	Atomic Minerals Division	0.87	—	0.87
5	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	12.97	2.38	15.35
6	Electronics Corporation of India Ltd.	3.50	—	3.50
7	Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.	2.00	—	2.00
	Total	53.75	2.38	56.13
XI. MINISTRY OF FINANCE, DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS				
(Mints, Security Presses and Security Paper Mill Division)				
1	Indian Security Press, Nasik (ISP)	1.49	—	1.49
2	Currency Note Press, Nasik (CNP)	0.18	—	0.18
3	Combined schemes of ISP and CNP, Nasik (Functional buildings and housing schemes)	0.39	—	0.39
4	Bank Note Press, Dewas	0.23	—	0.23
5	Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad	3.17	—	3.17
6	Indian Govt. Mint, Bombay including the Metrological Wing	0.41	—	0.41
7	India Govt. Mint, Calcutta	0.10	—	0.10
8	Second Security Printing Press, Hyderabad	1.00	—	1.00
	Total	6.97	—	6.97
XII. MINISTRY OF FINANCE, DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS				
(Banking Division)				
1	Industrial Development Bank of India			
	(i) Obligatory transfer of funds against IDA credit	20.00	—	20.00
	(ii) Grants against World Bank Loan	0.03	—	0.03
	(iii) Contribution to share capital	30.00	—	30.00
	Total	50.03	—	50.03
2	Industrial Finance Corpn. of India Obligatory transfer of funds against KFW loans	1.80	—	1.80
3	Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Obligatory transfer of funds against KFW loans	1.20	—	1.20
4	Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India— Loans to augment resources	30.00	—	30.00
	Total	83.03	—	83.03

(Contd)

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Annexure 9.1—Contd

Outlay for Central Industrial and Mineral Projects Annual Plan 1982-83—Contd

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
XIII. MINISTRY OF FINANCE				
<i>(DEPTT. OF REVENUE)</i>				
1 Alkaloid Project, Neemuch (MP)		0.09	—	0.09
2 Project for extraction of alkaloids from opium in replacement of the existing alkaloid plant, Ghazipur (UP)		0.01	—	0.01
Total		0.10		0.10
XIV. DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SUPPLIES				
1 Metric system of Weights & Measures		0.30	—	0.30
2 Indian Standards Institution		1.25	—	1.25
3 Measures for Consumer Protection		0.05	—	0.05
4 Development of Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati		1.70	—	1.70
Total		3.30		3.30
XV. MINISTRY OF COMMERCE				
1 Pilot Test House		0.01	0.01	0.01
2 Santa Cruz Export Processing Zone		1.00	—	1.00
3 Marine Products Export Development Authority		1.84	—	1.84
4 Mica Trading Corporation		—	0.50	0.50
Total		2.85	0.50	3.35
5 <i>Plantations</i>				
(i) Tea		6.00	—	6.00
(ii) Coffee		8.15	—	8.15
(iii) Rubber		8.00	—	8.00
(iv) Cardamom		1.50	—	1.50
(v) Tobacco		1.50	—	1.50
Total		25.15		25.15
Grand Total		28.00	0.50	28.50
XVI. MINISTRY OF COMMERCE				
<i>(Department of Textiles)</i>				
1 National Textile Corporation		17.33	—	17.33
2 National Jute Mills Corpn.		3.50	—	3.50
3 Science & Technology Programme		1.60	—	1.60
Total		22.43		22.43
XVII. DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY				
1 C.E.L.		0.80	—	0.80
Total		0.80		0.80
XVIII. DEPARTMENT OF COAL				
1 Coal India Ltd.		702.00	—	702.00
2 Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.		68.00	—	68.00
3 Neyveli Lignite Corporation		84.93	20.07	105.00
4 Other Programmes		2.00	—	2.00
Total		856.93	20.07	877.00
XIX. DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM (PETROLEUM)				
1 Oil & Natural Gas Commission		241.76	1158.24	1400.00
2 Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.		—	149.31	149.31
3 Oil India Ltd.		—	118.23	118.23
4 Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.		—	85.50	85.50
5 Cochin Refineries Ltd.		—	40.00	40.00
6 Engineers India Ltd.		—	3.10	3.10
7 Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.		—	68.85	68.85
8 Lubrizol India Ltd.		—	2.67	2.67
9 Madras Refineries Ltd.		—	66.35	66.35
10 Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd.		—	4.85	4.85
Total		241.76	1697.10	1938.86
Grand Total (I&M) Sector		2792.99	2387.68	5180.67

ANNUAL PLAN 1982-83

Annexure 9.3—Contd

Capacity and Production Targets for 1982-83—Contd

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
(x)	Copper (Blister)	"	47.5	25.3	47.5	32.5	47.5	28	47.5	37
(xi)	Zinc	"	92	45.5	92	70.5	92	58	92	70
(xii)	Lead	"	18	14.9	18	11	18	14	18	15
Figures in brackets indicate the revised targets.										
3. Metal Products										
(i)	Steel Castings	'000 T	178	71	—	72	182	75.3	182	80
(ii)	Steel Forgings	"	240	145.1	—	155	260	162.6	260	175
4 Non-metallic Mineral Products										
(i)	Cement	M. tonnes	26.99	18.6	30	22.23	29.25	21	36	26
(ii)	Refractories	'000 T	1640	971	1730	950	1688	875	1790	1050
5 Petroleum Products										
		M. tonnes	25.84	24.03	—	30.15	30.14	28.03	35.99	33.47
6 Basic Chemicals										
(i)	Sulphuric Acid	'000 T	3536	2056	3900	2500	3750	2150	4100	2300
(ii)	Caustic Soda	"	779	572	851	650	815	614	870	696
(iii)	Soda Ash	"	695	559	695	640	695	632	800	720
(iv)	Calcium Carbide	"	167.2	82.4	176	110	167	74	176	110
(v)	Industrial Oxygen	MOM	124	88	130	110	135	102	150	115
7 Agricultural Chemicals										
(i)	Nitrogenous Fertilisers	'000 T	4575	2164	5302	3200	4719	3144	5295	3600
(ii)	Phosphatic Fertilisers	"	1282	842	1445	925	1408	949	1483	1000
(iii)	BHC (in terms of 13% isomers)	"	37.9	28.8	37.9	37.0	41.9	28.4	41.9	38
(iv)	D.D.T.	"	4.1	4.0	9.1	6.0	4.1	3.2	9.1	7.4
(v)	Malathion	"	5.3	1.2	5.3	3.0	6.8	3.2	9.8	7.0
(vi)	Other Pesticides	"	27.5	9.3	30.0	14	28.9	13.9	30	20.0
8 Thermoplastics & Synthetic Rubbers										
(i)	L.D. Polyethylene	'000 T	112	87.1	112	100	112	91.2	112	95
(ii)	H.D. Polyethylene	"	30	24.3	30	27	30	31.7	30	35
(iii)	Polyvinyl Chloride	"	77.9	39.4	84.5	65	77.9	38.6	84.5	60
(iv)	Polypropylene	"	30	16.7	30	24.5	30	20.6	30	25
(v)	Polystyrene	"	23	10.2	23.5	15	23.5	7.9	23.5	13
(vi)	Synthetic Rubbers Styrene Butadiene Rubber	"	30	18.9	30	27	30	17.3	30	25
	Poly Butadiene Rubber	"	20	6.5	20	13.6	20	11.5	20	14
9 Petro-chemical Intermediates										
(i)	Acrylonitrile	'000 T	24	10.4	24	14	24	14	24	12
(ii)	D.M.T.	"	24	23.1	30	28	24	27.3	30	25.5
(iii)	Caprolactum	"	20	13.1	20	18	20	9.2	20.5	16
(iv)	Detergent Alkylate	"	30	17.4	30	27	30	30.4	30	30
(v)	Methanol	"	44.5	41	85.8	44.5	44.5	43.3	85.7	60
(vi)	Phenol	"	20.9	12.4	20.9	15	20.9	10.8	20.9	15
10 Man-made Fibres										
(i)	Viscose Filament Yarn	'000 T	41.1	42	41.1	42	44.4	43	44.4	45
(ii)	Viscose Staple Fibre	"	89	82.7	125.5	96	89	80	125	96
(iii)	Viscose Tyre Cord	"	21	14.6	21	15	21	14	21	15
(iv)	Nylon Filament Yarn	"	21.3	20.9	26.8	25	21.4	23.4	25	25
(v)	Nylon Tyre Cord & Industrial Yarn	"	10	11.2	13.5	12	13.5	13.8	13.5	15
(vi)	Polyester Staple Fibre	"	34.8	22.5	34.3	32	34.4	28.9	40	33
(vii)	Polyester Filament Yarn	"	8	10.6	14.5	14	8	15.2	18	15
(viii)	Acrylic Fibre	"	16	10	16	12	16	11	16	16

(Contd)

INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

Annexure 9.3—Contd

Capacity and Production Targets for 1982-83—Contd

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
11	<i>Drugs & Pharmaceuticals</i>									
	(i) Bulk Drugs	Rs. crores	—	240	—	280	—	275	—	325
	ii) Formulations	"	—	1200	—	1350	—	1300	—	1425
12	<i>Food Products</i>									
	(i) Sugar*	M. tonnes	6.3	5.15	6.8	6.00	6.6	8.0	7.0	8.0
	ii) Vanaspati	'000 T	1385	753	1336	775	1385	820	1415	875
13	<i>Textiles</i>									
	(i) All Yarn (Cotton blended, mixed)	Cap.:	21.10	1298	21.74	1300	21.74	1260	22.08	1325
		Mill. spindles								
		Prod.:								
		Mill. Kgs.								
	ii) Cloth (Mill sector)**	Cap.:	2.07	4368	2.07	4533	2.07	4142	2.07	4565
		Lakh looms								
		Prod.:								
		Mill. Metres								
	(ii) Cloth (Decentralised Sector)	Mill. Metres	—	6540	—	7100	—	6846	—	7200
	(v) Jute Manufactures	'000 T	—	1393	—	1400	—	1340	—	1350
14	<i>Leather & Rubber Goods</i>									
	(i) Leather footwear (Org. Sector)	Mill. pairs	21.5	13.5	23	14.5	23.6	14.5	23.6	15.5
	ii) Rubber footwear (Org. Sector)	"	54.88	43.83	58	46	54.88	36.94	56.23	45
	(ii) Bicycle Tyres (Org. Sector)	Mill. Nos.	34	27.0	33.9	27	34	26.0	34	27.0
	(v) Automobile Tyres	"	9.28	7.97	10.54	8.75	10.2	8.70	10.7	9.0
* Relates to sugar season (October-September).										
** Art Silk fabric production is included.										
15	<i>Paper & Paper Board</i>									
	(i) Paper & Paper Board	'000 T	1657	1148	1750	1200	1870	1237	2050	1350
	ii) Newsprint	"	75	51	230	70	150	55	230	150
16	<i>Soaps & Detergents</i>									
	(i) Soap (Org. Sector)	'000 T	—	334	—	330	—	338	—	370
	ii) Synthetic Detergents (Org. Sector)	"	240	175	260	180	270	182	260	220
17	<i>Industrial Machinery</i>									
	(i) Machine Tools	Rs. crores	210	196.2	260	215	290	249.9	325	290
	ii) Mining Machinery	"	45	37.3	45	38	45	39.3	45	40
	(ii) Metallurgical Machinery	"	80	55.6	80	65	100	64.1	110	78
	(iv) Cement Machinery	"	45	33.6	56	45	56	43.7	65	55
	(v) Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Machinery	"	105	106.6	135	108	135	115.0	160	130
	(vi) Sugar Machinery	"	51.8	24.2	51.8	35	51.8	26.3	51.8	32
	(vii) Rubber Machinery	"	15	10.2	15	11	15	6.7	15	10
	(viii) Paper & Pulp Machinery	"	43	36.8	50	40	43	33.5	43	38
	(ix) Printing Machinery	"	9	8.2	12	9.5	11	9.9	15	12
	(x) Textile Machinery	"	330	250	340	270	400	330	460	365
	(xi) Boilers (Industrial & Power)	"	295	308	300	280	400	347	500	380
18	<i>Electrical Power Equipment</i>									
	(i) Steam Turbines	MKW	3.00	2.15	2.9	2.7	3.4	2.7	3.7	2.9
	ii) Hydro Turbines	"	1.03	0.33	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.2
	(iii) Transformers	KKVA	31.15	19.5	33	24	31.5	21.4	33	24
	(iv) Motors	MHP	6.6	4.06	7.0	5.0	6.6	4.4	7.0	5.0

(Contd)

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<i>Annexure 9.3—Contd</i>		Capacity and Production Targets for 1982-83—Contd								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
19 Construction Machinery										
	(i) Earth Moving Equipment	Nos.	2060	996	2035	1250	2060	1740	2100	1900
	(ii) Road Rollers	"	1800	948	1800	1045	1800	1065	1800	1200
20 Agricultural Machinery										
	(i) Tractors	'000 Nos.	77	71.0	75	73	90	84.1	100	95
21 Rail & Water Transport										
	(i) Diesel Locomotives	Nos.	200	213	200	170	200	170	200	140*
	(ii) Electric Locomotives	"	80	60	80	65	80	70	80	45*
	(iii) Railway Coaches	Nos.	1650	1000	1650	1300	1650	1300	1650	1150*
	(iv) Railway Wagons	'000 Nos.	25.0	13.7	25	18	30.6	17.8	30.6	16.5*
	(v) Ship Building	'000 GRT	140	90	130	95	140	95	156	100
22 Road Transport										
	(i) Commercial Vehicles	'000 Nos.	89.5	71.8	92	85	103	91.1	125	100
	(ii) Passenger Cars	"	53	31.3	53	35	53	42.5	53	48
	(iii) Jeeps	"	18	17.88	20	18	20	20.2	25	22
	(iv) Scooters, Motor Cycles Mopeds	"	590	447	575	475	672	525	750	600
	(v) Bicycles (Org. Sector)	M. Nos.	5.2	4.19	5.5	4.5	5.0	5.05	5.5	5.2
* Tentative likely to be revised.										
23 Mechanical Components & Consumer Durables										
	(i) Ball & Roller Bearings	M. Nos.	45	34.3	50	42	45	38.3	50	43
	(ii) Typewriters	'000 Nos.	138.4	96.4	140	115	150.4	86.4	156.4	100
	(iii) Sewing Machines	"	573	335.3	555	370	573	343.1	573	350
	(iv) Mechanical Watches	Lakh Nos.	61	45.0	100	70	61	51.8	70	60
24 Electrical Components & Consumer Durables										
	(i) ACSR & AA Conductors	'000 T	139.6	86	137.3	90	154	70.3	154	90
	(ii) PVC & VIR Cables (Org. Sector)	M. Core	1281	509	1281	600	1400	485.7	1400	510
	(iii) Dry Cells	M. Nos.	1336	994.4	1351	1080	1504	1068.4	1504	1150
	(iv) Storage Batteries	"	2.27	1.74	2.46	1.80	2.65	1.97	2.65	2.2
	(v) GLS Lamps	"	240	198.1	250	230	273.5	266.3	330	290
	(vi) Fluorescent Tubes	"	27.92	28.3	32	31	33.4	31.9	40	35
	(vii) H.T. Circuit breakers	'000 Nos.	16.46	9.1	16.46	10.43	16.46	9.70	16.46	12
	(viii) H.T. Insulators	'000 T	27.62	24.0	56	38	27.62	25	46	35
	(ix) Power Capacitors (HT & LT)	MVAR	1238	1204	1800	1430	1482	890	1715	1200
	(x) Domestic Refrigerators	'000 Nos.	339	289.8	350	310	339	323.9	400	350
	(xi) Welding Electrode	MRM	742	512.8	742	565	742	521.7	742	550
	(xii) Electric Fans	M. Nos.	4.18	4.18	5.0	4.5	5.0	3.84	5	4.2
	(xiii) Power Cables	'000 KM	41.8	25.2	41.23	34	43	22	43	25
25 Electronics										
(A) Consumer Electronics										
	(i) Radio Receivers	Rs. crores	305	210.5	340	295	349	272	415	333
	(ii) T.V. Receivers	"	118	94	130	122	130	105	150	120
	(iii) T.V. Receivers	"	98	69	105	96	105	92	130	115
	(iii) Tape Recorders	"	22	18.8	28	20	35	28.5	40	37
	(iv) Record Players	"	11	8.1	11	9	11	7.5	11	8
	(v) Amplifiers & PA Systems	"	20	13.8	21	14	21	14	22	15
	(vii) Calculators	"	22	8.1	22	17	22	7	22	8
	(viii) Electronic Watches	"	5	Small	15	10	10	5	15	10
	(viii) Others (CCTV, TV Games)	"	9	6.8	10	7	15	13	25	20
(B) Industrial Electronics										
	(i) Instruments (T&M, Analytical etc.)	"	205	140	241	175	240	163	261	193
		"	65	33.5	72	52	70	38	72	44

(Contd)

INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

Annexure 9.3—Contd

Capacity and Production Targets for 1982-83—Contd

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
(ii) Process Control Equipment		"	75	49	85	62	80	55	85	62
(iii) Power Electronics		"	49	44.5	63	47	70	55	83	70
(iv) Medical Electronics		"	16	13	21	14	20	15	21	17
(C) Communication Equipment		"	315.2	211.5	370	272	362	253	373	291
(i) Mass Communication		"	4	1.5	5	2	5	4	8	5
(ii) Telecommunications		"	190	144.5	235	177	230	170	235	200
(iii) Two-way Communication		"	11.2	7.0	15	12	12	9	15	11
(iv) Aero Space etc.		"	110	63	115	81	115	70	115	75
(D) Computer Systems		"	34	23.8	43	32	46	34	63	47
(i) CPU		"	20	10.3	24	16.5	24	17	35	25
(ii) Peripherals		"	10	7.8	11	8.5	15	11.5	18	14
(iii) Unbundled Software		"	4	3.7	8	7	7	5.5	10	8
(E) Production of Free Trade Zone		"	—	18.6	—	20	—	28	—	35
(F) Components		"	210	160	255	210	255	180	300	210

Chapter 10

TRANSPORT

An outlay of Rs. 2528.06 crores has been provided for the Transport Sector in the Annual Plan 1982-83 as against the approved outlay of Rs. 2294 crores for the preceding year, representing an increase of 11 per cent. The break-up of the approved outlays for 1981-82 and 1982-83 is given in the Table below:-

Sl No.	Sub-Sector	(Rs. crores)		
		1981-82		1982-83
(1)	(2)	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay
		(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Railways	980.00	1137.49	1137.00
2	Roads	601.38	628.40	637.63
3	Road Transport	232.90	221.78	220.73
4	Inland Water Transport	14.45	8.63	14.46
5	Major Ports	104.81	94.78	123.83
6	Minor Ports	17.61	16.52	18.30
7	Lighthouses & Lightships	2.00	2.11	2.53
8	Shipping	137.20	127.72	116.12
9	Civil Aviation	132.09	163.96	185.47
10	Tourism	36.89	38.97	36.14
11	Meteorology	11.58	11.13	11.10
12	Farakka Barrage	8.00	11.14	10.00
13	INSAT Space Segment	15.55	16.44	14.75
	Total	2294.46	2479.07	2528.06

10.2 Out of the total Transport Sector outlay of Rs. 2528.06 crores provided for 1982-83, an amount of Rs. 1755.75 crores, or 68.7 per cent, is for the Central Sector while the balance 31.3 per cent outlay is for the States and Union Territories. The details of the outlay for the Centre and the State Sectors are given in the Annexure 10.1.

Railways

Freight Traffic

10.3 After a three year period of low performance, the freight traffic carried by the railways during 1981-

82 represents a major break-through. Revenue-earning originating traffic in 1981-82 is expected to be around 220 million tonnes against a target of 215 million tonnes as shown below:-

Year	Originating Freight Traffic (Million Tonnes)			Tonne Kms. (billion)
	Revenue	Non-Revenue	Total	
1976-77	212.6	26.5	239.1	156.8
1977-78	210.8	26.5	237.3	162.7
1978-79	199.6	23.8	223.4	154.8
1979-80	193.1	24.7	217.8	156.0
1980-81	195.9	24.1	220.1	158.5
1981-82 (Target)	215.0	25.0	240.0	172.6
1981-82 (Anticipated)	220.0	23.0	243.0	175.0

The anticipated total freight traffic (revenue + non-revenue earning) is anticipated to touch 243 million tonnes which, for the first time, exceeds the earlier peak level traffic of 239.1 million tonnes carried by the Railways in 1976-77. In terms of net tonne kilometres (NTKMs), the anticipated total freight traffic during 1981-82 is around 175 billion NTKMs against the previous highest level of 163 billion NTKMs in 1977-78. This represents an increase of about 10 per cent over the performance in the preceding year. During the year, the Railways had initiated a number of measures to improve their operational efficiency and also introduced important managerial innovations which significantly contributed to recovery in traffic performance. Some of the measures taken by the Railways include segregation of the modern wagon fleet fitted with roller bearings and centre buffer coupler from the older conventional wagons and their operation as "Express" streams of freight traffic; increased use of closed circuit movement of open box wagons for coal, steel plant traffic and ore exports and covered wagons in jumbo rakes for foodgrains, fertilisers and cement; optimisation of loads of goods trains; running of heavy trains; introduction of

TRANSPORT

integrated operation encompassing end to end running of through goods trains, etc. As a result of these measures is the asset anticipated utilisation index as given by net tonne kilometres per wagon day is likely to show an all time record of about 1100 NTKMs compared to the earlier peak achievement of 1045 NTKMs in 1977-78.

A freight traffic target of 250 million tonnes, 230 million tonnes of revenue earning traffic and 20 million tonnes of non-revenue earning traffic has been fixed for the year 1982-83. In terms of NTKMs, a target of 178.8 billion NTKMs has been fixed on the basis of an estimated average lead of 715 kilometres.

Passenger Traffic

10.4 The trend of the passenger traffic in recent years is indicated in the table below:-

Year	Passengers carried (Million)			Passenger Kms. (Billion)		
	Suburban	Non-Suburban	Total	Suburban	Non-Suburban	Total
1976-77	1802	1498	3300	37.1	126.7	163.8
1977-78	1928	1576	3504	39.4	137.3	176.7
1978-79	2113	1606	3719	43.4	149.5	192.9
1979-80	1903	1602	3505	38.7	159.9	198.6
1980-81	2000	1612	3612	41.1	167.5	208.5
1981-82	2089	1672	3761	42.0*	173.9**	216.7

(Anticipated)

* On the basis of assumed lead of 20.5 Kms

** On the basis of assumed lead of 104 Kms.

The passenger traffic carried by the Railways is estimated to have increased from 3612 million originating passengers in 1980-81 3761 million in 1981-82. During the year 1982-83 the number of passengers required to be carried by the Railways is estimated at 3949 million, showing five per cent increase over the previous year.

New Lines & Gauge Conversion

10.5 During 1981-82, 155 kilometres of new lines were opened by the Railways to traffic, consisting of Tirunelveli-Nagercoil, Sukhinda-Daitari and Bibinagar-Nalgonda lines. About 90 kilometres of additional lines are expected to be opened for traffic shortly. Of the gauge conversion projects 421 kilometres of the main metre gauge trunk route Barabanki-Samastipur, were converted into broad gauge and opened to traffic during the year. Work on

conversion from Viramgam to Okha and Porbander is being accelerated.

10.6 On account of high priority assigned to replacement of overaged assets of the Railways in the Sixth Plan and overall constraint of resources, the outlay that could be provided for construction of new lines had to be limited. At the end of 1981-82, about 33 projects on new lines and 15 projects on gauge conversion works were in progress and were at various stages of construction. The resource constraint necessitates utilisation of available funds judiciously and concentration on fewer schemes with a view to completing as many projects as possible in the shortest possible time so that benefits could flow from such completed projections as early as possible. In view of this, construction of only four new lines and gauge conversion schemes is proposed to be undertaken during 1982-83. These consist of (i) construction of a mixed gauge line from Suratgarh to Sarupsar and conversion of metre gauge into Broad Gauge from Sarupsar to Anupgarh (78 Kms.), (ii) construction of a metre gauge railway line from Bhuj to Naliya with BG sub-structure (110 Kms.), (iii) construction of a by-pass line connecting Rajpura-Bhatinda line with Delhi-Bhatinda line by linking Phusmandi with Kartarsinghwala and a by-pass line connecting Delhi-Bhatinda line with Bhatinda-Suratgarh line avoiding Bhatinda and (iv) conversion of Suratgarh-Bikaner Metre Gauge Section into Broad Gauge (182 Kms.). A total provision of Rs. 72 crores has been made for construction of 'new lines' and 'gauge conversion' works.

Electrification

10.7 For the Sixth Five Year Plan accelerated programme of electrification has been approved for the Railways with a view to improving operational efficiency and conserving scarce petroleum products. During 1981-82, electrification of Waltair-Kirandul Section (387 kilometres) was completed. At the end of that year, work on more than 2250 kilometres on the main trunk routes was in progress. For the year 1982-83, five proposals covering electrification of 1138 kms. on the main trunk routes have been approved. With this, the entire trunk route between Delhi and Madras, Delhi-Bombay via Central Railway and Delhi-Secunderabad is expected to get fully electrified. A provision of Rs. 110 crores has been made for electrification works in 1982-83.

Metropolitan Transport Projects

10.8 At the end of 1981-82, two major schemes, Calcutta-Metro Railway and Delhi Ring Railway,

were in progress. The Delhi Ring Railway is ahead of schedule and the project is expected to be completed well in advance of the start of the Asian Games in November 1982. A provision of Rs. 50 crores has been made in 1982-83 mainly for the two projects mentioned above.

Plan Outlay

10.9 Against an approved outlay of Rs. 5100 crores for the Sixth Five Year Plan the expenditure during the first two years is expected to be about Rs. 2110 crores, Rs. 973 crores in 1980-81 against an approved outlay of Rs. 780 crores and Rs. 1137 crores in 1981-82 against an approved outlay of Rs. 980 crores. On account of the overall constraint of resources an outlay of Rs. 1137 crores only has been approved for the year 1982-83 which represents an increase of 16 per cent over the approved outlay of the preceding year but is at the same level as the anticipated expenditure for the preceding year. A high priority has been assumed during 1982-83 also to replacement and renewal of assets, electrification projects, creation of maintenance facilities and accelerating progress of important ongoing projects relating to new lines and gauge conversions. Taking into consideration the constraint or resources and the need to provide adequately for creation of maintenance facilities. The programme for acquisition of rolling stock has to be on a moderate

scale. It is proposed to acquire only 15650 wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers) during the year compared to procurement of 18,000 wagons provided for in 1981-82. It is also proposed to acquire 185 locomotives, 1010 coaches and 140 EMUs during 1982-83. A total provision of Rs. 467 crores has been made for procurement of rolling stock during 1982-83 and a provision of Rs. 120 crores has been made for undertaking track renewal works. Details of the outlays under the Annual Plans 1981-82 and 1982-83 are shown in Table 10.3.

Roads

10.10 Against the outlay of Rs. 119.4 crores under the Central Sector Roads/Bridges programme for 1981-82, the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 127.92 crores. The physical achievements during 1981-82 and the targets for 1982-83 are indicated in Table 10.4.

10.11 For 1982-83, an outlay of Rs. 131 crores has been allocated for roads and bridges in the Central Sector. It is proposed to give the highest priority to carryover works so that bulk of such works may be completed during 1982-83. Development of roads and bridges in the North Eastern Region would also receive high priority. The schemewise outlays are shown in Table 10.5.

10.12 In the State Sector, the expenditure in 1981-82 is estimated at Rs. 500.48 crores against the outlay of Rs. 481.98 crores. About 3410 villages have been

Table 10.3 Itemwise break-up of outlay—Railways

Sl. No.	Plan-head	(Rs. crores)		
		1981-82		1982-83 Approved outlay
		Approved outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
1	Rolling Stock	420.54	432.8	465
2	Workshops and Sheds	85.0	94.4	90
3	Machinery & Plant	25.00	36.8	70
4	Track renewals	110.00	134.0	120
5	Bridge works	12.00	12.6	25
6	Line Capacity Works	128.26	146.0	60
7	Signalling & Safety	19.80	24.3	25
8	Electrification	40.00	60.0	110
9	Other Electrical Works	6.00	7.0	9
10	New Lines	45.00	56.2	42
11	Staff Welfare	6.25	6.5	8
12	Staff Quarters	8.75	10.4	10
13	Users' Amenities	5.00	5.0	5
14	Other Specified Works	2.40	3.2	5
15	Inventories	8.00	35.3	10
16	Investment in Govt. Commercial Undertakings	8.00	18.0	33
17	Metropolitan Transport Projects	50.00	55.0	50
	Total	980.00	1137.5	1137

Table 10.4 Physical Targets and Achievements—Roads

Scheme	1981-82			1982-83 Targets
	1981-82		1982-83 Targets	
	Target	Anticipated Achievements		
1 Construction of missing links bypasses and diversions (kms.)	95	95	43	
2 Widening and strengthening single lane sections to two lanes sections (kms)	400	400	800	
3 Widening to two lanes only (kms)	260	260	450	
4 Strengthening weak double lane sections (kms)	375	375	375	
5 Widening to four/six lanes (kms)	15	15	20	
6 Missing/submersible major bridges and damaged/weak major bridges (Nos)	22	22	26	
7 Damaged/weak minor bridges (Nos)	130	119	110	

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Table 10.5 Central Sector Roads 1982-83

Scheme	(Rs. crores)		
	Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	1982-83 Outlay
I National Highways	100.50	109.42 †	115.80
II Machinery	2.00	1.60	1.50
III Strategic Roads	6.50	7.66	6.00
IV E&I Works	3.85	3.85	3.50
V Road Communications in Sensitive Border Areas	5.50	4.54	3.50
VI Highway Research Development and Planning Studies	0.80	0.60	0.50
VII Highway Training Instt.	0.25	0.25	0.20
Total	119.40	127.92	131.00

† Includes a sum of Rs. 3.52 crores from fees on National Highway bridges costing more than Rs. 25 lakhs outside the Plan.

connected with roads in 1981-82. A provision of Rs. 506.63 crores has been made in the Annual Plan 1982-83 of States/U.T's for roads and bridges including Rs. 195.19 crores for those under the Minimum Needs Programme. The target of connecting villages with roads envisaged for 1982-83 is 2600 villages. In addition, some more villages would be connected during the year with roads by those States who have already achieved the norms under M.N.P. outside this programme.

Road Transport

10.13 In 1981-82, the anticipated expenditure on road transport is Rs. 12.86 crores in the Central Sector and Rs. 208.92 crores in the State Sector. The outlay under the Central Sector is mainly for the programme of the Delhi Transport Corporation.

10.14 For the Annual Plan 1982-83, Rs. 10 crores have been allocated for road transport in the Central Sector. Provision has been made to purchase 290 new buses by the D.T.C. (Rs. 7.96 crores) to meet the replacement requirement and construction of Central Workshop (Rs. 1.42 crores), depots (Rs. 0.50 crores). Provision has also been made for carrying out a feasibility study for operation of electric trolley buses in Delhi and for research/development and training of personal in road transport management.

10.15 In the State Sector, an outlay of Rs. 210.73 crores has been provided for road transport in 1982-83. It is estimated that about 9552 buses would be purchased including 6188 buses on replacement account and the balance for augmentation of the fleet of the Road Transport Corporations/Undertakings.

10.16 The State Road Transport Corporations (including departmental undertakings) are likely to incur a loss of about Rs. 139 crores in 1982-83. Measures are proposed to be taken to improve the operational efficiency of these Corporations. Fare revisions may also be effected wherever necessary, to off set the increasing cost of operations. It is estimated that the additional yield from fare revisions would be of the order of Rs. 435 crores during 1982-83.

Inland Water Transport

10.17 Inland Water Transport is one of the most energy efficient modes of transport. Considering the importance of this mode of transport, the Sixth Plan enjoins that special efforts should be made to develop it. An outlay of Rs. 45 crores has been provided in the Central Sector for the I.W.T. programme in the Sixth Plan.

10.18 Against the approved outlay of Rs. 11 crores, the anticipated expenditure in 1981-82 in the Central Sector is Rs. 5.58 crores. The bulk of the allocation is for the schemes of Central Inland Water Transport Corporation (CIWTC). The slow progress during the year was on account of certain management problems faced by CIWTC. The programme is expected to pick up during 1982-83.

10.19 For 1982-83, an outlay of Rs. 9 crores has been made for the Central Sector Plan and Rs. 5.46 crores for the State Sector Plan. Adequate provision has been made for the programme of CIWTC: (a) Acquisition of Vessels (Rs. 4.91 crores), (b) Development of Rajabagan Dockyard (Rs. 0.40 crores), (c) provision of infrastructural facilities (Rs. 0.30 crores). Provision has also been made for acquisition of survey launches, equipment etc. to carry out hydrographic surveys of important waterways in the country. Government have taken a decision to declare the stretch of Ganga-Allahabad-Hooghly river system between Haldia-Allahabad as National Waterways.

Major Ports

10.20 During 1981-82, the cargo traffic handled at the major ports of the country amounted to 87.4 million tonnes as against 81.3 million tonnes in the previous year showing an increase of 7%. It is estimated to be around 94 million tonnes in 1982-83.

10.21 In 1980-81, the actual expenditure in the Ports Sector was only 64.90 crores as against the approved outlay of Rs. 98.34 crores. Utilisation of plan funds in

1981-82, however, picked up considerably. The anticipated expenditure during the year is around Rs. 94.78 crores against the approved outlay of Rs. 104.81 crores. Significant progress was made during the year in regard to completion of ongoing schemes. A large number of new schemes (14 costing more than Rs. 5 crores each and 4 costing less than Rs. 5 crores each) were sanctioned since the beginning of the Sixth Plan i.e. 1.4.1980. These schemes aim at augmenting port capacity and improving port efficiency through replacement of and addition to port handling equipment, wherever necessary. The important new schemes sanctioned since 1.4.80 include 6th General Cargo berth and new oil jetty at Kandla, container handling equipment at Bombay port, a multi-purpose cargo berth at Mormugao, an additional general cargo berth at New Mangalore, integrated scheme for development of Cochin Port construction of oil and fertilisers berths, two additional berths at Tuticorin, a container terminal and expansion of Jawahar Dock at Madras, a general-cum-bulk cargo berth at Visakhapatnam and construction of 3rd general cargo berth and construction of a fertiliser berth at Paradip Port.

10.22 Under the Annual Plan 1982-83, a provision of 123.83 crores has been made for the Central Sector Ports Programme which includes Rs. 119.31 crores for major ports and Rs. 4.52 crores for other programmes. The outlay for the Ports is expected to be financed as under:-

Sector	(Rs. crores)		
	Internal Resources	Budgetary Support	Total
Major Ports	64.00	55.31	119.31
D.C.L.	4.00	—	4.00
C.D.O.	—	0.40	0.40
R&D	—	0.12	0.12
Total	68.00	55.83	123.83

Of the provision of Rs. 119.31 crores for major ports, an outlay of Rs. 45.07 crores is for the continuing schemes.

10.23 In line with the strategy of the Sixth Plan priority will be accorded during 1982-83 to the early completion of on-going schemes, notably, the fourth oil berth at Butcher Island (Bombay), second general cargo berth at Paradip, installation of 3rd wagon tippler at Visakhapatnam, outer arm at the Madras Port, coal jetty at Tuticorin and floating dry dock at the Kandla Port. Floating crafts, dredgers and equipment including high-powered tugs for the ports

of Visakhapatnam, Cochin and Tuticorin will also be acquired during the year. The year 1982-83 having been designated as the Year of Productivity, special emphasis will be laid on the optimum utilisation of the existing port capacities and handling equipment, improvements in labour productivity and innovative management.

10.24 With the sanctioning of a large number of new schemes since 1.4.1980 and considerable stress being laid on early completion of on-going schemes, the port development programme is expected to gain considerable momentum during 1982-83. Most of the sanctioned new schemes are expected to be completed during the year or early in 1983-84. All these measures will substantially augment port capacity particularly for handling general cargo and the growing container traffic at different ports for which shortage of capacity has been experienced in the past. This will also help mitigate to an extent the problem of congestion at the ports of Bombay and Madras.

10.25 The Annual Plan for 1982-83 a provision of Rs. 5 crores for the Nhava Sheva Port Project. The project has since been cleared by the Government at a cost of about Rs. 592 crores. The construction is scheduled to start in 1983-84 and be completed by 1986-87.

Minor Ports

Andaman & Lakshadweep Harbour Works

10.26 For the ALHW against the Plan provision of Rs. 3.05 crores under the Central Sector in 1981-82 expenditure is Rs. 4.25 crores (provisionally). For the year 1982-83, a provision of Rs. 4.67 crores has been made. The main schemes include construction of Deep Water Wharf at Hope Town in Port Blair, construction of Break-water at Cambell Bay, construction of dry dock at Port Blair, and construction of new jetties in New Islands. Provision has also been made for the purchase of modern survey instruments for launches ordered by the Minor Ports Survey Organisation.

10.27 In the State Sector, an outlay of Rs. 13.63 crores has been made for development of minor ports in different States and Union Territories under the Annual Plan, 1982-83.

Lighthouses and Lightships

10.28 Against the approved outlay of Rs. 2 crores for lighthouses and lightships in the Central Sector for

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1981-82 anticipated expenditure was of the same order fully utilised. A number of navigational aids including lighted buoys to mark Salaya Channel, Warsi Borsi Lighthouses, Car Nicobar Radio Beacon, East Island Radio Beacon, Minicoy Radio Beacon and Kalingapatnam lighthouse were commissioned during the year. For 1982-83, a provision of Rs. 2.50 crores has been made for this programme which includes development of the Kachohged Lighthouse, Kasargod Lighthouse, Ponnari Lighthouse and Aragon Lighthouse.

Shipping

10.29 The Shipping Industry faced a worldwide recession in the second half of the Seventies. In view of the depression in the freight market and the resultant cash flow difficulties of the shipping companies, the acquisition/ordering programme had been slow. The total net shipping tonnage in India stood at 5.54 million GRT at the beginning of the Sixth Plan 1980-85.

10.30 Since 1980-81 the shipping industry began to show signs of recovery. There was a net addition to the tonnage during 1980-81 of 1.95 lakh GRT as compared to a reduction of 0.31 lakh, GRT during 1979-80. However, the net addition GRT during 1980-81 fell short of the target for that year by 1.16 lakh GRT. During 1981-82, the anticipated acquisition of 3.33 lakh GRT is in tune with the target fixed for the year.

10.31 For 1982-83, an outlay of Rs. 104.00 crores has been approved for Shipping under the Central Sector, against the estimated expenditure of Rs. 105.90 crores during 1981-82. The break-up of the outlay for 1982-83 is given below:-

	(Rs. crores)
1 Loans to S.D.F.C.	74.00*
2 Subsidy to S.D.F.C.	28.50
3 Loans to sailing vessels industry	1.00
4 Seamen training and welfare	0.50†
Total	104.00

* Include Rs. 18 crores as investment in the Moghul Lines Ltd.

† Excludes outlay for construction which is provided under Housing.

Civil Aviation

10.32 An outlay of Rs. 183.96 crores has been provided in the Annual Plan 1982-83 for Civil Aviation in the Central Sector against the anticipated expenditure of Rs. 162.60 crores in 1981-82 as per details given below:-

Programme	(Rs. crores)		
	1981-82		1982-83
	Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Outlay
1 Air India including Hotel Corporation of India	48.42	64.3	62.25
2 Indian Airlines	40.00	54.6	65.96
3 International Airports Authority of India	18.00	21.5	26.00
4 Civil Aviation Deptt.	24.00	22.2	29.75
5 Third Level Air Lines	*	*	**
Total	130.42	162.61	183.96

* Included in the programme of Air India, Indian Airlines and Civil Aviation Department.
** Included in the programme of Civil Aviation Department.

Air India

10.33 The increase in the rate of growth of traffic achieved by Air India in 1980-81 continued in 1981-82. With the increase in traffic, the load up from 60.5% to an anticipated 65%. Due to higher utilisation of capacity and as a result of certain measures taken up by Air India, the financial performance of the Corporation is expected to improve considerably in 1981-82. After a lapse of two years, Air India earned an anticipated profits amounting to about Rs. 10 crores.

10.34 Traffic by Air India is likely to increase to 1275 million revenue tonnes kms. (RTKMs) in 1982-83. It is proposed to replace 2 Boeing 707 aircraft which are very heavy on fuel. It is also proposed to open a new route to provide service between India and Canada. To meet the needs of replacements and increase in traffic, Air India is expected to acquire 2 Air Bus Aircraft in 1982-83. The acquisition of these aircraft would also result in an increased utilisation of the existing aircraft. As a result of this, capacity of Air India would go up to 1911 million available tonne kms. (ATKMs). The following table gives the capacity, traffic and percentage utilisation of capacity of Air India:-

Item	1980-81	1981-82		1982-83
	Achievement	Target	Anticipated	Target
Available Tonne Kms. (scheduled) (in million)	1614	1944	1738	1911
Revenue Tonne Kms (in million)	977	1176	1132	1273
Percentage utilisation of capacity overall load factor	60.5	60.5	65.0	66.5

10.35 An outlay of Rs. 62.25 crores has been provided for Air India in 1982-83. Bulk of the provision made in 1982-83 is for the loan repayment of aircraft already acquired by Air India. Provision has also been made for acquisition of 2 Air Bus aircraft by Air India.

10.36 The Annual Plan 1982-83 also provides for an equity contribution by Air India to its subsidiary, Hotel Corporation of India. The construction work on major schemes of the Hotel Corporation of India at Bombay, Srinagar and Delhi would continue. It is also proposed to take up construction of hotels at Rajgir and Khushinagar to meet the requirements of pilgrim traffic.

Indian Airlines

10.37 The Indian Airlines acquired 2 Boeing 737 aircraft in 1981-82. The capacity of the Airlines to increased from 664 million Available Tonne Kms (ATKMs) in 1980-81 to an 733 million ATKMs in 1981-82. The anticipated traffic would go up from 420 million Revenue Tonne Kms (RTKMs) to 471 million RTKMs during the same period.

10.38 With the revival of the economy the rate of growth of traffic on Indian Airlines has picked up considerably. This trend is likely to continue in 1982-83 also. The Airlines is therefore, expected to generate sufficient resources to finance its Plan outlay of Rs. 65.96 crores in 1982-83 without budgetary support. In 1982-83 year, the Airlines is expected to acquire 2 Air Bus aircraft and 4 Boeing 737 aircraft, orders for which have already been placed. Allocation has also been made for the provision of a Real Time Computer Reservation System. This scheme would improve the operational efficiency and productivity of Indian Airlines.

10.39 The position regarding capacity, traffic and load factor of the Indian Airlines is as follows:

	1980-81	1981-82		1982-83
	Achievement	Target	Anticipated achievement	Proposed Target
Available Tonne Kms. (Million)	664.0	733.0	733.0	920.0
Revenue Tonne Kms. (Million)	420.0	471.0	471.0	567.0
Percentage Utilisation of Capacity overall load factor	63.3	64.3	64.2	64.0

International Airports Authority of India

10.40 An outlay of Rs. 26 crores has been provided in the Annual Plan of 1982-83 for the programmes of the International Airports Authority of India. The major schemes of IAAI viz. construction of terminal complex phase II at Bombay, Construction of Terminal Complex Phase I at Delhi and construction of domestic terminal complex at Madras would be continued. It is also proposed to take up the construction of a Departure Hall at Delhi Airport with a view to speedy clearance of international passenger traffic. This scheme is expected to be completed by October 1982.

Civil Aviation Department

10.41 An outlay of Rs. 29.75 crores has been provided for the Civil Aviation Deptt. for 1982-83.

10.42 The civil works programme of the Deptt. of Civil Aviation continued to show improvement in 1981-82. The performance with regard to Aeronautical Communication Service showed an improvement as compared to the previous years. The measures already initiated to improve the performance are expected to yield further results in 1982-83.

10.43 In 1981-82 a number of schemes were completed. These include domestic terminal building and strengthening of runway at Trivandrum, extension of runway at Bhavnagar, strengthening of runway and extension of terminal building at Hyderabad and Bhavnagar, strengthening of runway and associated pavement at Rajkot for B-737 operation, extension and modification of terminal building at Aurangabad, Bhubaneswar, Cochin, Dabolin, Gauhati, Indore and Khajuraho. Safety oriented equipments were installed at a number of airports. Under the Annual Plan 1982-83 a number of airports are proposed to be developed so as to make them suitable for operation of bigger aircraft.

10.44 Another important scheme proposed to be taken up in 1982-83 relates to the construction of an airport at Calicut. Under the programme of aeronautical communication service, it is proposed to install equipment which have already been received or which are likely to be received in 1982-83. These include extended range VHF station at Bombay ILS at Calcutta, VHF transmitting and receiving station at Calcutta, remote receiving station at Madras etc.

10.45 In addition to the above programmes, provision has been made for taking up a number of

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schemes for the operation of Third Level Air Services in the North Eastern Region.

Tourism

10.46 An outlay of Rs.13.94 crores has been proposed for the development of tourism under the Central Sector for 1982-83 as indicated below:-

Programme	(Rs. crores)		
	1981-82		1982-83
	Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Outlay
1 Deptt. of Tourism	4.00	4.30	3.70
2 India Tourism Development Corporation	11.00	13.90	10.24
Total	15.00	18.20	13.94

10.47 In addition to the outlays provided in the Central Sector, a sum of Rs.22.20 crores has been provided in the State sector for development of tourism in 1982-83. The main scheme of the Deptt. of Tourism relate to publicity and promotion in India and abroad. In the programme of ITDC a provision has been made for completion of Hotel Kanishk, Ashok Yatri Niwas and Hotel Samrat (Kautaliya) at New Delhi. All these hotels are expected to be commissioned during 1982-83. The other major schemes in the Plan of ITDC relates to strengthening of the transport units.

Meteorology

10.48 An outlay of Rs.11.10 crores has been provided for Meteorology for 1982-83. This includes a sum of Rs. 8.95 crores for the programmes of India Meteorological Deptt. and Rs. 2.15 crores for three autonomous institutes.

Annexure 10.1

Transport Sector Plan Outlay—Centre and States

Sub-Sector	(Rs. crores)								
	1981-82 Outlay			1981-82 Anticipated expenditure			1982-83 Outlay		
	Centre	States/ UTs	Total	Centre	States/ UTs	Total	Centre	States/ UTs	Total
1 Railways	980.00	—	980.00	1137.29	0.20	1137.49	1137.00	—	1137.00
2 Roads	119.40	481.98	601.38	127.92	500.48	628.40	131.00	506.63	637.63
3 Road Transport	10.72	222.18	232.90	12.86	208.92	221.78	10.00	210.73	220.73
4 Inland Water Transport	11.00	3.45	14.45	5.58	3.05	8.63	9.00	5.46	14.46
5 Major Ports	104.81	—	104.81	94.41	—	94.41	123.83	—	123.83
6 Minor Ports	3.05	14.56	17.61	4.25	12.64	16.89	4.67	13.63	18.30
7 Lighthouses and Lightships	2.00	—	2.00	2.00	0.11	2.11	2.50	0.03	2.53
8 Shipping	125.14	12.06	137.20	105.90	21.82	127.72	104.00	12.12	116.12
9 Civil Aviation	130.42	1.67	132.09	162.60	1.36	163.96	183.96	1.51	185.47
10 Tourism	15.00	21.89	36.89	18.20	20.77	38.97	13.94	22.20	36.14
11 Meteorology	11.58	—	11.58	11.13	—	11.13	11.10	—	11.10
12 Farakka Barrage	8.00	—	8.00	11.14	—	11.14	10.00	—	10.00
13 INSAT—Space Segment	15.55	—	15.55	16.44	—	16.44	14.75	—	14.75
Total	1536.67	757.79	2294.46	1709.72	769.35	2479.07	1755.75	772.31	2528.06

* Excludes outlay for construction

Chapter 11

COMMUNICATIONS, INFORMATION & BROADCASTING

Communications

Review of Plan Performance in 1981-82

During the year 1981-82 the expenditure on the Communications programmes in the Central Sector is anticipated at Rs. 513.31 crores including Rs. 472.08 crores for the Posts and Telegraphs Department and Rs. 41.23 crores for other Communication Organisations dealing with Indian Telephone Industries, Overseas Communications Service, Hindustan Teleprinters and Monitoring Organisation.

11.2 In line with the targets set for the year 1981-82, 1601 post offices were opened in the country and 1013 letter boxes were installed. Besides, 1999 villages were provided with postal counter facilities during 1981-82 and 2000 Extra Departmental Delivery Agents were appointed for daily clearance and delivery of mails in rural areas. On the building side, construction of 226 Postal buildings and 1218 staff quarters were completed during the year. An addition of 1.42 lakh lines of switching capacity was made during the year along with 1.44 lakh Direct Exchange Lines. 2082 long distance public call offices and 2208 telegraph offices were also opened during the year 1981-82. In the case of long distance switching and transmission systems, the achievements included the commissioning of one Trunk Automatic Exchange with a capacity of 3800 lines, commissioning of 349 route Kms. of co-axial systems, 1135 route Kms. of micro-wave systems and 1046 route Kms. of UHF systems. Telex connections numbering 1096 were also given.

11.3 During 1981-82 the Indian Telephone Industries manufactured 2.41 lakh lines of switching equipment and 4.81 lakh telephone/instruments. Transmission equipments worth Rs. 51.69 crores was also manufactured by the Indian Telephone Industries. The Hindustan Teleprinters produced 9213 units of electro mechanical teleprinters and accessories during the same period. The important land marks of

the Overseas Communications Service in 1981-82 related to the commissioning of the Indian Ocean Commonwealth Submarine Cable Link between India (Madras) and Malaysia (Penang) and the Indo-USSR Tropo Scatter Link between New Delhi and Dushanbe (USSR). A new Monitoring Station has been established at Visakhapatnam for which most of the equipment has been received.

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11.4 A provision of Rs. 557.84 crores has been made for all the communication programmes in the Central Sector. Of this, the allocation for the P&T Department is Rs. 506 crores, and the remaining Rs. 51.84 crores are for other communication programmes. Programme-wise allocation is given in Table 11.1 below:

	(Rs. in crores)
A. P&T Deptt.	
(i) Postal Services	29.00
(ii) Telecommunications	477.00
Total (P&T)	506.00
B. Other Communications	
(iii) Ministry of Communications (Main)	1.00
(iv) Indian Telephone Industries	37.59
(v) Overseas Communications Service	9.00
(vi) Hindustan Teleprinters	3.00
(vii) Monitoring Organisation	1.25
Total - Other Communications	51.84
Grand Total	557.84

11.5 The postal expansion envisaged in the Plan 1982-83 includes the opening of 1000 post offices and the installation of 1000 letter boxes. Provision of postal counter facilities is envisaged for 2000 villages and 1000 Extra Departmental Agents are likely to be appointed. Construction of postal buildings and staff quarters is likely to be continued in a big way so as to complete the buildings/staff quarters started in earlier

years. About 155 postal buildings and 1200 staff quarters are likely to get completed in 1982-83.

11.6 An addition of 3 lakh lines of switching capacity along with 2.60 lakh Direct Exchange Lines (DELs) is proposed to be made during the year 1982-83. It is also proposed to open 2300 public call offices and 2300 telegraph offices in the same period. The targets proposed for long-distance transmission system include the commissioning of 1513 route Kms. of co-axial systems, 4258 route Kms. of micro-wave systems and 1555 route Kms. of UHF Systems. It is proposed to open 20 new telex exchange and give 5,000 telex connections during the year 1982-83.

11.7 The target set for the manufacture of switching equipment and telephone instruments by the Indian Telephone Industries is 3.57 lakh lines and 7 lakh instruments respectively. Work on the Cross Bar Factory at Rae Bareilly will be continued with vigour for which most of the Plant and Machinery would be arriving in 1982-83. The two factories—one for the manufacture of electric typewriters and the other for the manufacture of electronic teleprinters are also expected to make progress during the year.

INSAT

11.8 The Indian National Satellite (INSAT) will strengthen the long distance tele-communications with various cities and remote areas through a number of earth stations which have been set up for this purpose.

Sound Broadcasting

Review of Plan Performance during 1981-82

11.9 A provision of Rs. 13.60 crores was made in the Annual Plan 1981-82 against which the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 13.06 crores. During the year, the projects relating to setting up of studios at Jodhpur, Varanasi, Dharwad and Ranchi were completed, except for air-conditioning plants. The air-conditioning plants for all the above centres as also for studios at Allahabad, Bangalore, Coimbatore and Gwalior are expected to be provided during the first quarter of 1982-83. The studio project at Siliguri and 100 Kw Mw transmitter project at Delhi were also completed. The installation works on studios at Sambalpur and Receiving Centre at Shillong were in progress.

Annual Plan 1982-83

11.10 A provision of Rs. 13.78 crores has been made for the Sound Broadcasting schemes for 1982-83. The

above provision includes Rs. 3.21 crores for the schemes which have spilled over from the Fourth and Fifth Plans. It is expected that a majority of these schemes will be completed during this year. As regards new starts, provision has been made for augmentation of power of some of the medium wave transmitters, opening of new radio stations in uncovered areas, upgradation of auxiliary centres to fullfledged radio stations, setting up of dedicated National Broadcasting Service and construction of staff quarters at the existing centres. Provision has also been made for Local Broadcasting Service as also for consolidation and strengthening of External Service.

Television

Review of Plan Performance during 1981-82

11.11 A provision of Rs. 12 crores was made for the Annual Plan 1981-82 against which the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 11.89 crores. The second studio and 10 KW TV transmitter were commissioned at Jullundur, during the year. Construction of permanent studio building at Calcutta has been in progress and pile foundations have been completed. Sites have been selected for all projects included in the Sixth Plan and these were taken over at Ahmedabad, Varanasi, Delhi, Panaji, Asansol and Kasauli during the year. Building works have commenced at Jaipur, Ahmedabad, Panaji, Trivandrum, Kodaikanal and Asansol. Orders have been placed for studio equipment, VTRs, film, ENG equipment and transmitters. A low power TV transmitter has been commissioned at Bangalore, as an interim measure, to relay the programmes of TV centres Bombay/Madras. Phase II equipment ordered for TV centres Calcutta and Madras is being received. Shifting of the 10 KW transmitter at Lucknow to its permanent location, with 175 meter high tower, is in progress. Minor civil works at Srinagar and Bombay have been completed.

Annual Plan 1982-83

11.12 An allocation of Rs. 14.08 crores has been made for TV schemes for the Annual Plan 1982-83. This includes provision for TV centres at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Trivandrum and Gauhati, permanent studio at Hyderabad and Jaipur, Programme Production Centres at Raipur, Muzaffarpur and Gulbarga and TV Relay centres at Asansol, Panaji, Kodaikanal, Murshidabad, Vijayawada, Varanasi, Cuttack and Kasauli. Provision has been made for construction of permanent studio buildings at Calcutta and Lucknow. The transmitter power and height of the tower at Delhi is proposed to be

augmented, for increasing the coverage area. A TV studio-cum-office complex is proposed to be constructed at Mandi House, Delhi. Provision has also been made for expansion of TV service through the Indian National Satellite (INSAT).

Information and Publicity

Review of Plan Performance during 1981-82

11.13 As in previous years, the facilities for undertaking publicity activities were augmented with the allocation made in the Annual Plan 1981-82 both by the Central Media Units as well as by the Publicity Departments of the States and Union Territories. The emphasis was on providing infrastructure to the rural and backward areas and on highlighting the development schemes for the welfare of the poor, weaker and backward sections of the community. Following are a few aspects relating to the progress of Plan schemes of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting:

A plot has been acquired for the construction of Sookna Bhavan in Delhi. The DAVP made a beginning in the production of exhibition kits for rural areas. The Song and Drama Division is setting up a pilot project for utilising folk forms of tribal people. The Publications Division has brought out the Urdu edition of Yojana. The Directorate of Field Publicity have set up ten more field publicity units in different parts of the country and have taken up area specific programmes. PIB have opened two new office-cum-information centres. The Films Division took steps for purchasing new equipments as part of its modernisation programme. Another programme of the Division in which a beginning was made during the year related to the production of Special Films in 16 mm specially intended for rural audience and the development of 16 mm technology.

The outlay for schemes relating to information and publicity in the Annual Plan 1981-82 was Rs. 13.85 crores out of which Rs. 6.79 crores was for the Centre and Rs. 7.06 crores for the States and Union

Territories. Against the Central outlay, the anticipated expenditure is about Rs. 5.84 crores.

Annual Plan 1982-83

11.14 During 1982-83, information and publicity services are proposed to be intensified, particularly in the rural, backward and hilly region. Special support is to be given by all the media units to the revised 20 Point Programme.

11.15 During 1982-83, the DAVP will extend its publicity efforts in N.E. region and its programme includes production of exhibition kits and setting up of a regional office at Gauhati and a few exhibition units. The Publications Division proposes to start sale of NCERT books in four Southern States apart from maintaining existing services. The PIB proposes to set up two more office-cum-information centres in addition to strengthening its existing services. Setting up of new field units and a regional office at Gauhati and construction of office and residential accommodation in Arunachal Pradesh and Car Nicobar Islands are the major schemes to be taken up by the Directorate of Field Publicity. The Films Division's schemes include increase in the number of prints of films, modernisation of equipments and production of films, including special films in 16 mm for rural audience. They will also take up production of Indo-Soviet film on Pandit Nehru. The National Film Archives of India will acquire more archival films and also construct buildings for the archives. The Film and TV Institute of India will modernise and augment the facilities in the Sound Department of its film Wing and also the training facilities in the TV Wing. The Central Board of Film Censors has a scheme to set up a Branch office at Delhi in addition to the office being set up at Bangalore.

11.16 The Annual Plan has made a provision of Rs. 15.70 crores for schemes relating to Information and Publicity. Out of this, an outlay of Rs. 6.74 crores is in the Central sector, Rs. 8.17 crores in the States sector and Rs. 0.79 crore for the Union Territories.

Chapter 12

EDUCATION

Review of Plan Performance in 1981-82

Outlay

12.1 An outlay of Rs. 422 crores was budgetted for the development of education in 1981-82. Against this, an expenditure of Rs. 445 crores is expected to have been incurred, the excess being mainly in the State Sector.

12.2 The progress of expenditure in 1981-82 in different areas is shown in Table 12.1.

Physical Achievements

12.3 At the elementary stage it has been reported that schooling facilities for 982 lakh children were made available, in 1981-82 as against the target of 970 lakh. Table 12.2 indicates the progress of enrolment at the elementary stage in 1981-82.

12.4 Thus 1981-82 registered consistent progress in the achievement of targets of enrolment for boys and girls both at primary and middle stages. [In the past the increase in the boys' enrolment used to be more than that of the girls particularly at the middle stage.] The available data indicate that greater emphasis was given in 1981-82 at the operational level to the

enrolment of more girls at the elementary stage which has been a priority programme in the Sixth Plan.

12.5 The Gross Enrolment Ratio in classes I-V was 85 and in classes VI-VIII it was 44 in 1981-82.

12.6 The additional enrolment of 48.43 lakh students achieved in classes I-VIII included 33 lakh children from the nine educationally backward States, viz. (1) Andhra Pradesh; (2) Assam; (3) Bihar; (4) Jammu & Kashmir; (5) Madhya Pradesh; (6) Orissa; (7) Rajasthan; (8) Uttar Pradesh; and (9) West Bengal. This constitutes 68 per cent of additional children enrolled in 1981-82. The Centrally-sponsored scheme to assist the educationally backward States for non-formal education at the elementary stage started in 1979-80 made further progress in 1981-82.

Annual Plan 1982-83

Outlays

12.7 An outlay of Rs. 522 crores has been provided for educational development during 1982-83 as against

Table 12.1—Progress of Expenditure by Sub-Heads on Education in 1981-82

Sub-Head	1981-82					
	(Rs. in crores)					
	Outlay Budgetted			Anticipated Expenditure		
	Centre U.Ts.	States/ Total	Centre U.Ts.	States/ Total		
1 General Edn.	72	289	361	69	304	373
(a) Elementary Edn.	10	133	143	9	140	149
(b) Adult Edn.	9	11	20	9	12	21
2 Art & Culture	8	5	13	9	12	21
3 Technical Edn.	27	21	48	26	25	51
4 Total Edn.	107	315	422	104	341	445

Table 12.2—Progress of Enrolment for Elementary Education in 1981-82

State	(Figures in lakhs)			
	Target		Likely achievement	
	Total	Additional	Total	Additional
Classes I - V				
Boys	457.22	11.25	459.54	13.55
Girls	295.69	14.18	296.92	15.41
Total	752.91	25.43	756.46	28.96
Classes VI - VIII				
Boys	142.78	6.63	147.73	11.58
Girls	74.64	4.70	77.83	7.89
Total	217.42	11.33	225.56	19.47
Classes I - VIII				
Boys	600.00	17.88	607.27	25.13
Girls	370.33	18.88	374.75	23.30
Total	970.33	36.76	982.02	48.43

the anticipated expenditure of Rs. 445 crores in 1981-82.

12.8. The break-up of the 1982-83 outlay by Centre and States and by major sub-heads is indicated in the Table 12.3:

12.9. While the overall increase in the outlay for 1982-83 is about 18 per cent over the anticipated expenditure for 1981-82, the increase is 32% in the Central Sector. The allocations made in the State Sector represent a step up of 12%. In view of resource constraints, developmental programmes other than those under the Minimum Needs Programme, viz., elementary education and adult education, would be kept more or less at the 1981-82 maintenance level.

Elementary Education

12.10. As against the anticipated expenditure of Rs. 149 crores for 1981-82 a sum of Rs. 179 crore has been allocated for the development and expansion of schooling facilities at the elementary stage in 1982-83. The bulk of this outlay would be for expansion of educational facilities in the Educationally backward States and promotion of education among the weaker sections of the society. Attention would be paid to improving the programmes designed to reduce the drop-out rate in schools.

12.11. In order to increase the enrolment of children, especially of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of the society, provision has been made for supply of free books and stationary, uniforms and attendance scholarships for girls. To help retain children in schools, improvement of infrastructure in the existing elementary schools is being done on priority basis. Provision has been made for improving existing school buildings, libraries, basic teaching aids, supply of tat pattis, furniture, etc. To take full advantage of INSAT facilities, which are likely to be available early in 1982, educational technology programmes will be further developed. Play centres/balbaris for children are proposed to be established as adjunct to primary schools. This will help to increase enrolment and attendance of girls who are otherwise required to look after younger children in the families when their parents are away for work. Curricula are being revised to accommodate subjects like population education, nutrition and public health education, ecology, social forestry, etc. Besides updating curricula, schools will be encouraged on a selective basis to experiment with innovative ideas and practices and perfect them so as to pass them on to other institutions in the course of time. The teaching of

Table 12.3—Plan Outlay in 1982-83

	(Rs. in Crores)		
	Centre	States/U.Ts.	Total
General Education	96	342	438
Art & Culture	10	12	22
Technical Education	32	30	62
Total	138	384	522

science will be expanded and improved further. Emphasis is being placed on strengthening of in-service training facilities for the teachers. Block Education Officers who are responsible for the supervision of primary education will also be given in-service training for their professional growth. Planning and management systems of education will be improved through continuous monitoring and evaluation of on-going programmes.

Adult Education

12.12. An outlay of Rs. 26.94 crores has been provided for the development of Adult Education as against the anticipated expenditure of Rs. 21 crores for 1981-82. With the Central assistance being made available to the States, the Programme will be further developed and the infrastructure consolidated so as to obtain desired results. The enrolment coverage is likely to increase. The Ministry of Education is taking steps to strengthen the Resource Centres set up in States in their tasks of training functionaries and the production of teaching and learning materials. The programmes of Worker's Social Education, Shramik Vidyapeeths and production of post literary materials for non-literates will be continued.

Secondary Education

12.13. In addition to meeting the requirement of additional enrolment facilities at the secondary stage which is about five lakh per annum, emphasis has been placed on qualitative improvements. Master-plans for opening of new secondary schools will be prepared to avoid duplication and haphazard growth of institutions. While expanding education, greater emphasis will be given to the education of the under-privileged sections of the society as also of girls in rural and backward areas. Residential schools for Scheduled Castes girls will be started and scholarships will be given to students from backward areas. The emphasis will be on the rationalisation and consolidation of existing schools so that they become academically viable and efficient. Provision has been made for improving of science education through the construction of laboratories, revision and upgrading of curricula, production of standard text books and

other learning materials. Improvement of libraries, establishment of book-banks and in-service training courses are proposed to be organised on a large scale for various categories of teachers. Teachers will be encouraged to take up projects for the improvement of their schools through State Council of Educational Research & Training. In order to introduce vocational courses at the plus-2 stage of secondary schools on a scientific basis manpower surveys would be carried out and relevant vocational courses will be introduced in the areas where the surveys have identified work substitute opportunities.

Higher Education

12.14. Provision is made mainly for the maintenance of the on-going programmes. Greater attention would be devoted to the improvement of existing programmes than to further expansion at the higher education level, especially in arts, commerce and humanities. Strengthening of science education, support for research, college improvement, restructuring of courses to improve the employability of graduates, student welfare activities, etc. are some of the important programmes which would be supported by the University Grants Commission.

Technical Education

12.15. The emphasis in technical education during 1982-83 will continue to be on consolidation and quality improvement with stress on modernisation of laboratories and workshops, curriculum development, preparation of instructional material and faculty development. The programme of assistance to engineering colleges and polytechnics in States will be continued. The community polytechnics already established will be strengthened.

12.16. The essential facilities for the Regional Engineering Colleges at Silchar and Srinagar will be provided. These would include workshops, laboratories, student hostels, functional buildings, etc. Facilities at the other Regional Engineering Colleges would be consolidated. At the Indian Institute of Technology, Centres of Advanced Studies already established will also be strengthened. The programmes of institutional net-work and internal technical assistance and advanced technician courses for diploma holders will also be consolidated.

12.17. Facilities will be created in the areas where weakness exists viz., computer-science, electronics, instrumentation, product development, maintenance engineering, bio-sciences etc. Facilities will also be created in the areas of emerging technologies viz., micro-processor education, training and research,

remote sensing, micro-electronics, information sciences, optical communication and optical fibre design, bio-conversion, laser technology, atmospheric sciences, reliability engineering, environmental engineering, computer-aided design and manufacture, etc. Establishment of National Manpower Information System in the country will be taken up. The programme of institution-society inter-action will be taken up for productive and effective inter-action of technical institutions with the neighbourhood community. The programme of 3-years bachelor degrees courses for polytechnic teachers for quality improvement will also be taken up.

20-Point Programme

12.18. The revised 20-Point Programme includes elementary education and adult literacy both of which form part of Minimum Needs Programme in the Sixth Plan. Attempts would be made to realise the targets set out in the Plan for expansion of elementary and adult education as a first priority from 1982-83. It is proposed to enrol 41 lakh children in the elementary stage during 1982-83.

12.19. It is proposed to monitor the progress of elementary education and adult education in order to implement the programme and achieve the set targets on schedule.

B. Physical Targets

12.20. Table 12.4 indicates the targets of enrolment at the elementary stage during 1982-83.

Table 12.4—Targets of Enrolment in 1982-83

(Figures in lakhs)

Sex	Total enrolment			Addl. Enrolment		
	Classes I - V	Classes VI-VIII	Classes I-VIII	Classes I - V	Classes VI-VIII	Classes I-VIII
Boys	471.38	157.85	629.23	11.84	10.12	21.90
Girls	308.99	84.72	393.71	12.07	6.89	18.96
Total	780.37	242.57	1022.94	23.91	17.01	40.92
	(87)	(48)	(73)			

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total number of children in the relevant age-group.

12.21. In case the above targets are fully achieved, the Gross Enrolment ratio at the elementary stage by 1982-83 would be 73 per cent indicating whereby that 27 per cent of the children in the age group 6-14 would still be needing schooling facilities for elementary education. 80 per cent of the additional enrolment in classes I-VIII will be in the nine educationally backward States.

Chapter 13

HEALTH, FAMILY WELFARE & NUTRITION

Introduction

The policies and programmes in the Health Sector of the Sixth Plan are being restructured and reoriented towards realising the long-term objective of Health for all by 2000 AD. The Minimum Needs Programme seeks to build up and strengthen the rural health care infrastructure in the form of sub-centres, primary health centres and rural hospitals on liberalised population norm. This programme is supported by the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Village Health Guides, Training of Multi-purpose workers and re-orientation of Medical Education. The national programmes for control of communicable diseases like Leprosy, Malaria and TB aim at setting up of good surveillance systems and follow up care. A much larger effort is being made on the Family Planning programme and MCH services in the light of the findings of the 1981 Census. Promotion of research in the areas of Family Planning, Primary Health Care, Communicable Diseases, Epidemiology etc., has been accorded a high priority.

Review for 1981-82

Minimum Needs Programme

13.2 The targets set and achievement reported under the Minimum Needs Programme for 1980-81 and 1981-82 are given in Table 13.1.

13.3 It would be seen that the performance in 1981-82 has shown significant improvement over that of the previous year in the case of sub-centres and primary health centres.

13.4 Under the Village Health Guides Scheme (formerly Community Health Volunteers Scheme) initiated in 1977, 2442 primary health centres were covered till April 1981 and the scheme was extended to another 709 primary health centres during 1981-82. 191411 health guides were trained under the programme till the month of March 1982.

13.5 Under the Multi-purpose Workers Scheme, health workers engaged in various vertical public health programmes have been trained as multi-purpose functionaries in 245 out of total 400 districts upto the end of March, 1982. The training programme was in progress in 111 districts in 1981-82.

Control of Communicable Diseases

13.6 Malaria incidence has declined from 6.5 million cases in 1976 to 2.4 million cases (Provisional) in 1981 during which period there had been an extended coverage of cases, as reflected by increase in the number of blood smears examined, from 55 million in 1976 to 66 million (Provisional) in 1981. The strategy to contain *P. falciparum* has also proved effective and the number of *P. falciparum* cases declined from 7.5 lakhs in 76 to 5.7 lakhs (Provisional) in 1981. The number of deaths which reached a peak figure of 207 in 1980 has declined to 164 (Provisional) during 1981. The outlay for the programme for 1982-83 has been suitably enhanced.

13.7 Under the national filaria control programme, 173 control units, 89 clinics and 22 survey units have been established. The experimental projects for

Table 13.1: Targets and Achievements under the Minimum Needs Programme

	No. in position as on 1.4.80	1980-81 (Addl)		1981-82 (Addl)	
		Target	Actual Achievement	Target	Achievement (Anticipated)
Sub-Centres	48049	5244	2143	6063	8319
Primary Health Centres	5484	61	84	122	171
Subsidiary Health Centres	2112	589	231	135	319
Community Health Centres	318	167	81	26	52

controlling the disease initiated in three selected districts in the country in 1978 for developing a strategy to tackle the problem of rural filariasis have made good progress.

13.8 Under the national leprosy control programme, the objective is to bring the entire endemic areas of the country under surveillance. The programme is being funded 100% by the Central Government with effect from 1981-82. By end of 1981, 80% of endemic areas had been covered. Nearly 2.8 million cases constituting over 76% of total estimated cases were detected and recorded. Of this 2.4 million cases were brought under treatment. A programme of multi-drug therapy has been launched in two districts of the country on experimental basis, one is Wardha and the other in Purulia, with assistance from the Swedish International Development Agency through the World Health Organisation.

13.9 Under the National TB Control Programme, 353 district TB Centres were set up till February 1982. States and voluntary organisations are continued to be assisted by the Centre through supply of equipment and anti-TB drugs.

13.10 Ophthalmic treatment facilities are being augmented in the country under the national programme for Control of Blindness. As on 31st March, 1982, 1503 PHCs were equipped with ophthalmic equipment, 45 mobile clinics set up, ophthalmic departments of 26 medical colleges and 170 district hospitals were also strengthened. States were also authorised to equip another 50 district hospitals identified on their own through central funds. Assistance is also provided under the national programme to voluntary organisations.

Annual Plan 1982-83

13.11 The outlay for 1982-83 has been stepped up keeping in view the objectives laid down in the Sixth Plan and the performance in the last two years.

Rural Health

13.12 Under the MNP, it is proposed to set up 7931 sub-centres, 783 subsidiary health centres, 209 PHCs and 76 community health centres during 1982-83. Against an outlay of Rs. 78.28 crores for 1981-82, an outlay of Rs. 84.24* crores has been provided for the programme for 1982-83 under States/UTs Plans. In addition, Rs. 8 crores have been provided under the Family Welfare budget towards establishment of sub-centres.

*Includes Rs. 3.28 crores towards State Share of Outlays for MPW Scheme.

Multi-purpose Workers Scheme

13.13 Training of uni-level health workers into multi-purpose workers was in progress in 111 districts in 1981-82. The training programme was reported complete in 23 districts upto March, 1982. It will be continued in the remaining 88 districts and extended to additional 19 districts in 1982-83. The States have been advised to implement the scheme of multi-purpose workers on priority basis and sort out the issues relating to unification of cadres and rationalisation of pay scales of the workers drawn from different programmes. An outlay of Rs. 327.75 lakhs has been earmarked for the programme under the States/UTs Plans in addition to a provision of a matching share of Rs. 575 lakhs under the Central Sector.

Re-orientation of Medical Education Scheme

13.14 The scheme is under implementation in 100 medical colleges in the country and PGI, Chandigarh. Each medical college has been supplied with 3 mobile clinics under the programme. The assistance provided to the medical colleges for implementing the scheme has been substantially liberalised recently to improve performance. A group has been set up to evaluate the scheme before its further extension and suggest measures for optimum utilisation of the Mobile Clinics.

Training Programmes

13.15 An outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs has been approved for 1982-83 Plan for training of male multi-purpose workers (new appointees), specialists, Community Health Officers and para-medical workers required by the States and Union Territories as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Control of Communicable Diseases

13.16 Under the malaria control programme concerted efforts will be made in 1982-83 to consolidate the achievements, prevent deaths and reduce morbidity. The strategy to contain *P. falciparum*, which has proved to be effective, will be continued.

13.17 Under the Filaria Control Programme, 10 control units, 5 survey units and 27 clinics are targeted under the filaria control programme in 1982-83 besides continuance of the experimental projects to tackle the problem of rural filariasis.

13.18 Ophthalmic health care facilities will be further augmented in 1982-83 by assisting 425 PHCs, 50

district hospitals and by upgrading 14 ophthalmic departments attached to medical colleges. A Working Group has been set up to review the programme and suggest effective measures to control the problem of blindness and to draw up plans to reduce the backlog of cataract operations.

13.19 Under the national programme for control of leprosy, health education, early detection facilities backed up with treatment of detected cases with sulphones, multi-drug cases and epidemiological surveillance will be further strengthened.

13.20 A study undertaken by the Health Ministry revealed guine-worm infection covering 3 million population in 174 districts spread over 7 States in the country. A programme of eradication of this disease has been sanctioned.

Research

13.21 Research efforts in the priority areas of reproductive biology, communicable diseases, primary health care etc., will be further strengthened. Study of operational aspects of malaria control, chemotherapy, insecticidal resistance etc. would also be given priority besides comprehensive research on blindness with particular reference to cataract and nutritives blindness. Manufacture of vaccine for Japanese encephalitis will be stepped up at CRI, Kasauli.

Medical Education, Hospitals and Dispensaries Programme

13.22 Adequate funds have been provided in the 1982-83 Annual Plan for improvement of undergraduate and post-graduate medical education facilities. These aim at improvements to hospitals attached to medical colleges, district hospitals etc., so as to bring them on par with the standards laid down by the Medical Council of India on a phased basis.

Traditional Systems of Medicine & Homoeopathy

13.23 Research, standardisation of drugs, production of medicines and development of undergraduate and post-graduate educational facilities are given due priority in the 1982-83 Annual Plan towards the overall objective of ensuring a rightful place to the Indian Systems of Medicine in the promotion of health care facilities in the country. Adequate financial assistance is also provided to research efforts being undertaken by the network of Central Institutes, Regional Institutes and other research units under the guidance of Central Research Council set up for

different systems of Indian Medicines and Homoeopathy.

Financial Outlays

13.24 In the Annual Plan 1982-83 an outlay of Rs. 292.44 crores has been provided as against an outlay of Rs. 256.60 crores and anticipated expenditure of Rs. 353.00 crores during 1981-82. The agency-wise break-up of the approved outlays and expenditure is given below in Table 13.2.

Table 13.2: Break-up of Outlays and Expenditure

	1981-82		Approved outlay for 1982-83
	Outlay	Anticipated	
Centre	125.00	117.83	120.00*
States	209.15	214.53	247.01
Union Territories	22.45	20.64	25.43
Total	356.60	353.00	392.44

*In addition an outlay of Rs. 35 crores for VHGs and Rs. 8 crores for Sub-Centres programme provided under Family Welfare Programme

The targets set for 1982-83 and likely achievements in 1981-82 in respect of programmes of rural health and control of communicable diseases are given in Annexure 13.1.

Family Welfare

13.25 The Sixth Plan has laid emphasis on rapid reduction in the growth rate of the population as it is one of the critical factors in the socio-economic development of the country. Family Planning has, therefore, been accorded a very high priority in the Plan with the long-term goal of reducing the Net Reproduction Rate to 1 by 1995. It has been envisaged that 36.6% of the total eligible couples would be protected under any one or more of the methods against 22.3% at the beginning of the Sixth Plan, reaching 60% by 1995. It had earlier been projected that, to achieve 36.6% eligible couples protected by the end of the Sixth Plan, the targets should be 22 million additional sterilisations, 7.9 million additional IUD insertions and 8 million additional users of Conventional Contraceptives and Oral Pills. However, in view of the 1981 Census findings which show that the projections of the Expert Committee on Population Projections had been somewhat over optimistic, the Sixth Plan target for sterilisations has been raised to 24 million. The additional effort will be backed up by appropriate strategies for motivation, provision for services and supplies and greater involvement of the people in the programme.

Review of Progress in 1981-82

13.26 The performance of family planning in the first two years of the Sixth Plan in relation to the targets fixed as also the performance in 1979-80 is summarised in Table 13.3 below.

Table 13.3: Targets and Achievements
(In million)

Year	Targets/ Achievements	Sterilisations	IUDs	Eq. CC and OP Users
1979-80	Achievements	1.78	0.63	3.07
1980-81	Target	2.90	0.79	5.54
	Ach.	2.05	0.62	4.61
1981-82	Targets	2.90	0.79	5.54
	Ach. (Anticipated)	2.78	0.74	4.49

13.27 The percentage of couples effectively protected against contraception is estimated to have increased from 22.3 per cent in March, 1981 to 23.7 per cent in March, 1982.

13.28 There are clear indications that the FW programme is being implemented seriously by most of the States since a favourable climate has now been created for it. This is evident from the fact that the performance during 1981-82 was higher by 35.9% for sterilisations and 19% for IUD and 18.5% for CC and OP Users as compared to 1980-81.

13.29 The programme of maternal and child health care has been made an integral part of the Family Planning Programme, in view of the impact of infant and maternal mortality on acceptance of the small family norm. The performance of the MCH programme has also been better than in the previous year of the Plan. Annexure 13.2 shows the progress both under Family Planning and MCH programme under different headings, alongwith targets for 1982-83.

Programme for 1982-83

13.30 The on-going programmes of development of infra-structure for delivery of Family Planning Services in the form of sub-centres, Urban and Rural Family Welfare Centres, Post-Partum Centres and training of LHVs and ANMs would continue to be implemented during 1982-83. An additional about 8,000 sub-centres, 100 urban family welfare centres and 100 post-partum centres, are proposed to be established during that year. Two hundred more PHCs will be equipped to undertake tubectomies/

vasectomies/MTPs. Rates of compensation money for sterilisation have been enhanced by Rs. 50 per case to meet the escalation in the cost of sterilisation and increase the incentives for motivators. The ANMs in the sub-centres will be trained to provide IUD services. The New Depot Holders Scheme has been introduced on experimental basis in some States to enable Village Health Guides to distribute Nirodh at a nominal price and to retain the sale proceeds with them. Oral Pills will have to be popularised among the younger age groups who prefer non-terminal methods.

13.31 In the context of making Family Planning a people's movement, it has become necessary to involve the community and voluntary organisations in motivational efforts and in the actual delivery of services. The on-going schemes under which this could be done would be intensified such as assistance for voluntary organisations for running of urban family welfare centres, post-partum centres, maintenance of sterilisation beds and training of ANMs and LHVs. The programme of training Village Opinion Leaders whose views are generally accepted by the rural population will be strengthened. The Central Government have taken over the responsibility of funding of the Village Health Guide Scheme from the Family Welfare budget on 100% basis as the Health Guides being trusted members of the community could be effectively employed in education, motivation and delivery of Conventional Contraceptives.

13.32 During 1982-83, Family Welfare has been allocated Rs. 245 crores as compared to Rs. 155 crores provided in 1981-82 in view of the intensified activities now envisaged.

Nutrition**Review of Annual Plan 1981-82**

13.33 The approved outlay for the Nutrition programme in Annual Plan 1981-82 was Rs. 4140 lakhs-Rs. 153 lakhs under the Central Sector in the Department of Food, Rs. 3952 lakhs under the State Sector and Rs. 35 lakhs for Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction.

Central Sector

13.34 As against the outlay of Rs. 153 lakhs provided during 1981-82 for the nutrition programmes of the Union Department of Food, the expenditure anticipated is Rs. 92 lakhs. This under-utilisation of the outlay has been due to non-finalisation of two important schemes viz., Integrated education in nutrition, health, hygiene and sanitation and setting up

of Food and Nutrition Policy Planning Centre. The programme for the production of Balahar was discontinued. There was no expansion of the scheme 'Mobile Food & Nutrition Extension Unit' as the utility of the scheme remained very limited and the amount provided for reviewing the scheme remained unutilised. The Milton Units at Bangalore and Hyderabad were handed over to the respective State Governments and action for transfer of the Milton unit at Ernakulam to the State Government is being taken. Three new units at Calcutta, Ranchi and Kanpur which could not be set up during 1981-82 are likely to be set up during 1982-83. About 4.3 lakh litres of milk from Mother Dairy at Delhi per day were fortified.

13.35 The scheme of Applied Nutrition Programme under the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction continued to operate in the Union Territories only.

State Sector

13.36 Under State Sector, an outlay of Rs. 3952 lakhs was approved for Special Nutrition and the Mid-day Meals Programmes. The anticipated expenditure is of the order of Rs. 39.36 lakhs.

13.37 The Special Nutrition Programme which caters to the pre-school children and the pregnant and nursing mothers of the vulnerable group of population achieved a coverage of 2.85 million, including 2.25 million beneficiaries outside ICDS and 0.60 million in the ICDS during 1980-81. This would make the cumulative achievement to 8.85 million beneficiaries consisting of 7.98 million outside ICDS and 0.87 million inside ICDS. During 1981-82 the Special Nutrition Programme was expanded in 100 additional ICDS projects.

13.38 The Mid-Day Meals Programme which caters to the school going children of the age group 6-11 years achieved a target of 17.40 million beneficiaries by March 1980 which included 2.3 million beneficiaries under the Plan. The anticipated coverage is 4.2 million beneficiaries in the Plan by March 1981.

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13.39 An outlay of Rs. 45.43 crores have been approved for the programme in the Nutrition Sector for the Annual Plan 1982-83. The break-up is given in Table 13.4.

Central Sector

13.40 The scheme of Integrated nutrition, health, hygiene, education would be an important pro-

Table 13.4: Outlays

Sl. No.	Sector	(Rs. lakhs)		
		1981-82		1982-83
		Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Approved Outlay
1	Centre	153	92	153
2	Centrally Sponsored	35	35	23
3	States	3793	3749	4116
4	Union Territories	159	207	251
	Total	4140	4083	4543

gramme, while fortification of food would continue to be a Central intervention programme. The scheme of Fortification of Salt would be linked up with other supportive services like health, sanitation and safe drinking water and would be implemented in ICDS blocks. For assessing the quality of fortified milk, sample analysis at the booth level would be undertaken so as to ensure that the samples contain the required levels of Vitamin A. Research work would be continued on the fortification of sugar and other foods.

13.41 Provision has been made for continuing production of Milton at four units i.e. Calcutta, Ranchi, Ernakulam and Kanpur and for completion of second phase of Tea Enricher Plant at Baroda.

13.42 In view of the developments in the field of mass media, the scheme of mobile units would be reviewed. Likewise, the scheme of Mass Media Communication would be restructured so as to bring within its ambit mass education through radio, TV, cinema and other non-formal media.

13.43 The scheme of Nutrition planning includes setting up of a Centre for Nutrition Policy Planning, for which an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been made.

13.44 For the Applied Nutrition Programme under Ministry of Rural Reconstruction, a sum of Rs. 23.000 lakhs has been provided for Union Territories and Supply Functions of UNICEF.

State Sector

13.45 An amount of Rs. 4367 lakhs has been approved for the nutrition programmes in the States and Union Territories.

13.46 The Special Nutrition Programme will be expanded in 320 additional blocks from the present level of 300 blocks by March 1982, to cover the increased number of ICDS blocks. In these projects emphasis would be laid on the integration of nutrition

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with other essential services such as health, water supply, education, hygiene and sanitation measures. Expansion of Special Nutrition Programme outside ICDS would be discouraged and the mechanism for supervision, coordination and monitoring will be strengthened.

13.47 The existing Mid-Day Meals Programme would be restructured and integrated with other services such as health, potable water supply and hygiene and sanitation measures. Development of horticultural gardens would be encouraged in schools in order to make the programme more effective.

Annexure 13.1
Targets for 1982-83 and achievements during 1980-81 and 1981-82

Sl. No.	Item	1980-81	1981-82		1982-83
		Actual Achievements (Addl)	Target (Addl)	Anticipated Achievement (Addl)	Target (Addl)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. Rural Health					
1 Health Guides Scheme					
	(a) Health Guides trained	25393	50000	21334	93280
	(b) PHCs covered	309	884	709	755
2 Multi-purpose Workers Scheme					
	(a) Districts covered	37	111	23	107
	(b) MPWs trained				(Continuation of programme in 88 Districts and extension to 19 additional)
	(i) District level	157	150	91	60
	(ii) Key trainers	51	100	80	34
	(iii) Medical Officers (PHCs)	1223	2000	1032	2000
	(iv) BEES	592	600	673	600
	(v) HA(M)	3351	2000	1893	2000
	(vi) HA(F)	1147	1200	817	1200
	(vii) HW(M)	14693	9000	4991	9000
	(viii) HW(F)	7943	7000	5527	3500
II. Control of Communicable Diseases					
1 Filaria Control					
	(a) Control Units	6	10	8	10
	(b) Survey Units	—	5	—	5
	(c) Filaria Clinics	40	50	12	27
2 Prevention of Blindness					
	(a) Mobile Units	16	—	4	20
	(b) PHCs to be strengthened	131	—	572	425
	(c) District hospitals to be strengthened	9	50	91*	50
	(d) Medical Colleges assisted	1	—	—	14
	(e) National Institutes	Continued assistance to 1	Continued assistance to 1	Continued assistance to 1	Continued assistance to 1
	(f) Regional Institutes	Continued assistance to 4	Continued assistance to 4	Continued assistance to 4	Continued assistance to 4 and assistance to 2 additional institutes
	(g) Training Institutes for Ophthalmic Assistants	5	14	13	19
3 Leprosy Control					
	(a) Leprosy control units	1	4	3	4
	(b) SET Centres	100	50	100	50
	(c) Urban Leprosy Centres	12	12	94	12

(Contd)

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Annexure 13.1—Contd

Targets for 1982-83 and achievements during 1980-81 and 1981-82—Contd

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(d) Leprosy Training Centres	—	—	—	—
(e) Wards for temporary Hospitalisation	26	10	10	10
(f) Regional Leprosy Training-cum-Referral Institutes	—	—	—	3
(g) Construction of Control units	—	16	1	10
(h) Construction of Temporary Hospital Wards	8	26	2	26
(i) Leprosy Rehabilitation promotion units	1	3	2	4
(j) Dt. Zonal Leprosy Units	10	10	22	10
(k) Maintenance of Voluntary Leprosy beds	1000	4000	4150	2300

*Includes 50 district hospitals for which States were authorised to equip through central funds.

Annexure 13.2

Progress of Family Planning and M.C.H. Programmes in 1980-81, 1981-82 and Targets for 1982-83 (In million)

S.No.	Item	Sixth Plan Targets (Revised)	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83 Targets
			Targets	Achievements	Target	Achievements upto March 1982 (Provisional)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Sterilisation	24.0	2.9	2.0	2.9	2.8	4.5
2	IUDs	7.9	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.5
3	CC Users	11.0	5.0	3.7	5.0	4.4	6.5
4	OP Users			0.1			
5	Immunization						
	(a) Children with DPT	68.5	13.6	7.0 (5.9)*	13.0	6.9†	14.0
	(b) Mothers with TT	48.0	6.9	5.2 (4.4)*	8.0	5.5†	9.0
	(c) Children with DT	63.0	11.4	10.1 (8.4)*	12.5	8.6†	12.5
6	Prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia						
	(a) Mothers	60.0	11.9	10.9 (9.1)*	11.8	10.1†	12.0
	(b) Children	60.0	11.9	9.5 (7.6)*	11.8	9.8†	12.0
7	Prophylaxis against Vitamin 'A' deficiency among children	125.0	24.2	16.3 (14.7)*	24.6	16.4†	25.0
8	E.P.I.						
	(a) Polio	15.0	1.5	1.3 (1.4)*	2.9	2.1†	5.0
	(b) Typhoid	56.0	NA	1.2*	10.0	2.1†	10.0
	(c) BCG	75.0	NA	NA	15.4	NA	15.0
	(d) Measles	Not fixed	NA	NA	NA	NA	—
	(e) Smallpox						

NA-Information not available.

* Figures for the corresponding period of 1980-81 for the purposes of comparison with the figures upto the period available for 1981-82 given under Col. (7)

†Figures are incomplete

Chapter 14

HOUSING, URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND WATER SUPPLY

HOUSING

Review of Plan Performance in 1981-82

14.1 An outlay of Rs 274.85 crores—Rs 215.92 crores in the State and Union Territory Sector and Rs 58.93 crores in the Central Sector—was provided for Housing in the Annual Plan 1981-82. Of this, Rs 65.85 crores was for Rural House-Site-cum-House Construction Scheme under the Minimum Needs Programme. Against the outlay of Rs 274.85 crores, the anticipated expenditure is Rs 307.44 crores—Rs 235.30 crores in the State and Union Territory Sector and Rs 72.14 crores in the Central Sector. The anticipated expenditure under the Rural House-site-cum-House Construction Scheme is Rs 69.8 crores.

14.2 According to the data available, the physical achievements during 1981 were as under:

January 1981 to December 1981

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Nos.</i>
1. Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers	2008
2. Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and EWS	1291
3. Low Income Group Housing	4306
4. Middle Income Group Housing	2114
5. Rental Housing	810
6. Village Housing Project Scheme	481
7. Rural House-sites Scheme	842000
8. Rural House Construction Scheme	555000*

*Represents the number of dwellings constructed by the rural landless agricultural workers through their own efforts or through Government efforts.

14.3 The data on physical achievements given above do not provide a complete picture on account of deficiencies in the reporting system.

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14.4 The Annual Plan envisages an outlay of Rs 325.76 crores, including Rs 74.88 crores in the State

and Union Territory sector under the Minimum Needs Programme. Of the total outlay, Rs 250.32 crores are in the State and Union Territory Sector and Rs 75.44 crores in the Central Sector.

States and Union Territories

14.5 The outlays are mainly meant for schemes like the Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of the community, Low Income Group and Middle Income Group Housing Schemes, Rental Housing Scheme, Village Housing Project Scheme and Rural House-site-cum-House Construction Scheme (M.N.P.). The funds made available to the State Governments as loans through the Life Insurance Corporation, General Insurance Corporation and market borrowings of the State Housing Boards are included in the Plan outlays but supplementary resources made available by the Housing and Urban Development Corporation are over and above the State Plan provisions.

Rural House-site-cum-House Construction Scheme—An item of the Minimum Needs Programme as well as the Revised 20-Point Programme

14.6 Keeping in view the importance of the 20-Point Programme, the Plan envisages an outlay of Rs 74.88 crores for 1982-83 against an outlay Rs 65.85 crores for 1981-82 for the Rural House-site-cum-House Construction Scheme.

Central Sector

14.7 An equity provision of Rs 10 cores has been made for the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) which would enable them to disburse advances to the extent of Rs 117 crores against the schemes already sanctioned by them and the schemes to be sanctioned during 1982-83. From April, 1981 to December, 1981, HUDCO sanctioned 279 schemes involving a loan assistance of Rs 147 crores. General Pool Office and Residential

Accommodation and House Building Advance to Government Servants are the other major schemes.

14.8 Annexure 14.1 gives the State-wise approved outlay/anticipated expenditure during 1981-82 and approved outlay for 1982-83.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Review of Plan Performance in 1981-82

14.9 The Annual Plan 1981-82 envisaged an outlay of Rs 174.93 crores—Rs 155.87 crores in the State and Union Territory sector and Rs 19.06 crores in the Central Sector. Against this, the anticipated expenditure is placed at Rs 171.19 crores—Rs 154.51 crores in the State and Union Territory sector and Rs 16.68 crores in the Central sector. The State and Union Territory sector included an outlay of Rs 25.19 crores for Environmental Improvement of Slums under M.N.P. against which the anticipated expenditure is Rs 25.5 crores. About 8.11 lakh persons are likely to have benefited from this scheme in 1981-82.

14.10 The major programmes in the State and Union Territory sector were provision of loans and grants to local bodies for remunerative and non-remunerative schemes, counterpart funds against the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns, preparation of master plans, Environment of Slums (MNP) and Integrated Development of Calcutta Metropolitan Area and State Capital Projects of Gandhi Nagar, Bhopal and Chandigarh. The principal schemes in the Central Sector were integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns and the National Capital Region.

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14.11 An outlay of Rs 193.98 crores has been provided for the Urban Development Programmes in the States and Union Territories and at the Centre. Of this, Rs 173.28 crores is in the State and Union Territory sector, including Rs 27.67 crores for Environmental Improvement of Slums under the Minimum Needs Programme and Rs 20.70 crores for the Central Sector programmes.

States and Union Territories

14.12 The outlay in the States and Union Territory Plans is meant for financial assistance to local bodies for undertaking urban development programmes, a

matching provision against the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns, preparation of master plans, implementation of vital projects of the Master Plans like land acquisition and development, Environmental Improvement of Slums, Integrated Development of Calcutta Metropolitan Area and State Capital Projects of Gandhi Nagar, Bhopal and Chandigarh. Loans to local bodies are given for remunerative schemes like market complexes, bus-sheds, truck terminals, shopping centres, theatres and auditoria. Grants are given to local bodies for undertaking non-remunerative schemes like construction of roads, public conveniences, parks, playgrounds, culverts, bridges, street lighting etc. The Plan lays special emphasis on the development of small and medium towns. The total outlay on this scheme is likely to be Rs 34 crores, including the Central share of Rs 17 crores.

Environmental Improvement of Slums—an item of the Minimum Needs Programme as well as the Revised 20-Point Programme

14.13 The scheme of Environmental Improvement of Slums gets a special attention. A provision of Rs 27.67 crores has been made in the Plan to benefit about 1.84 million slum dwellers if the State Governments take up the programme in conformity with the norms envisaged in the Plan.

14.14 Of the provision of Rs 52 crores for C.M.D.A. and State Capital Projects, the C.M.D.A. component is Rs 38.40 crores. The provision for the State Capital Projects of Gandhi Nagar, Bhopal and Chandigarh is Rs 13.60 crores. These provisions are for integrated development of cities including water supply and sewerage, traffic and transportation, sites and services, area development and bustee improvement in the case of C.M.D.A.

Central Sector

14.15 The principal schemes in the Central sector are the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns, National Capital Region and Removal of Cattle from Calcutta. The former two programmes are meant to attract matching contribution from the State Governments for Integrated Development of towns and cities. The Sixth Plan envisages development of 200 small and medium towns under the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns.

14.16 Annexure 14.2 gives State-wise approved outlay/anticipated expenditure during 1981-82 and approved outlay for 1982-83.

WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION

Review of Plan performance in 1981-82

14.17 The expenditure on Water Supply and Sanitation in 1981-82 is anticipated at Rs 603.10 crores out of which the States' share is expected to be Rs 490.82 crores and that of the Centre Rs 112.28 crores. The original Plan provision was Rs 638.15 crores—Rs 525.70 crores in the State sector and Rs 112.45 crores in the Central sector.

14.18 Out of the total anticipated expenditure of Rs 603.10 crores, Rs 217.98 crores was accounted for by Urban Water Supply and Water Sanitation and allied schemes and Rs 385.92 crores by Rural Water Supply and Sanitation. Of the total anticipated expenditure under the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes, as much as Rs 351.0 crores represents the Minimum Needs Programme including the Central share under the Accelerated rural Water Supply Programme. About 184 towns are expected to be provided with water supply including augmentation schemes and 36 towns with sewerage and drainage facilities, including augmentation schemes. It is visualised that about 46,000 villages, including non-problem villages, would have been provided with safe water supply during 1981-82.

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14.19 In keeping with the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade 1981-90 which aims at providing safe drinking water and adequate sanitation for all by 1990, a substantially larger outlay has been included for the water supply and sanitation sector in the Sixth Plan. Provision of drinking water supply to all problem villages is one of the items in the Revised 20-Point Programme and the objective is to cover all the problem villages, numbering 2.31 lakhs, during the Sixth Plan itself. Keeping this in view, the Annual Plan for 1982-83 envisages an outlay of Rs 695.67 crores for Water Supply and Sanitation Programmes.

The details of the outlays are as in table 14.1.

14.20 During 1982-83, an outlay of Rs 260.74 crores is earmarked in the State sector under the Minimum Needs Programme for providing safe water supply to the problem villages. This will be supplemented to the extent of Rs 127.50 crores under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. It is anticipated that about 45,000 problem villages would be covered during the year.

Table 14.1: Outlays for Water Supply and Sanitation

	(Rs crores)		1982-83 Approved Outlay
	1981-82 Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
<i>State Sector</i>			
(a) Urban Water Supply & Sanitation	278.12	214.90	277.93
(b) Rural Water Supply & Sanitation			
Other than M.N.P.	11.42	34.92	27.00
M.N.P.	236.16	241.00	260.74
Sub-Total (Rural)	247.58	275.92	287.74
Total (State Plan)	525.70	490.82	565.67
<i>Central Sector</i>			
(a) Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme	110.00	110.00	127.50
(b) Other Programmes	2.45	2.28	2.50
Total (Central Plan)	112.45	112.28	130.00
Grand Total	638.15	603.10	695.67

14.21 The Water Supply and Sewerage Programme in the urban areas would be considered as an integral part of urban development. While there is pressing need to provide adequate water supply and sewerage facilities in the larger cities, the high density areas populated by the low-income groups and economically weaker sections must continue to receive priority. Greater attention will be given to the needs of smaller and medium-sized towns, which have been neglected in the past. To achieve the objectives and targets of the International Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, the UNDP Global Project (Phase I) in India was undertaken to assist and promote the installation of water seal latrines in 110 towns in 7 States, viz., Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. To extend the programme, the UNDP Global Project (Phase II) has been proposed to cover 10 more States and 3 UTs. The Project aims at adopting appropriate technologies, which would be particularly helpful in the smaller towns. In these States/Union Territories, Class-II and Class-III towns, already provided with water supply facilities and where there is no possibility of sewerage in the immediate future, are proposed to be selected.

Central Sector

14.22 As mentioned earlier, an outlay of Rs 127.50 crores has been proposed for the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

14.23 An outlay of Rs 2.10 crores has been provided for supporting the activities of the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution. With the enactment of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution shall

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exercise the powers and perform the functions of the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Air Pollution.

14.24 An outlay of Rs 0.40 crore has been provided for PHE Training Programme, Project Management

Cell (Urban Wastes Disposal) and WHO/UNICEF assisted programme for Ground Water Development. 14.25 Annexure 14.3 indicates approved outlay/ anticipated expenditure during 1981-82 and approved outlay for 1982-83 for Centre, States and Union Territories.

Annexure 14.1

Outlays on Housing—States, Union Territories & Central Sector

Sl. States No.		1981-82		1982-83	Sl. States No.		1981-82		1982-83
		Outlay	Anti. Expdr.	Outlay			Outlay	Anti. Expdr.	Outlay
1	Andhra Pradesh	1580	1786	2400	5	Delhi	1458	1903	1697
2	Assam	300	289	380	6	Goa, Daman & Diu	130	148	210
3	Bihar	830	909	897	7	Lakshadweep	20	16	20
4	Gujarat	1616	1616	2050	8	Mizoram	85	95	148
5	Haryana	560	560	560	9	Pondicherry	140	131	155
6	Himachal Pradesh	200	296	279		Total (U.Ts.)	2304	2741	2850
7	Jammu & Kashmir	310	395	310		Total (States & U.Ts.)	21592	23530	25032
8	Karnataka	2207	2207	2372		<i>Central Sector</i>			
9	Kerala	1015	1015	1015	1	Housing and Urban Development Corporation	900	900	1700
10	Madhya Pradesh	770	775	777	2	National Building Organisation	30	32	35
11	Maharashtra	2400	2400	2760	3	Hindustan Pre-Fab Ltd.	1	65	35
12	Manipur	70	70	125	4	General Pool Office and Residential Accommodation	3000	2980	3000
13	Meghalaya	70	72	95	5	Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation workers	200	200	200
14	Nagaland	195	183	220	6	Subsidised Housing Scheme for Dock Labour	2	2	4
15	Orissa	427	479	457	7	House Building Advance to Government Employees	1700	3000	2500
16	Punjab	1000	1000	900	8	Science & Technology	50	25	60
17	Rajasthan	477	683	526	9	Training Institute for C.P.W.D.	10	10	10
18	Sikkim	57	52	53		Total (Central Sector)	5893	7214	7544
19	Tamil Nadu	1712	1936	2465		Grand Total (States, U.Ts. and Central Sector)	27485	30744	32576
20	Tripura	145	145	145					
21	Uttar Pradesh	2532	2938	2406					
22	West Bengal	815	983	990					
	Total (States)	19288	20789	22182					
	<i>Union Territories</i>								
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	25	25	28					
2	Arunachal Pradesh	133	115	250					
3	Chandigarh	300	300	325					
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	13	8	17					

Annexure 14.2

Outlays on Urban Development—States, Union Territories and Central Sector

Sl. States No.		1981-82		1982-83	Sl. States No.		1981-82		1982-83
		Outlay	Anti. Expdr.	Outlay			Outlay	Anti. Expdr.	Outlay
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Andhra Pradesh	600	982	1160	9	Kerala	300	300	300
2	Assam	54	50	53	10	Madhya Pradesh	250	250	280
3	Bihar	174	174	215	11	Maharashtra	1400	1400	1618
4	Gujarat	420	420	431	12	Manipur	20	20	20
5	Haryana	100	100	100	13	Meghalaya	112	62	15
6	Himachal Pradesh	80	77	137	14	Nagaland	90	88	102
7	Jammu & Kashmir	400	511	500	15	Orissa	61	61	61
8	Karnataka	450	151	500	16	Punjab	400	400	327

(Contd.)

HOUSING, URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND WATER SUPPLY

Annexure 14.2—Contd

Outlays on Urban Development—States, Union Territories and Central Sector—Contd

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
17 Rajasthan	106	96	100	Total (States & U.Ts.)	10210	10344.38	12128.25
18 Sikkim	20	17	24	C.M.D.A. & SC Projects	5377	5107	5200
19 Tamil Nadu	1540	1707	1536	Total (States, U.Ts., CMDA & SC Projects)	15587	15451.38	17328.25
20 Tripura	79	79	79				
21 Uttar Pradesh	797	996	1058				
22 West Bengal	1500	1488	1498	<i>Central Sector</i>			
Total (States)	8953	9429	10114	1 Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns	1500	1200	1700
<i>Union Territories</i>				2 National Capital Region	200	75	150
1 Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	3 Research & Development	20	17	15
2 Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	10	4 Development of Displaced Persons Colony in West Bengal	1	246	150
3 Chandigarh	2	2	3	5 Removal of Cattle in Howrah/Calcutta	185	130	55
4 Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	0.30	0.25	Total (Central Sector)	1906	1668	2070
5 Delhi	1120	742.07	1846	Grand Total (States, U.Ts., C.M.D.A. & SC Projects) and Central Sector)	17493	17119.38	19398.25
6 Goa, Daman & Diu	60	87	65				
7 Lakshadweep	—	—	—				
8 Mizoram	20	26	20				
9 Pondicherry	54	58.01	70				
Total (Union Territories)	1257	915.38	2014.25				

Annexure 14.3

Water Supply & Sanitation Sector—Outlays & Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	1981-82		1982-83	Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	1981-82		1982-83
		Outlay	Anti-Expdr.	Outlay			Outlay	Anti-Expdr.	Outlay
1	Andhra Pradesh	2500	2500	2800	19	Tamil Nadu	3800	4329	5790
2	Assam	800	802	1000	20	Tripura	300	298	300
3	Bihar	1800	1800	1842	21	Uttar Pradesh	4959	4655	4585
4	Gujarat	2142	2142	3050	22	West Bengal	1500	1600	1600
5	Haryana	1200	1200	1400	Total (States)	48840	45259	52082	
6	Himachal Pradesh	850	824	960	1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	70	70	87
7	Jammu & Kashmir	1700	1775	1700	2	Arunachal Pradesh	275	265	335
8	Karnataka	2310	2310	2553	3	Chandigarh	300	300	375
9	Kerala	1450	1450	1450	4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	10	16	22
10	Madhya Pradesh	2300	2430	2500	5	Delhi	2450	2577	2842
11	Maharashtra	13800	10100	14000	6	Goa, Daman & Diu	330	330	460
12	Manipur	650	650	550	7	Lakshadweep	4	Neg.	4
13	Meghalaya	750	750	780	8	Mizoram	201	141	235
14	Nagaland	300	315	314	9	Pondicherry	90	124	125
15	Orissa	825	825	915	Total (Union Territories)	3730	3823	4485	
16	Punjab	2460	1742	1700	Total (States & U.Ts.)	52570	49082	56567	
17	Rajasthan	2254	2592	2100	<i>Central Plan</i>	11245	11228	13000	
18	Sikkim	190	170	193	Grand Total	63815	60310	69567	

Chapter 15

SOCIAL WELFARE

Review for 1981-82

The Annual Plan 1981-82 provided an outlay of Rs. 55.46 crores for Social Welfare in the Central and State sectors together. Against this, the actual expenditure is Rs. 54.76 crores. The various programmes for the welfare of children, women and physically handicapped, which aim at supplementing national efforts for bringing about growth with social justice, continued to make progress.

Centre

15.2 The functional literacy programme was sanctioned for implementation in 100 additional Integrated Child Development Services projects. About 1.83 lakh women were reported to be attending functional literacy classes in 10,256 centres in 156 projects started till October, 1981. The scheme of condensed courses of education and vocational training continued to be one of the important programmes and its scope was enlarged to include primary level courses for girls of 11 years and above. Up to December 1981, 790 courses were sanctioned benefitting 17,500 women, thereby bringing the total number of courses sanctioned since the inception of the scheme to 5,597 with a coverage of 1.21 lakh women.

15.3 The range of socio-economic projects was also widened by including a large variety of handicrafts, handlooms, small-scale industries and ancillaries to large industries and animal husbandry programme. A number of agro-based and other schemes were also started in order to promote self-employment and provide a regular source of income to the needy and poor women.

15.4 Till 1980-81, construction/expansion of 244 hostels for working women were sanctioned with a capacity of 16,408 inmates. Up to December, 1981, 21 new hostels were sanctioned with an intake capacity of 1,036. The scheme of creches/day care centres for

children of working/ailing mothers gained momentum. About 5,000 creches were maintained for covering 1.25 lakh children by the end of 1981-82.

15.5 The National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, in addition to the existing services, undertook substantial research activities and organised courses for the training of personnel. It prepared a number of appliances and contrivances like prototype braille shorthand machine, indigenous light detector, indigenous plastic sheets suitable for braille writing etc. which will help blind people in their daily chores. The National Institute for Orthopaedically Handicapped, which is in its formative stage, established an information centre, an up-to-date comprehensive referral library unit, organised various technical training courses and undertook research projects and rural surveys.

15.6 The Training Centre for the Adult Deaf and Model School for Mentally Deficient Children continued their education, training and rehabilitation activities. Voluntary Organisations promoting education, training and rehabilitation programmes for the disabled persons were assisted financially. The rules for sanctioning grants-in-aid were modified in order to simplify the procedure. About 10,000 scholarships were awarded to the disabled persons for pursuing general and technical education as well as inplant training.

15.7 The Central Social Welfare Board provided grants to about 5,000 institutions promoting welfare services for children, women and handicapped in addition to the maintenance of 172 welfare extension projects, 56 hostels for working women, 575 holiday homes and 375 mahila mandals.

15.8 The National Institute of Social Defence has so far organised 155 training courses benefitting about 3800 functionaries and workers engaged in the field. The National Institute for Public Cooperation and Child Development held 38 orientation training

courses/workshops/seminars till December, 1981 and the number was expected to reach to 52 by the end of March 1982.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

15.9 One of the major schemes expanded in this period was the ICDS. One hundred new projects were sanctioned raising the total at the end of 1981-82 to 300. Effort was made to ensure linkages of the programme with other essential services. The baseline and repeat surveys conducted by the AIIMS and Medical Colleges have shown that there has been a considerable improvement in the utilisation of supplementary nutrition, Vitamin 'A', iron and folic acid and immunisation among all the beneficiaries.

15.10 Grants were sanctioned for the maintenance of additional 3,305 children till December, 1981 under the scheme 'services for children in need of care and protection'. The scheme of 'Integrated Education' for the handicapped was being implemented in 16 States.

States

15.11 In the State Sector, against a provision of Rs. 22.86 crores the actual expenditure would be of the order of Rs. 23.64 crores. This is largely due to the expansion as well as launching of some new programmes for education, training and rehabilitation of physically handicapped persons in the context of the International Year of the Disabled Persons. The reporting on physical achievements had not been very encouraging from the States. In the State Plans, priority was given to child welfare by utilising about 41 per cent of the outlays. The child care services such as balwadis, creches/day care centres were further expanded. Emphasis was laid on the promotion of vocational training programmes for needy women in order to enable them to become economically independent in due course. Voluntary organisations were encouraged with financial assistance to provide welfare services for socially and physically handicapped persons.

Annual Plan—1982-83

15.12 The outlay for 1982-83 is Rs. 66.60 crores. Its break-up between the Centre and States is given in Table 15.1.

Centre

15.13 The scheme of condensed courses will be expanded. It is proposed to introduce diversification of

Table 15.1: Outlays

(Rs. in crores)

	1981-82 Actual		1982-83
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay
Centre	32.60	31.12	40.00
States	20.49	21.43	23.70
Union Territories	2.37	2.21	2.90
Total	55.46	54.76	66.60

vocational training so that it may be oriented towards a skill which can help in further employment in organised units or promote self-employment. Greater emphasis will be placed on the socio-economic programme because of the increasing need to provide greater employment opportunities to needy women and improve their income earning abilities. A wide range of activities starting from giving assistance to small self-employed vendors to establishment of units requiring sophisticated technology, according to the feasibility of the programme is planned. Financial assistance will be provided for the construction/expansion of new hostels for working women. Around 5,000 creches benefitting 1.25 lakh children of working/ailing mothers will be continued.

15.14 The National Institutes for the Visually Handicapped and Orthopaedically Handicapped will concentrate on research and training. Effort will be made to increase the coverage under the scheme of scholarship so that maximum number of students could avail of this benefit. Research on the development of special equipments, aids and appliances for the handicapped would be encouraged.

15.15 The National Institute of Social Defence in addition to organising training courses of research studies will lay emphasis on raising of the quality of the services for the care, treatment and rehabilitation of offenders on the basis of certain minimum standards and develop mechanisms for crime prevention. The National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development would continue to organise programmes of orientation/on the job training, research and consultancy for enhancing community participation in various programmes of social development.

15.16 The Union Ministry of Social Welfare will extend its research programme to cover (a) innovative action-cum-research projects, (b) workshops and seminars in research findings and (c) individual research studies.

15.17 The Central Social Welfare Board would expand the coverage of its grants-in-aid programme to include rural and backward areas which have not been reached so far.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

15.18 The Integrated Child Development Services scheme will be expanded further by adding 320 additional projects, thus raising the total to 620 by the end of 1982-83. Some of the areas such as identification of beneficiaries, reach of the age-group 0-3, provision of uninterrupted services, linkage with water supply and sanitation would receive due attention. The programme would be dovetailed with the expanded programme of Primary Health Centres and other programmes under 'Health for all by 2000 A.D.' in rural and tribal areas.

15.19 The voluntary organisations would continue to receive grants for providing institutional and non-institutional services to destitute children as well as for setting up training centres for needy women. States would be encouraged to continue/ start the integrated system of school education for the handicapped children as close inter-action in the impressionable years promote understanding and appreciation of the assets and limitations, both of handicapped and non-handicapped children.

States

15.20 For Social Welfare programmes in the States and Union Territories, an outlay of Rs. 26.60 crores has been provided in the Annual Plan 1982-83. Importance would be given to those schemes which will increase self-reliance among socially and physically handicapped persons who are the most vulnerable sections of the society. Priority will be given to the preventive and developmental programmes. Stress will be laid on the promotion of income generating activities for women and the physically handicapped so as to enable them to improve their status in the society. In respect of social defence programmes, accent will be on their effective implementation. Voluntary organisations would continue to get grants-in-aid for undertaking various welfare schemes for children, women and the handicapped.

15.21 Recognising the need for accurate data on social welfare problems, research and statistical cells at the State level would be strengthened/set up. States would be persuaded to set up monitoring system for making an objective review of the programmes under implementation so as to understand their strengths and weaknesses for taking corrective action.

15.22 Statements showing the outlay and anticipated expenditure during 1981-82 and outlay for 1982-83 for the Centre and States are at Annexures 15.1 and 15.2 respectively.

Annexure 15.1

Social Welfare Outlays and Expenditure in the Central Sector

Sl No	Programme	1981-82		1982-83
		Outlay (3)	Anti. Exp. (4)	Outlay (5)
(1)	(2)			
	<i>Central Schemes</i>			
I	<i>Women Welfare</i>			
	1 Functional Literacy.	3.00	2.76	4.60
	2 Condensed courses of education for employment and vocational training for adult women.	1.50	1.50	1.20
	3 Socio-economic programme.	2.75	2.75	2.75
	4 Hostels for working women.	2.75	2.50	2.75
	5 Promotion and strengthening of grass root level women organisations.	0.35	0.05	0.15
	6 Setting up of Women's Economic Development Corporations.	—	—	0.30
II	<i>Welfare of the handicapped</i>			
	1 Expansion and improvement of National Institutes for the blind, the deaf, the mentally retarded and the orthopaedically handicapped.	1.73	0.81	1.80
	2 Scholarships, research, training, sheltered employment and grants-in-aid to voluntary organisations.	1.94	2.90	2.68
	3 Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (AIMCO).	0.10	—	0.10

(Contd)

SOCIAL WELFARE

Annexure 15.1—Contd

Social Welfare				
Outlays and Expenditure in the Central Sector—Contd				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	4 Rehabilitation of Leprosy.	0.35	—	**
	5 Establishment of Rehabilitation Centres. ** Included under Item II. 2	—	—	0.20
III	<i>Planning, research, training & evaluation.</i>			
	1 National Institute of Social Defence.	0.05	0.05	0.06
	2 National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development.	0.27	0.30	0.35
	3 Social work education and training.	1.23	1.25	2.84
	4 Planning, research, evaluation and monitoring.	0.14	0.15	0.16
IV	Grants-in-aid to voluntary organisations by the Central Social Welfare Board and strengthening its field organisations.	3.20	3.20	3.39
V	Grants-in-aid to All-India Voluntary Organisations.	0.66	0.33	0.66
VI	Creches/day care centres for children of working mothers.	2.20	2.20	2.80
VII	Education work for prohibition.	0.15	0.13	0.15
VIII	International Year of the Child.	—	—	—
IX	Grants to National Dairy Development	0.60	—	£
X	Central Public Works Department.	—	—	—
	Total Centre:	22.97	20.88	26.85
	<i>Centrally Sponsored Schemes</i>			
I	<i>Child Welfare</i>			
	1 Services for children in need of care and protection.	1.10	1.12	1.10
	2 Integrated Child Care Services.	7.67	8.28	11.10
II	<i>Women Welfare</i>			
	1 Welfare of destitute women and children.	0.20	0.09	0.15
III	<i>Welfare of the handicapped.</i>			
	1 Integrated education.	0.65	0.75	0.70
	2 Placement of handicapped through special employment exchanges and appointment of special officers in ordinary employment exchanges.	0.01	—	0.10
	Total Centrally Sponsored	9.63	10.24	13.15
	Total Centre & Centrally Sponsored Schemes	32.60	31.12	40.00

£ will be covered within overall ceiling of Rs. 40 crores.

Annexure 15.2

Social Welfare

Outlay and Expenditure in the State Sector

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl No	State/UT	1981-82		1982-83 Outlay	Sl No.	State/Ut	1981-82		1982-83 Outlay
		Outlay	Anti. Exp.				Outlay	Anti. Exp.	
1	Andhra Pradesh	437	485	546	18	Sikkim	5	6	8
2	Assam	35	45	47	19	Tamil Nadu	240	244	333
3	Bihar	41	41	46	20	Tripura	32	44	52
4	Gujarat	85	85	100	21	Uttar Pradesh	143	151	211
5	Haryana	80	80	80	22	West Bengal	180	211	200
6	Himachal Pradesh	35	29	31		Total: States:	2049	2143	2370
7	Jammu & Kashmir	31	31	31	1	A. & N. Islands	4	3.91	4.25
8	Karnataka	250	250	140	2	Arunachal Pradesh	11	8.00	12.00
9	Kerala	75	75	75	3	Chandigarh	30	30.00	33.00
10	Madhya Pradesh	70	70	70	4	D. & N. Haveli	1	1.17	1.50
11	Maharashtra	82	82	100	5	Delhi	140	115.79	175.00
12	Manipur	21	21	37	6	G.D. & Diu	8	10.00	8.00
13	Meghalaya	15	15	21	7	Lakshdweep	4	3.91	6.00
14	Nagaland	17	17	23	8	Mizoram	21	25.86	30.00
15	Orissa	24	24	24	9	Pondicherry	18	22.60	20.00
16	Punjab	121	109	165		Total U.Ts	237	221.24	289.75
17	Rajasthan	30	28	30		Grand Total	2286	2364.24	2659.75

Chapter 16

DEVELOPMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES

Review of Plan Performance 1981-82

In the Annual Plan 1981-82, an allocation of Rs 344.41 crores was made for the development of Backward Classes. Against this, an expenditure of Rs 355.74 crores is anticipated. A break-up of the outlay and anticipated expenditure under the State and Central Sectors is given in Table 16.1.

Tribal Sub-Plans

16.2 The Tribal Sub-Plans were in operation in 17 States and 2 Union Territories during 1981-82. The work of identification of tribal pockets having more than 50% of tribal concentration in a population of 10,000, was continued. The identified pockets have been taken up for integrated development along with Tribal Sub-Plans in respective States.

16.3 The total population of Scheduled Tribes covered by the Integrated Development Programmes is going up and is now placed at 265.65 lakhs out of total tribal population of 357.56 lakhs in States implementing the Tribal Sub-Plans. The target of covering 75% of the tribal population in these States by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan is likely to be

achieved even before the end of the Plan. The Special Central Assistance allocated for the Tribal Sub-Plans during 1981-82 was Rs 85 crores.

16.4 A notable feature during the year was the stress on programmes of direct family benefit. In the earlier years, investments were weighed in favour of infrastructure development in Tribal areas. But in the context of the objective of raising families above the poverty-line and the revised 20-Point Programmes, an orientation towards a greater emphasis on programmes of family development instead of only infrastructure development has been set in motion in the Tribal Sub-Plans.

Special Component Plans for Scheduled Castes

16.5 Special Component Plans for the development of Scheduled Castes were in operation in 19 States and 3 Union Territories. The strategy of Component Plans for the Scheduled Castes is similar to that of Tribal Sub-Plans, that is, to provide development thrust through all the sectoral programmes in the States with Centre providing Special Central Assistance on 100% basis for income generating schemes for the Scheduled Caste families. The State Governments are constantly reviewing the programmes to identify new schemes and flow of funds from various sectors for development of Scheduled Castes. Efforts are made to ensure that the outlays under each relevant sector are allocated for the Component Plan, keeping in view the proportion of the Scheduled Castes population to the total population of the States.

16.6 In addition to the State Plan flows, Special Central Assistance of the order of Rs 110 crores was provided for the Special Component Plans for Scheduled Castes during 1981-82. It was distributed among States on the basis of a formula, which included the criteria of Scheduled Castes population, States' efforts regarding optimisation of State Plan flow to the Component Plans and their performance in this respect. The anticipated expenditure for the Scheduled Castes Component Plans, out of States resources is of

Table 16.1

(Rs in crores)

	1981-82	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
(A) State	102.38	107.96
Union Territories	2.03	2.81
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	45.00	49.97
Total (A)	149.41	160.74
(B) Special Central Assistance for Special Component Plant for Schedule Castes	110.00	110.00
Special Central Assistance for Tribal Sub-Plans	85.00	85.00
Total (B)	195.00	195.00
Total (A + B)	344.41	355.74

DEVELOPMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES

the order of Rs 651 crores as against actual expenditure of Rs 457.83 crores for 1980-81. The total number of Scheduled Castes families targetted for assistance during 1981-82 was 18 lakhs.

16.7 In order to facilitate accounting for the Tribal Sub-Plans and the Component Plans for Scheduled Castes, the Central Ministries/Departments were instructed by the Ministry of Finance to incorporate separate budget heads for the Tribal Sub-Plans and the Scheduled Castes Component Plans in their respective Budgets. Some of the achievements of the Central Ministries' programmes in regard to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are as under:

- (a) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers, 19,300 freed bonded labourers were rehabilitated during 1980-81 and more than 10,000 during 1981-82.
- (b) By the end of January, 1982, 5,922 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates were getting apprenticeship Training under the Apprenticeship Training Programme taken up by the D.G.E.&T.
- (c) Under the integrated rural development programme, 59,883 Scheduled Castes families and 16,519 Scheduled Tribes families were assisted (up to July, 1981).

Development of Backward Classes

16.8 Under the Backward Classes Sector an outlay of Rs 149.41 crores was provided against which the anticipated expenditure is Rs 160.74 crores. Under the scheme of post-matric scholarships, more than 6 lakh SC/ST students are estimated to have benefitted. More than 1,000 additional children belonging to parents who are engaged in unclean occupations were given pre-matric scholarships. Under the Book Banks Scheme, an expenditure of Rs 0.55 crores is estimated to have been incurred for providing sets of books to various medical and engineering colleges for the use of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students. 1,009 girls hostels were constructed till 1979-80 and another 177 hostels were started during the year 1980-81 and 137 new hostels were expected to be set up in 1981-82 besides completion of the existing ones. Coaching facilities for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates appearing for Central Services, State Services, Engineering Services, Banking and LIC examination etc. were given at 36 centres. Four new centres for training of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates for Banking Services and for

recruitment of Magistrates/Munsifs were expected to be set up during 1981-82. The estimated expenditure against this scheme is Rs 0.60 crore. Voluntary organisations were given assistance amounting to Rs 1.38 crores for their work relating to welfare and development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Centre's share of investment in Scheduled Caste Development Corporations in 17 States was of the order of Rs 13.35 crores.

16.9 Under the State Sector, Pre-matric Scholarships were given to 24.98 lakh students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Denotified and Nomadic Tribes and Other Backward Classes. Educational incentives in the form of books, stationery, uniforms, etc. were provided to nearly 25.43 lakh students belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes and about 64,000 families provided with grants-in-aid for animal husbandry and agriculture. 40,463 families were assisted for setting up cottage industries. Housing subsidy was provided to about 62,000 families of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Denotified communities. Aid was given for 2,376 drinking water wells under the supplementary sector alone.

Annual Plan 1982-83

16.10 In the Annual Plan 1982-83, a total provision of Rs 410.74 crores is made for the Development of Backward Classes. The break-up of this outlay into States and Central Sectors is as follows:

		(Rs. in crores)
A. Development of Backward Classes Sector:		
State	...	142.39
Union Territory	...	2.45
Central & Centrally-Sponsored	...	50.90
Total (A)	...	195.74
B. Special Central Assistance for:		
Tribal Sub-Plans	...	95.00
Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes	...	120.00
Total (B)	...	215.00
Total (A + B)	...	410.74

Tribal Sub-Plans

16.11 The Sub-Plan strategy for the Development of Scheduled Tribes will continue; emphasis will,

however, be laid on family-oriented programmes supported by necessary infrastructure of marketing and other vital services. It is estimated that 4.20 lakh tribal families would be benefitted by the family oriented programmes during the year. The flow of funds from the State Plans to the Tribal Sub-Plans is expected to be of the order of Rs. 660.90 crores. Projects for the development of primitive tribes are being taken up on a priority basis. Special Central Assistance for the Tribal Sub-Plans, pockets of tribal concentration and the primitive tribal groups would be Rs 95 crores.

Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes

16.12 The Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes will be continued. The main thrust of developmental efforts under the Special Component Plan will continue to be as follows:

- (a) enabling Scheduled Castes families to cross the poverty line by providing them substantial assistance through integrated schemes under IRDP, agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, sericulture, village and small scale industries, etc.
- (b) removal of the educational lag of the Scheduled Castes through package of incentives and facilities including scholarships, hostels, remedial teaching and special coaching, adult education, etc.
- (c) provision of house sites and houses for Scheduled Castes families and essential needs like drinking water, in Scheduled Caste basties through various sectors like housing, NREP, etc.

The Special Central Assistance for the Scheduled Castes Component Plans would be of the order of Rs 120 crores. About Rs. 700 crores is expected to flow to Scheduled Castes Component Plan out of State Plans. The total number of beneficiary families is estimated as 22.55 lakhs.

16.13 To ensure proper monitoring of the utilisation of Plan outlays, the State Governments have been advised to provide separate budget heads for outlays under each sector for the Special Component Plan from 1982-83 onwards. The funds provided under such a sub-head shall be non-divertible.

Development of Backward Classes

16.14 Under this sector, a number of schemes providing direct benefit to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are taken up as supplemental to the general development programmes. These programmes

fall under both the Central and State Sectors of development. Under the Central Sector, the programmes include post-matric scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students, Girls' hostels, Coaching and allied schemes, Aid to voluntary organisations, Implementation of protection of Civil Rights Act, Grants-in-aid for Scheduled Castes Corporations and Research and Training. Scheme-wise outlays in the Central Sector are given at Annexure 16.1.

16.15 Under the Scheme of Post-matric scholarships it is estimated to provide scholarships to nearly 6.5 lakh Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe students studying for various Post-matric courses. A provision of Rs 27 crores has been made for this scheme in the Annual Plan.

16.16 The non-official organisations implementing programmes and schemes for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be provided grants-in-aid amounting to Rs 1.40 crores during the year.

16.17 Children studying in classes VI to X whose parents are engaged in occupations like, scavenging, flaying, tanning, etc. will be awarded scholarships amounting to Rs 1.65 crores. This amount would benefit more than 5,000 children. The scheme of Girls' hostels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will continue to extend hostel facilities for girls in middle and secondary classes and in colleges. An outlay of Rs 3.25 crores has been provided for this scheme. The Book Bank Scheme with a provision of Rs 0.55 crore for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students studying in medical/engineering degree courses would be continued. Coaching facilities for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates appearing in the Central Government services and other Public Service examinations will be provided through forty pre-examination Coaching Centres for which an allocation of Rs 0.70 crore has been made in the Annual Plan. The 11 Tribal Research and Training Institutes will be continued. Grants will also be provided for research fellowships for Ph.D. students working on Tribal and Harijan problems in Universities and for other research projects on Tribal and Scheduled Castes Development by expert bodies. The provision made for the programmes of research and training is Rs 0.85 crore. Rs. 2.00 crores have been provided for the scheme relating to "Strengthening Machinery for Protection of Civil Rights Act."

16.18 The Centre's share in the investments for the Scheduled Castes Development Corporations would be of the order of Rs 13.50 crores. This amount would

DEVELOPMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES

be allotted to the States as share capital contribution and as grants-in-aid on matching basis for promotional activities and the staff of the corporation, specially the loan recovery wing, the monitoring and evaluation wing and the technical wing.

16.19 Under the State Sector, programmes for education, economic development and improvement of social services for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would continue. The outlay provided in the States' programmes amounts to Rs 142.39 crores and for Union Territories, Rs 2.45 crores. The programmes would continue to be pre-matric scholarships and stipends, other incentives for education, hostel facilities, assistance for agriculture, cottage industries, self-employment and provision of housing, health benefits, etc. for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The break-up of the outlay in the State Sector by States and Union Territories is given in Annexure 16.2.

Annexure 16.1

Scheme-wise Break-up of outlays-1982-83—Central Sector—
Development of Backward Classes

(Rs in crores)

Name of the Scheme	Annual Plan 1981-82		1982-83
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay
A. Central Assistance on 100% Basis			
1 Post-matric Scholarships Scheme	22.00	27.00	27.00
2 Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations	1.40	1.38	1.40
B. Central Assistance on 50% Basis			
1 Pre-matric scholarship Scheme	1.65	1.65	1.65
2 Girls' Hostels	2.75	2.69	3.25
3 Book Banks	0.55	0.55	0.55
4 Coaching & Allied Schemes	0.60	0.60	0.70
5 Research & Training	0.80	0.75	0.85
6 Machinery for Protection of Civil Rights Act	2.00	2.00	2.00
7 Scheduled Castes Development Corporation	13.25	13.35	13.50
Total	45.00	49.97	50.90

(Contd)

Annexure 16.1—Contd

Scheme-wise Break-up of outlays-1982-83—Central Sector—
Development of Backward Classes—Contd

Name of the Scheme	Annual Plan 1981-82		1982-83
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay
<i>Special Central Assistance</i>			
Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes	110.00	110.00	120.00
Tribal Sub-Plans for Scheduled Tribes	85.00	85.00	95.00
Total	195.00	195.00	215.00
Grand Total	240.00	244.97	265.00

Annexure 16.2

Welfare of Backward Classes—State Sector—Outlays

(Rs in lakhs)

States	1981-82		1982-83
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Approved Outlay
1 Andhra Pradesh	1600	1934	3334
2 Assam	200	200	219
3 Bihar	550	550	675
4 Gujarat	1530	1530	1715
5 Haryana	180	181	180
6 Himachal Pradesh	77	77	109
7 Jammu & Kashmir	50	48	58
8 Karnataka	470	470	535
9 Kerala	435	435	435
10 Madhya Pradesh	690	690	780
11 Maharashtra	900	900	1230
12 Manipur	45	45	60
13 Meghalaya	—	—	2
14 Orissa	230	230	260
15 Punjab	425	425	500
16 Rajasthan	130	122	130
17 Sikkim	18	19	20
18 Tamil Nadu	1435	1652	2082
19 Tripura	145	152	235
20 Uttar Pradesh	628	636	1180
21 West Bengal	500	500	500
Sub-total	10238	10796	14239
<i>Union Territories</i>			
1 A & N Islands	0.5	1	0.75
2 Chandigarh	22	22	23.00
3 Delhi	121	189	155.00
4 Goa, Daman & Diu	10	9	12.00
5 Pondicherry	50	60	54.00
Sub-total	203.5	281	244.75
Grand Total	10441.5	11077	14483.75

Chapter 17

HILL AREA DEVELOPMENT

The Hill Area Development Programme is in operation in the States of Assam (2 districts), Tamil Nadu (1 District), Uttar Pradesh (8 Districts), and West Bengal (3 Sub-Divisions of Darjeeling) and the Western Ghats Region (156 Talukas) falling in the States of Maharashtra, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Goa. During 1982-83, special central assistance of Rs. 112.00 crores will be provided for the implementation of the programme as against Rs. 92.00 crores in the preceding year. State-wise distribution of this outlay is given below:

	(Rs. crores)	
	Outlays	
	1981-82	1982-83
(A) Hill Areas in States		
Assam	12.55	13.70
Tamil Nadu	3.79	4.18
Uttar Pradesh	54.96	70.00
West Bengal	6.00	6.00
Sub-Total (A)	77.30	93.88
(B) Western Ghats Region		
Kerala	3.17	3.46
Maharashtra	3.75	4.54
Tamil Nadu	2.53	2.43
Karnataka	2.30	2.86
Goa	0.65	0.73
Sub-Total (B)	12.40	14.02
(C) Coordinated Research Projects		
Surveys and Studies	2.30	4.10
Sub-Total (C)	2.30	4.10
Grand Total (A)+(B)+(C)	92.00	112.00

17.2 The concept of sub-plan has been followed in the case of hill areas (except the areas covered under the Western Ghats Development Programme) in order to ensure complementarities and linkages among the schemes formulated under the various sectors of the State Plan and out of the Central additive.

17.3 The emphasis during the Fifth Plan has been on programmes of infrastructure development and/or

beneficiary-oriented schemes. Since the Sixth Plan emphasis has shifted to eco-development in order to ensure development without destruction in the hill areas. Thus, in the programmes, the emphasis is on promoting sustainable development through better water and land use; afforestation control of soil erosion through watershed management; silvi-pasture development and replacement of annual crops with perennial shrubs; and development of high value, low volume crops linked with processing and marketing. In hill areas extending over vast areas cutting across State borders, a regional approach is being followed. Such areas include the Himalayan Region and the Western Ghats Region.

17.4 The Planning Commission had, during 1981, set up a Task Force for the study of eco-development in the Himalayan Region. Another Task Force was set up for studying the eco-development of Goa. These Task Forces have submitted their recommendations. Besides, arrangements have been made for involving universities and other appropriate educational institutions for undertaking studies relating to the Himalayan eco-system, the Ganga Basin and the Western Ghats region. With the assistance of these institutions, it is proposed to undertake coordinated research-cum-action programmes. For this purpose some priority research areas have been identified.

Programmes of the North Eastern Council

17.5 The North Eastern Region is another area receiving Special Central assistance. This is provided for the programmes formulated by the North-Eastern Council. An outlay of Rs. 80 crores has been approved for the NEC Annual Plan 1982-83. Sectorwise allocations are given in Table 17.1.

17.6 As the NEC Plan mainly includes schemes for the creation of infrastructure in the NE Region, the bulk of the outlay approved (over 76%) is for Transport and Power Development. In the Transport Sector, besides construction and improvement of inter-State roads, a programme of construction of

HILL AREA DEVELOPMENT

Table 17.1

Sector	(Rs. crores) Outlay Approved	
	1981-82	1982-83
1 Agriculture and Allied Programmes	5.80	6.50
2 Power Development	31.13	23.10*
3 Industries and Mining	2.47	5.20
4 Transport and Communication	25.90	38.00
5 Social and Community Services	3.70	5.65
6 General Services	1.00	1.55
Total	70.00	80.00

*Includes Rs. 10 crores as loan from LIC to be raised by the NEC.

roads of economic importance has been taken up. The construction work of the bridge over Brahmaputra near Tezpur has been started. It is also proposed to take up detailed Survey work for a road-cum-rail bridge at Dibrugarh during 1982-83.

17.7 Another important development in the field of transport is the introduction of ropeways. Detailed survey for Ishamati-Burnihat ropeway has been completed. Survey for Lumshnong-Badarpur ropeway is being taken up. It is proposed to start work on one of the ropeways during 1982-83.

17.8 In the field of power development, the Kopili Hydro Electric Project is the main on-going project of the NEC. Its two units of Khandong Power House are expected to be commissioned by February 1983 and May 1983. The two units of Kopili Power House are expected to be commissioned in February 1984 and

May 1984. Another power project viz. Garo Hills Thermal Project has been sanctioned and work on this project is likely to be taken up during 1982-83.

17.9 In the field of agriculture, a major project sanctioned during 1981-82 was the setting up of a North Eastern Agricultural Marketing Corporation (NERAMNC) with an outlay of Rs. 5 crores. It is expected that this corporation will be set up during 1982-83 and would start its activities.

17.10 NEC has laid considerable emphasis on manpower development. The programme includes sending of trainees outside the region in disciplines like agriculture, engineering, veterinary science, medical science, nursing etc. A hostel with accommodation for 200 boys and 200 girls has been set up at Shillong and there is a proposal in the 1982-83 plan to set up Regional Students Hostels at Kohima (for boys), and Aizawl (Boys) and Shillong (Boys and Girls).

17.11 A regional Institute of Science and Technology is being set up in the region for which a project report has been prepared by the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad. Work on this project is likely to be taken up during 1982-83.

17.12 In the industrial field a mini cement plant with 30 tpd is being set up at Tezu in Arunachal Pradesh and the plant is likely to be commissioned in November, 1982. Three more cement plants are proposed to be set up in Nagaland, Manipur and Assam. Besides, there is a proposal to set up a Pozzalana Cement Plant in Tripura. It is also proposed to set up a lime plant for meeting the needs of the paper mills in the region.

Chapter 18

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Several institutional arrangements and policy measures were envisaged for promoting Science and Technology in the Sixth Plan. During 1981-82, several steps were taken to strengthen the planning and programming capabilities for the development of Science and Technology.

18.2 A Cabinet Committee on Science and Technology (CCST) as well as a Science Advisory Committee to the Cabinet (SACC) have been constituted at the apex level, for policy guidance and overall review. A National Biotechnology Board has been set up to promote, coordinate and integrate R&D efforts in emerging areas like genetic engineering, cellular and molecular biology, immunology etc. A National S&T Entrepreneurship Board has been constituted with the purpose of providing facilities for gainful employment for S&T personnel. A Commission for Additional Sources of Energy (CASE) was established in March 1981 for formulation of policies, development and implementation of R&D projects and their application in the areas of solar energy, wind energy, biomass and other renewable energy areas. A scheme for intensification of scientific research in high priority areas has been taken up by the Department of Science and Technology. A programme for promotion of S&T efforts in States, through State Councils for S&T, has also been initiated. The inadequacy of appropriate mechanisms for effective application of science and the weakness in linkages between various sectors (viz. educational, R&D establishments, industry and Governmental machinery) for use of indigenous S&T efforts, were identified as problem areas needing attention in the Sixth Plan. The Standing Committees for promoting and reviewing S&T-efforts in different sectors were set up earlier under different departments viz. Mines, Coal, Heavy Industry, Chemicals and Fertilizers. During 1981-82 committees were also set up for petroleum exploration, exploitation and refining. A screening committee for different textile research areas and an expert committee for vegetable oils and oilseeds research were constituted. An Indian Middle

Atmosphere Programme has been initiated as an interagency project by the Deptt. of Space. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research formed a Coal Utilisation Group which has identified nationally relevant R&D programmes in this area for the next decade.

18.3 Popularisation of science and scientific approach is a powerful tool in the development of the country. A National Council for S&T Communication is being set up for bringing together the media, science agencies and voluntary organisations to implement a coherent and integrated programme suited to the needs of development.

Outlays

18.4 The importance attached to S&T efforts is clearly brought out by the increasing Plan outlays in this regard. The break up is shown in Annexure 18.1.

18.5 Salient features of the S&T programmes of the scientific agencies have only been referred to in the following paragraphs of this Chapter.

Deptt. of Atomic Energy (Research & Development)

18.6 The 100 M.W. thermal research reactor is expected to attain criticality in 1983-84 and preparatory activities are being initiated. During 1982-83 several new R&D programmes have been proposed such as medium energy heavy ion accelerator, modern computer based reactor control systems, advanced materials development facilities, improved hot cells for post irradiation examination of fuels, R-5 utilisation for isotope technology, basic research in biology etc. The pre-commissioning tests on individual systems of the fast breeder test reactor is to commence at the Reactor Research Centre and the reactor is expected to become critical in December 1983. The new schemes proposed include development and application of neutron radiography, sophisticated instrumented

systems development for non-destructive testing of materials and fuels, development of sodium pump for FBTR etc. The use of cyclotron beam for nuclear reactors, isotope production etc. has started. Experiments using alpha particle beam, with energies in the range of 3 to 100 MEV, would commence on the Variable Energy Cyclotron at Calcutta. The programmes of atomic mineral prospecting and development are oriented to bringing down the gestation period for mine development, strengthening the capability for drilling capacity as well as quick evaluation of ore deposits through sophisticated instrumentation. The computer system for research on accelerators has been received and installed in the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research. Research work on recombinant DNA would be initiated and a collaborative research work on cosmic rays and space astronomy linked to, the availability of space laboratory and space shuttle (projects of NASA) would be undertaken. The Tata Memorial Centre is developing a mobile cancer unit for early stage detection of cancer through check up at the field level in the rural area. At the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics a pulsed dye laser and spectrometer are being set up. Fabrication of a high temperature plasma device would be undertaken during 1982-83.

Department of Space (R&D)

18.7 The important programme achievements in the Space sector in 1981-82 pertain to launching of the APPLE Spacecraft and its utilisation for experiments on national T.V. and radio hook up as well as digital communications, subscriber trunk dialling etc. The third launch of SLV-3 was successfully carried out and a Rohini series satellite carrying a T.V. camera system and SAMIR Payload was also launched. The new programmes are geared to the three major missions, namely, IRS, PSLV and Prototype INSAT. During 1982-83 work would be initiated on fabrication of the thermal and structural models of the Indian Remote Sensing Satellite with a tentative launching by 1984-85 and development of some of the sub-systems, interstage control systems, fabrication of motor cases etc. as a part of the development programme for a launch vehicle or launching 600 K.G. class satellite into the Sun synchronous polar orbits (PSLV). As part of the indigenous technology development for replacement of INSAT I the prototype configuration would be finalised and the sub-system development work initiated. The other schemes include augmentation of propellant facilities, environmental test and mechanical facilities relevant to satellite development, and R&D efforts on shipborne communications, infra-red telescope etc. Under the initiative of Department of

Space, an inter-institutional inter-agency project, Indian Middle Atmosphere Programme (IMAP), has been organised.

Department of Science and Technology

18.8 The promotional schemes for intensification of research in high priority areas include programmes on bio-technology, seismo tectonics in Himalayan region, cryogenics, synchrotron radiation, solid state NMR and natural resources data management system. Three more Regional Sophisticated Instrumentation Centres are to be set up at Shillong, Chandigarh and Nagpur, a standing committee to review the development and progress of this scheme has been constituted. A three phased programme is under implementation for national coordination of testing, analytical and calibration facilities. The Shri Chitra Tirunal Institute of Medical Sciences taken over by the Deptt. as an institute of National importance, has completed the design and development of plastic bags for storage of blood and a cardiotomy reservoir useful in clinical open heart procedures; a pilot plant for batch preparation of biomedical polymers is being set up. Under the instrument research and development programme an R&D cum batch production cell is being set up for scanning electron microscope, aerial cameras and laser based analytical instruments. The promotional schemes for application of science and technology for the development of the weaker section of the community have been initiated; a scientific advisory board has been constituted for S&T efforts relevant to the development of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and an Expert Committee set up for identifying and implementing S&T programmes of relevance to women. The Department would be supporting programmes for setting up State Councils for Science and Technology development.

Commission for Additional Sources of Energy (CASE)

18.9 The Commission for Additional Sources of Energy (CASE) was set up in March 1981 to promote research, development and demonstration relevant to use of solar energy, biomass, wind energy, hydro-power, ocean energy and chemical sources of energy. A pilot plant (Cap. 1 tonne per year) for preparing high purity silicon is being set up at the National Chemical Laboratory premises. The Central Electronics Ltd. is establishing pilot plant for modules production with a capacity of 1 MW per year by 1985. 16 pumps based on photovoltaic devices are under installation in various locations in the country. In the area of solar thermal devices systems development, 15 water heating systems, 15 crop dryers, 2 pumps, 2 distillation

plants and 5 cold storage units are to be installed in the next year for demonstration purposes. A Centre for prototype development, testing, evaluation and standardisation of solar thermal devices is being organised. Two biomass centres, for studies relating to fast growing plants, effect of agro-climatic and soil conditions etc. are being established at Lucknow and Madurai. 150 community biogas plants are proposed to be set up for demonstration at different locations and socio-economic studies covering response of rural communities, management aspects and socio-cultural programmes would be taken up side by side. A few energy plantations on an experimental basis would be organised. Other demonstration programmes of CASE in this area relate to sewage gas plants and generation of electricity by burning urban wastes. Two centres for technology development on Wind Energy are being set up at Allahabad and Bangalore. 300 wind mills oriented to pumping water are being organised under demonstration programmes in various parts of the country. Programmes on other renewable sources of energy include the setting up of a Centre for development and demonstration of small hydro-technologies at Roorkee University and Cell at IIT, Madras for initial design work on experimental OTEC power plant (1 MW capacity). Development of batteries and battery power vehicles are on hand. The first phase of the MHD project for setting up an experimental plant (5 MW thermal input) is to be completed by March 1983.

Department of Environment

18.10 The ongoing plan schemes on environmental research and programmes of Botanical Survey of India and Zoological Survey of India were transferred to the Department of Environment (set up in November 1980). Subsequently, the National Museum on Natural History and the Central Water Pollution Control Board were also transferred to the new Department. A National Committee on Environmental Planning (NCEP) and National Eco-Development Board have been set up. The activities of Botanical Survey of India and Zoological Survey of India are being oriented to the environmental and ecological needs e.g. survey of eco-systems, biosphere reserves development, data on endangered species, evaluation of economic plant resources etc. The National Museum of Natural History organised an exhibition on Environment and programmes relevant to non-formal education on natural sciences for school children, teenagers, etc. A scheme is being evolved for raising an eco-development force, involving retired service personnel. A Centre for environment studies has been set up at Bangalore. Major environmental

research programmes, involving inter-institutional and inter-disciplinary efforts e.g., Idukki river valley project, Heavy Metal Pollution, microbial degradation of industrial wastes etc. are being supported. Measures for developing environmental and pollution control capabilities and appropriate organisation at the State level are receiving attention. A massive programme of tree plantation was undertaken under the eco-development scheme, jointly with the NSS scheme of the Ministry of Education. Energy forests/social forestry schemes have been initiated in two States. Environmental appraisal Committees have been set up for hydroelectric and irrigation projects, thermal power projects, industrial projects and mining projects; the guidelines and formats for evaluation have been formulated. Several projects have been appraised for the environmental angle in the areas of power and irrigation projects. Of the several schemes envisaged in the Sixth Plan, work on development of programmes on environment information systems, environmental monitoring network, establishment of biosphere reserves, centres for environmental education and training is being initiated. The Department has participated in several international programmes, inclusive of environmental aspects of human settlement.

Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR)

18.11 To enable inter-laboratory coordinated approach, the R&D programmes have been grouped under 26 areas. In 1981-82, several initiatives were taken to constitute task forces and working groups jointly with other Departments and agencies like Departments of Steel (SAIL), Ocean Development, Electronics, Coal etc. and multi-disciplinary and multi-agency projects/programmes were formulated. The existing capabilities of CSIR laboratories would be utilised along with the expertise and facilities of the collaborating agencies, towards solution of the identified tasks. The institutional mechanisms for coordination, management and review of such time-bound and cost effective programmes are being developed. The programmes intensified so far are related to conservation of coking coal, raw material beneficiation and agglomeration, conservation of energy, high value alloys, refractories, tribology, process design and simulation studies etc. The Centre for Study of Science and Technology and Development has been reorganised as an autonomous national institution under the CSIR. Data bank efforts would receive thrust, especially for earth science, oceanography, pollution data and scientific information relevant to decision making systems. Computer facilities for the national laboratories would be further strengthened.

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Department of Ocean Development

18.12 A new Department of Ocean Development was set up in July 1981 for development of Ocean Sciences and Technologies. A scientific expedition to Antarctica was successfully organised. An oceanographic research vessel (ORV) for survey of non-living resources is expected to be acquired by March 1983 and the proposal for acquiring a Fisheries and Oceanographic Research Vessel (FORV) is under finalisation. The other development schemes include programme for acquiring second-hand vessels for survey and exploration of ocean resources, exploration of polymetallic nodules, training of manpower for

ocean technology area, setting up Institute of Hyperbaric Research and integrated studies on problems of erosion, transportation and energy development in the ocean area.

National Test House

18.13 The testing and evaluation facilities of the National Test House at Calcutta and regional test houses at Madras, Bombay and Ghaziabad are being augmented. Schemes on consultancy and calibration of instrumentation oriented to developing a national measurement system have been initiated.

Annexure 18.1

Science & Technology Plan Outlays
(Central Sector)

Sl. Ministry/Deptt./ No. Agency		1981-82		1982-83 (Outlay)	Sl. Ministry/Deptt./ No. Agency		1981-82		1982-83 (Outlay)
		Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates				Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	
(Rs. crores)									
<i>Agencies</i>					23	New Energy Sources (DST)	10.00	10.25	16.80
1	Atomic Energy (R&D)	40.00	35.33	41.87	Total (Energy)		25.36	21.67	32.76
2	Space (R&D)	46.53	45.20	53.50	<i>Transport & Communications</i>				
3	DST	22.57	22.24	21.80	24	Communications	12.72	10.49	8.75
4	Environment	3.15‡	2.27‡	6.00	25	Information & Broadcasting	0.15	0.21	0.21
5	CSIR	35.78	37.28	42.20	26	Shipping & Transport	2.14	1.00	0.85
6	Ocean Development	†	2.00*	17.00	27	TCA - R&D Dte.	0.11	0.11	0.11
7	NTH	1.00	0.91	1.60	28	Railways			--
Total (Agencies)		149.03	145.23	183.97	Total (Tpt. & Communications)		15.12	11.81	9.92
<i>Sectors</i>					<i>Social Services</i>				
<i>Agriculture & Irrigation</i>					29	Housing & Const. Tech. (DST)	0.50	0.25	0.60
8	ICAR	65.00	47.34	70.00	30	Labour	0.08	0.06	0.13
9	FRI	1.53	1.88	2.50	31	Education	20.35	22.90	23.47
10	Irrigation	3.70	2.12	4.16	32	ICMR	7.00	7.60	9.50
11	Food	1.44	0.69	1.68	33	Rural Reconstruction	2.01	0.99	1.84
12	IMD & Institutes	11.58	11.48	11.10	34	Social Welfare	0.10	0.05	0.10
Total (Agri. & Irrigation)		83.25	63.51	89.44	35	Public Health & Sanitation (DOEn)	**	**	2.10
<i>Industries</i>					Total (Social Services)		30.04	31.85	37.74
13	Heavy Industry	9.25	8.88	10.09	Grand Total		346.63	324.60	408.32
14	Industrial Development	2.97	6.98	7.75	† Outlays of Rs. 12 lakhs for 1980-81 and Rs. 539 lakhs for 1981-82 BE are included under DST.				
15	Commerce	5.50	6.86	8.52	*In addition there is a provision of Rs. 6.45 crores for OSTA under DST.				
16	Steel	13.82	15.53	12.82	‡ Excludes the provision of Rs. 40 lakhs for NMNH which is included under DST.				
17	Mines	2.18	2.18	3.37	**Outlays included under Ministry of Works and Housing.				
18	Chemicals & Fertilizers	3.90	3.79	4.94					
19	Electronics	6.21	6.31	7.00					
Total (Industries)		43.83	50.53	54.49					
<i>Energy</i>									
20	Power	4.50	4.05	5.00					
21	Coal	2.75	1.10	2.24					
22	Petroleum	8.11	6.27	8.72					

Chapter 19

CRAFTSMEN TRAINING, LABOUR WELFARE AND REHABILITATION

I. Craftsmen Training and Labour Welfare

Review of Progress in 1981-82

An outlay of Rs. 34.53 crores was approved for programmes of Craftsmen Training & Labour Welfare (including Special Employment Schemes) comprising Rs. 11.50 crores in the Central Sector and Rs. 23.03 crores in the States and Union Territories. The revised estimates place the expenditure during the year at Rs. 7.22 crores in the Central Sector and at Rs. 22.78 crores for the States and Union Territories.

19.2 The progress of the two items included in the revised 20 - Point Programme is as under:-

Rahabilitation of Bonded Labour

19.3 The rehabilitation work regarding the already identified and freed labour totalling 1.22 lakhs was to be completed during 1981-82. Accordingly, provision was made in the Central Sector plan for matching grant assistance to the concerned States. In Physical terms, the task related to rehabilitating about 13,000 more bonded labourers during the year. Up to the end of March, 1982 17,658 additional bonded labourers were covered. The revised outlay of Rs. 2.50 crores for this scheme in the Central Plan has been fully utilised. The Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission has completed the field work of the evaluation of this programme and the report is awaited.

Review and Enforcement of Minimum Wages in Agriculture

19.4 This is implemented through the statutory provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. The position was continuously monitored and the problems were discussed in the Conferences of State Labour Ministers and State Labour Secretaries and also at separate zonal meetings of Labour Secretaries

of the Southern and Western Regions. During 1981-82, minimum wage rates for agricultural workers were revised by the State Governments of Assam, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, West Bengal and the Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Delhi. The problem of strengthening the enforcement machinery was given due attention. Some necessary amendments to the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 to ensure more frequent revisions, protection of real earnings in the context of cost of living increase and to minimise the procedural delays in undertaking revision etc. have also been considered and are likely to be brought forward soon.

19.5 The progress of the other important programmes is briefly indicated below.

19.6 The Vocational Training Programme for Women continued to expend and training in basic and advanced skills was provided at the National Institute at Delhi and the Regional Institutes at Bombay and Bangalore. Preparatory work for setting up of four more Regional Institutes at Chandigarh, Lucknow, Calcutta and Trivandrum was also initiated. The work for construction of a permanent building for the National Institute at Delhi was also started with the allotment of land at NOIDA complex. The surveys for extending this programme to the rural areas were also completed and the data are being examined for suitable follow up action.

19.7 Under the Advanced Vocational Training System (AVTS), preparatory work was carried out in some of the selected ITIs with a view to extending the programme to more ITIs during the year 1982-83 under the second phase. As against the target of 12,000 candidates to be trained in the first phase (up to June, 83) 11,000 were trained by the end of February, 1982.

19.8 Measures for the quality improvement in apprenticeship training were taken. Special attention was given to the placement of trainees from weaker

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sections, like the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, physically handicapped etc. As at the end of March, 1982, the total number of seats utilised for apprenticeship training was 1,26,491 as against the located capacity of 1,77,911 in the trade apprenticeship categories. The number of trainees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was 14,199 and to the physically handicapped 404. The rate of Related Instructions charges was revised upward from Rs. 10/- to Rs. 12.50 p.m. per apprentice w.e.f. November, 1981. The stipends for apprenticeship trainees have also been revised upward w.e.f. January, 1982. Pre-revised and revised minimum rates of stipends payable to trade apprentices are:-

	Pre-revised (per month)	Revised (per month)
During first year of training	Rs. 150/-	Rs. 230/-
During Second year of training	Rs. 140/-	Rs. 260/-
During Third year of training	Rs. 150/-	Rs. 300/-
During Fourth year of training	Rs. 200/-	Rs. 350/-

19.9 The second Advanced Training Institute for Electronics and Process Instrumentation was established at Dehra Dun. Model Industrial Training Institutes were started at Haldwani (UP) and Calicut (Kerala) for facilitating the introduction of modular training pattern in the Industrial Training Institutes as envisaged in the reorganisation of the vocational training.

19.10 One more Vocational Rehabilitation Centre (VRC) was set up at Sitamari (Bihar) and another one sanctioned for Gauhati (Assam). Skill Training Workshops were being set up in VRCs located at Ahmedabad, Madras and Bangalore to expand the scope of rehabilitation assistance by imparting skill training to the physically handicapped, engaging them in employment under sheltered conditions and preparing them for gainful occupations.

19.11 Five more coaching-cum-guidance Centres for the benefit of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes job-seekers are being set up at Aiswal, Imphal, Nagpur, Rourkela and Bangalore.

19.12 A scheme was approved for extending self-employment guidance through strengthening of District Employment Exchanges and the University Employment, Information & Guidance Bureaux in a phased manner. Under this, Central assistance would be provided @ Rs. 40,000 per Exchange/UEIGB.

19.13 Work regarding construction of a permanent campus for the National Labour Institute was undertaken.

Annual Plan, 1982-83

19.14 A total outlay of Rs. 34.76 crores has been approved for programmes to be undertaken during 1982-83, comprising Rs. 10.00 crores in the Central Sector and Rs. 24.76 crores in the plans of States and Union Territories. In addition, Rs. 8.34 crores are provided for special employment programmes. Programme-wise details are indicated in Annexure 19.1.

19.15 Under rehabilitation of bonded labour, provision has been made for covering 10,000 labourers. Effective monitoring system will be introduced to continue the work of fresh identification, and prevent relapse of freed labourers into bondage. Efforts would also be made to coordinate the rehabilitation programme with other programmes implemented for the benefit of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and in the rural development sphere. Further emphasis would be given to strengthening the enforcement machinery regarding minimum wages in agriculture.

19.16 Under the second phase of the Advanced Vocational Training System (AVTS) facilities would be developed at 20 more ITIs in various States. Under the scheme, training in four new skill areas namely Induction to Engineering Technology, Mechanic Automobile, Advanced Refrigeration and Air Conditioning and Heat Engines would be added to the existing 17 skill areas.

19.17 Under the Vocational Training Programme for Women, steps would be taken to extend the facilities to rural areas on the basis of the surveys already conducted for the purpose.

19.18 Two more model ITIs would be set up, one in Orissa and the other in Rajasthan. Skill Training Workshops will be set up in 5 more VRCs and rural extension centres in 10 VRCs.

19.19 The research and training activities in the sphere of industrial and mine safety would be further expended.

19.20 Under workers' education, the coverage of rural workers would be increased to train 11,800 persons in short term classes. In addition to this, the Central Board for Workers' Education also proposes

to train 1175 Rural Worker Educators/Organisers. The National Institute for Rural Workers' Education would be set up at Nagpur.

19.21 The scheme for appointment of honorary organisers under the rural workers organisation programme would be accelerated to cover 415 blocks during the year in 8 States. The functions of such organisers would include involvement in the programmes regarding rehabilitation of bonded labour, enforcement of minimum wages etc.

19.22 Strengthening of labour administration is envisaged to facilitate effective preventive measures regarding industrial disputes and promote the scheme of workers' participation and setting up of management information system.

19.23 In the State sphere, under the Craftsmen Training emphasis has been laid on improving the infrastructural facilities at the existing Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) with a view to enhancing the quality of training. For this purpose, adequate provisions have been made for construction of ITI/Workshop buildings and staff quarters, purchase of new equipment, replacement of worn out and outdated tools and equipment, training and retraining of instructional staff etc. The programme for diversification of trades and adjustment of seats with reference to existing and future demand for skilled manpower would be continued.

19.24 Efforts would be made to utilise and strengthen the available facilities at the employment exchanges with particular attention to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and ex-servicemen. Vocational Guidance Units in District Employment Exchanges and most of the University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux would be strengthened to cater to the needs of persons seeking self-employment.

19.25 Under Labour Welfare, the existing labour welfare centres would be strengthened and some new ones would be set up. Provisions have also been made to strengthen the enforcement machinery for implementation of Minimum Wages in agriculture and other employments in the unorganised sector.

II. Rehabilitation

19.26 The rehabilitation programmes relate to relief measures and resettlement of displaced persons. While the relief measures are treated as non-plan, the expenditure incurred on resettlement schemes form

part of the plan. The relief and rehabilitation schemes are implemented directly by the Rehabilitation Department, as well as, through States and Union Territories.

Review of Plan Performance in 1981-82

19.27 During 1981-82, against the approved outlay of Rs. 29.05 crores, the Department of Rehabilitation has anticipated an expenditure of Rs. 26.14 crores. The target of rehabilitating 8480 families would also be exceeded. It is expected that 13002 families would be rehabilitated.

19.28 Additional expenditure was expected to be incurred during 1981-82 on schemes for (i) persons who crossed over from Pakistan to the States of Gujarat and Rajasthan during Indo-Pak conflict, 1971 and (ii) residuary schemes for the displaced persons from former West Pakistan (now Pakistan). The number of families expected to be rehabilitated during 1981-82 under the former schemes included a backlog of about 4,000 families from 1980-81. Under the residuary schemes, for the displaced persons from former West Pakistan, the Department was expected to release in 1981-82 the entire amount required for bringing up the essential services in the displaced persons colonies in Delhi to the prescribed standards.

Annual Plan 1982-83

19.29 An outlay of Rs. 27.38 crores has been provided for the various rehabilitation schemes in the Annual Plan 1982-83. The important schemes relate to (i) loans to migrants for agricultural and non-agricultural occupations; (ii) schemes for settling migrants in agriculture through the acquisition and development of land, the provision of irrigation facilities, etc; (iii) provision for educational, health and training facilities; (iv) institutional support through Rehabilitation Industries Corporation, Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank; and (v) industrial schemes, including the setting up of industrial estates, as well as loans to entrepreneurs and cooperatives for the rehabilitation of refugees.

19.30 The main thrust during the Annual Plan 1982-83 would be on (i) Development of Dandakarnya Authority Area, including irrigation and other facilities for the re-settlement of displaced persons living in camps, and (ii) re-settlement of repatriates from Sri Lanka. The number of families expected to be settled is 7634, including 6,000 families of Sri Lanka repatriates.

CRAFTSMEN TRAINING, LABOUR WELFARE AND REHABILITATION

Annexure 19.1

**Craftsmen Training and Labour Welfare
Annual Plan: 1982-83**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Group of Schemes	Centre	States	Union Territories	Total
1	Craftsmen & Allied Training Schemes.	250	1526	153	1929
2	Employment Service	120	180	14	314
3	Labour Welfare	430	258	31	719
	<i>Sub-Total (1 to 3)</i>	800	1964	198	2962
4	Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	200	314	—	514
	<i>Total (1 to 4)</i>	1000	2278	198	3476
5	Special Employment Programmes.*	—	834	—	834

*Provision relates to Special Employment Programmes in case of Gujarat—Rs. 125.0 lakhs, Maharashtra—Rs. 690.0 lakhs, and Uttar Pradesh—Rs. 19.0 lakhs which are included under the head: Labour and Labour Welfare.

Chapter 20

THE REVISED 20-POINT PROGRAMME

The earlier 20-Point Programme was announced by the Prime Minister on July 1, 1975. Considerable progress was made in implementing this Programme in 1975-76 and 1976-77. The Programme was re-emphasised and revitalised since January, 1980 and this was reflected in the programmes and policies incorporated in the Annual Plans. It has also been one of the principal guiding factors in the formulation of the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

20.2 Many of the objectives of the earlier Programme have been accomplished. In view of the fulfilment of several targets, economic and social developments that have taken place since 1975 and the objectives, strategy and development programmes included in the Sixth Five Year Plan, the earlier 20-Point Programme has been redefined and recast. The revised 20-Point Programme was announced by the Prime Minister on 14.1.1982 (Annexure-20.1). It focusses on some of the most important social and economic programmes included in the Sixth Plan and seeks to impart greater dynamism to these. While the thrust of the revised Programme continues to be on providing better living conditions for the less privileged sections of the population, it also aims at all round improvement in productivity.

20.3 The revised 20-Point Programme forms an integral part of the Sixth Plan and focusses attention on certain high priority areas of national development effort. The targets of the revised Programme are broadly consistent with those of the Sixth Plan. A successful implementation of this Programme, as well as of the Sixth Plan itself, would depend crucially on our ability to mobilise financial resources in line with the contemplated investments.

20.4 The revised 20-Point Programme lays particular stress on programmes designed to ameliorate the economic and social conditions of the poorer and less privileged sections of the community. The strengthening and expansion of the coverage of the Integrated Rural Development and National Rural Employment Programmes, implementation of agricultural land

ceilings and distribution of surplus land as well as the growth of handicrafts, handlooms, small and village industries, etc. are intended to increase employment, strengthen the resource base of the rural poor and raise their incomes. The review and effective enforcement of minimum wages for agricultural labour would also contribute to increasing the incomes of the poor. In addition, it is proposed to accelerate the development programmes having a bearing on the welfare of scheduled castes and tribes and bonded labour. To enlarge the availability of basic amenities and facilities, particularly for the weaker sections, it is proposed to supply drinking water to all problem villages, allot house-sites to rural families and expand programmes of construction assistance to them, improve the environment of slums and implement programmes of house building for economically weaker sections, augment universal primary health care facilities and control leprosy, T.B. and blindness, spread universal elementary education, implement programmes for the removal of illiteracy, electrify all villages and accelerate the programmes of welfare for women and children.

20.5 At the same time, the revised Programme aims at increasing the overall production and productivity in the economy. In view of the critical importance of irrigation for increasing agricultural production, the Programme lays emphasis on increasing irrigation potential. It also stresses the need for the development and dissemination of technologies and inputs for the improvement of dry land agriculture. Special efforts will be made to increase the production of oilseeds and pulses in view of the continued imbalance between the demand and supply in their case. As availability of power constitutes an important input for increasing agricultural as well as industrial production the Programme envisages maximisation of power generation. At the same time, it emphasises the need for development of bio-gas and other alternative energy sources. The programmes of afforestation and social and farm forestry will be pursued vigorously. To stimulate production and investment, industrial procedures would be liberalised and industrial policies

streamlined. Particular stress has been laid on improving the working of the public enterprises by increasing efficiency, capacity utilisation and the generation of internal resources.

20.6 To make available essential commodities at reasonable prices, the Programme envisages expansion of the public distribution system through more fair price shops, including mobile shops in far-flung areas and shops to cater to the needs of industrial workers and students' hostels. Text-books and exercise-books will be made available to students on a priority basis. Besides, efforts will be made to promote a strong consumer protection movement. Strict action is contemplated against smugglers, hoarders, tax evaders etc. and for checking the generation of black money. Measures to arrest unwarranted increase in land prices will bring relief to a large number of people.

20.7 In view of the urgent need to control the growth of population as brought out by the 1981 Census, the Programme lays special emphasis on promoting family planning on a voluntary basis as a people's movement.

20.8 The National Development Council at its meeting held on 14.3.1982 expressed its determination to implement effectively the revised 20-Point Programme which contains core elements of the Sixth Plan. The Council stressed the need for effective monitoring of both the revised 20-Point Programme and of the Sixth Plan Programmes and projects as a whole. The Council emphasised the important role assigned to the banking system in the implementation of the anti-poverty programmes included in the revised 20-Point Programme. It noted with satisfaction that the Reserve Bank of India has appointed a group to examine more systematically the role of the banking system in the implementation of the revised 20-Point Programme.

20.9 Effective implementation and monitoring of the Programme are very essential to achieve to objectives. The Central Ministries and State Governments have been requested to take all possible steps for effective implementation of the Programme and of furnish Monthly and Quarterly Progress Reports regularly to the Planning Commission.

20.10 It is estimated that an outlay of Rs. 8,374.48 crores will be available for this programme during 1982-83. The physical targets under different items of the programme have been derived from the approved Annual Plans for 1982-83 of States/U.Ts. The Point-wise break up of financial outlays and physical targets is given at Annexures 20.2 and 20.3 respectively.

Annexure: 20.1

The Revised 20-Point Programme

- 1 Increase irrigation potential, develop and disseminate technologies and inputs for dry land agriculture.
- 2 Make special efforts to increase production of pulses and vegetable oilseeds.
- 3 Strengthen and expand coverage of Integrated Rural Development and National Rural Employment Programmes.
- 4 Implement agricultural land ceilings, distribute surplus land and complete compilation of land records by removing all administrative and legal obstacles.
- 5 Review and effectively enforce minimum wages for agricultural labour.
- 6 Rehabilitate bonded labour.
- 7 Accelerate programmes for the development of Scheduled Castes and Tribes.
- 8 Supply drinking water to all problem villages.
- 9 Allot house sites to rural families who are without them and expand programmes for construction assistance to them.
- 10 Improve the environment of slums, implement programme of house-building for economically weaker sections and take measures to arrest unwarranted increase in land prices.
- 11 Miximise power generation, improve the functioning of electricity authorities and electrify all villages.
- 12 Pursue vigorously programmes of afforestation, social and farm forestry and the development of bio-gas and other alternative energy sources.
- 13 Promote family planning on a voluntary basis as a people's movement.
- 14 Substantially augment universal primary health care facilities and control of leprosy, TB and blindness.
- 15 Accelerate programmes of welfare for women and children and nutrition programmes for pregnant women, nursing mothers and children, specially in tribal, hill and backward areas.
- 16 Spread universal elementary education for the age grup 6-14 with special emphasis on girls, and simultaneously involve students and voluntary agencies in programmes for the removal of adult illiteracy.
- 17 Expand and public distribution system through more fair price shops, including mobile shops in far-flung areas and shops to cater to industrial workers, students hostels, and make available to students text-books and exercise-books on a priority basis and to promote a strong consumer protection movement.

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- 18 Liberalise investment procedures and streamline industrial policies to ensure timely completion of projects. Give handicrafts, handlooms, small and village industries all facilities to grow and to update their technology.
- 19 Continue strict action against smugglers, hoarders and tax evaders and check black money.
- 20 Improve the working of the public enterprises by increasing efficiency, capacity utilisation and the generation of internal resources.

Annexure 20.2

Revised 20-Point Programme-Outlays provided during 1982-83—Centre, States/Union Territories
(Rs. Crores)

Point No.	Item	Centre	State/U.Ts.	Total
1	Irrigation (major, medium & minor) and dry land agriculture	24.40	1882.41	1906.81
2	Production of Pulses and oilseeds	20.98	24.02	45.00
3	Integrated Rural Development & National Rural Employment	380.00	368.83	748.83
4	Land Reforms	4.00	54.49	58.49
5	Enforcement of minimum wages for agricultural labour.	—	0.69	0.69
6	Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour.	2.00	3.14	5.14
7	Accelerated programme for development of Scheduled Castes and Tribes.	145.50	120.50	266.00
8	Supply of drinking water to problem villages.	127.50	273.44	400.94
9	Rural House-site-cum-House Construction	—	74.88	74.88
10	Environmental Improvement of slums	—	27.67	27.67
11	Power	929.26	2965.38	3894.64
12	Afforestation, social & farm forestry & development of bio-gas.	14.80	10.00	24.80
13	Family Planning	245.00	—	245.00
14	Universal Primary Health Care, Control of Leprosy, T.B. and Blindness.	24.20	83.77	107.97
15	Accelerated Programme of welfare for women and children and nutrition	11.10	21.43	32.53
16	Elementary Education for age-groups 6-14 and removal of adult illiteracy	31.00	166.00	197.00
17	Public distribution system	0.35	—	0.35
18	Villages & small Industries.	174.93	162.83	337.76
	Total	2135.02	6239.48	8374.50

Annexure 20.3

Physical Targets Under 20 Point Programme—1982-83

Point No.	Item	Unit	1982-83 Targets
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Increase in Irrigation Potential	Area '000 ha	2,345
2	(i) Pulses-Production	Million tonnes	13.54
	(ii) Oils Seeds-Production	Million tonnes	12.04
3	(i) IRDP-Families to be Benefitted	'000	3,138
	(ii) NREP-Mandays employment	Lakhs	3,801
4	Surplus Land assumed for allotment	Area '000 acres	1,130
5	Bonded Labour to be Rehabilitated	Number	10,000
6	Families to be economically assisted		
	(i) S.C.	Number	22,57,954
	(ii) S.T.	Number	9,11,089
8	Problem Villages to be covered	Number	32,174
9	(i) House Sites to be allotted	Number Lakhs	17.83
	(ii) Construction assistance to be provided	Number Lakhs	5.91

(Contd)

THE REVISED 20-POINT PROGRAMME

Annexure 20.3—Contd

Physical Targets Under 20 Point Programme—1982-83—Contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
10	(i) Slum Population to be covered	Number Lakhs	19.32
	(ii) EWS Houses to be provided	Number	2,69,761
11	Rural Electrification		
	(i) Villages to be Electrified	Number	25,512
	(ii) Pumps-sets to be energised	Number Lakhs	4.23
12	(i) Trees Planted	Number Crores	195
	(ii) Bio-gas Plants set up	Number '000	75.00
13	Sterilisations to be done	Number Lakhs	44.60
14	(i) P.H.C.'s to be established	Number	209
	(ii) Sub-Centres to be set up	Number	7,931
15	ICDS Blocks to be opened	Number	320
16	(i) Enrolment in age group 6 to 14	Number Lakhs	41.37
	(ii) Adult Literacy	Number Lakhs	60.45

Chapter 21

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

The outlay provided for the Minimum Needs Programme in the Sixth Plan is Rs 5807 crores i.e. Rs. 4924 crores under the States' Sector and Rs. 883 crores under the Central Sector. Against this, an expenditure of Rs. 894.2 crores was incurred during 1980-81 and the anticipated expenditure for 1981-82 is Rs. 1002.6 crores. The outlay provided for 1982-83 is Rs. 1121.1 crores. The break-up is given in Table 21.1 below:

Table 21.1 Outlays and Expenditure

(1)	(Rs. crores)		1982-83 Outlay (4)
	1981-82 Approved outlay		
	Original (2)	Revised (3)	
Elementary Education	141.6 (9.0)	143.8 (9.0)	171.9 (10.0)
Adult Education	20.1 (9.0)	19.0 (9.0)	27.0 (14.3)
Rural Health	106.0 (27.6)	103.3 (27.6)	133.0 (48.8)
Rural Water Supply	346.2 (110.0)	351.0 (110.0)	388.2 (127.5)
Rural Roads	206.5	195.6	195.2
Rural Electrification	54.6	56.1	60.0
Rural Housing	65.9	69.8	74.9
Environmental Improvement			
Urban Slums	25.2	25.5	27.7
Nutrition	38.7	38.5	43.2
Total	1004.8 (155.7)	1002.6 (155.7)	1121.1 (200.6)

Note—Figures in the brackets indicate the outlay/expenditure in Central Sector which have been included in the outlays/expenditure indicated above them.

The State/Union Territory-wise and component-wise break-up of the outlay approved for 1982-83 is given in Annexure 21.1.

Elementary Education

21.2 Against the Sixth Plan target of additional enrolment of 180 lakh children in Classes I to VIII, 29.25 lakh children were enrolled in 1980-81 and 48.43 lakh children in 1981-82. About 68% of the additional

enrolment in 1981-82 seems to be in the nine educationally backward States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The gross enrolment ratio at the end of 1981-82 stood at 85 for Classes IV and 44 for Class VI-VIII. The target is to enrol additional 40.92 lakh children during 1982-83, of which 80% is for the nine educationally backward States. This would increase the gross enrolment ratio to 87 and 48, respectively. But the problem of drop-outs remains formidable. Therefore, attention would be paid to improve the programmes designed to reduce the drop-out ratio in schools.

21.3 The Centrally Sponsored Scheme introduced in 1979-80 to assist the educationally backward States for non-formal education at the elementary stage would be continued. This Scheme is founded on 50:50 basis by the Centre and the States.

Adult Education

21.4 This programme is slow in take-off. During 1982-83, this programme will be further developed and infrastructure consolidated so as to obtain desired results from the current programme. The Ministry of Education is also taking steps to strengthen the Resource Centres set up in the States to train functionaries and produce teaching and learning materials.

Rural Health

21.5 Health care facilities in the rural areas are being provided through the expanded network of Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres. Recurring expenditure on the new Sub-Centres started from 1981-82 onwards is being met by the Centre under the Family Welfare Programme.

21.6 The progress made in the establishment of Rural Health infrastructure upto 1981-82 and the targets for 1982-83 are indicated in table 21.2.

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

Table 21.2 Targets and Achievements

(Number)

	No. in position as on 1.4.80	1980-81 (Addl)		1981-82 (Addl)		1982-83 (Addl)
		Target	Actual Achievement	Target	Likely Achievement	Target
Sub-centres	48049	5244	2143	6063	8319	7931
Primary Health Centres	5484	61	84	122	171	209
Subsidiary Health Centres	2112	589	231	135	319	783
Community Health Centres	318	167	81	26	52	76

21.7 The Village Health Guides Scheme (formerly Community Health Volunteer Scheme) will be accelerated to achieve the target of having one trained death Guide for an average of 1000 rural population by 1983-84. To achieve this end, this scheme has been converted into 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme with effect from 1982-83. The scheme of Training and Employment of Multi-purpose Workers will continue to be funded on 50:50 basis.

Rural Water Supply

21.8 On reassessment, the number of problem villages as on 1.4.80 has increased from 1.90 lakh indicated in the Sixth Plan Document to 2.31 lakh. The objective now is to cover all these problem villages during the Sixth Plan period itself. Against this, 25,978 villages were covered during 1980-81. It is estimated that about 32,000 to 35,000 villages would have been covered during 1981-82. The target is to cover additional about 45,000 villages in 1982-83. For implementing this programme, the States/Union Territories are being assisted under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. Provision under this scheme for 1982-83 is Rs. 127.5 crores against Rs. 110 crores for 1981-82.

Rural Roads

21.9 The objective is to link 50% of the villages with population of 1000-1500 and all villages with population of 1500 and above by 1990. Accordingly, a total of 40,000 villages are to be linked, half of this number during the Sixth Plan period and the balance thereafter. Against this, 3441 villages were linked during 1980-81 and 3410 villages are expected to have been linked during 1981-82. The target is to link additional 2600 villages during 1982-83. Since most of the villages in hilly areas are not individually eligible for the MNP on the basis of population criteria, hence roads there would be constructed for cluster of villages.

Rural Electrification

21.10 Besides the MNP, villages are being electrified under the non-MNP Programme of the States/Union Territories and of the Rural Electrification Corporation. Of the total 5.76 lakh villages in the country, 2.5 lakh villages were electrified by March, 1980. The target is to electrify additional 1 lakh villages during the Sixth Plan, including the coverage under the MNP.

21.11 The objective of the Minimum Needs Programme is to reduce regional disparities by electrifying atleast 60% of the villages in each State/Union Territory by 1990. This would require electrification of additional 1.15 lakh villages by 1990, of which the target for the Sixth Plan is 46,464. Against this, 6719 villages were electrified during 1980-81 and 5130 villages in 1981-82.

The target for 1982-83 is to electrify additional 9286 villages. The bulk of the Minimum Needs Programme is to be implemented in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal.

House-sites-cum-Construction for Rural Landless Households

21.12 Against the Sixth Plan target of allotment of house-sites to the remaining 68 lakh households, 2.96 lakh house-holds were provided house sites during 1980-81 and 8.42 lakh households during 1981-82 (January 1981 to December 1981). The target for 1982-83 is to provide about 17.83 lakh house-sites.

21.13 About 36 lakh households are to be assisted for construction of houses during the Sixth Plan period. The number of families assisted during 1980-81 and 1981-82 is 3.68 lakhs and 5.55 lakhs (January 1981 to December 1981) respectively. About 5.91 lakh households are to be assisted during 1982-83. Some of the State Governments provided assistance much in

excess of Rs. 750 per household envisaged in the Plan. This results in shortfall in achievement in terms of the number of people to be assisted.

Improvement of Urban Slums

21.14 The Sixth Plan target is to benefit 100 lakh persons under this programme. About 4.74 lakh persons (10 States have not reported the progress) were covered during 1980-81 and 8.11 lakh persons during 1981-82. With the outlay of Rs. 27.7 crores provided for 1982-83, additional 19.3 lakh persons could be covered if the State Governments implement this programme in conformity with the norms envisaged in the Plan.

Nutrition

S.N.P.

21.15 The Special Nutrition Programme had achieved a cumulative coverage of 8.55 million by March 1981, i.e. 7.98 million outside ICDS and 0.57 million inside ICDS. Since emphasis is on integration of this programme with the other essential services viz. Health, Water Supply, Education, Hygiene and Sanitation measures, expansion of this programme outside ICDS would be discouraged. This programme was extended to additional 100 ICDS Projects in 1981-

82 and is proposed to be extended to additional 320 ICDS Blocks in 1982-83.

Mid-Day Meals

21.16 The existing Mid-Day Meals Programme would be restructured and integrated with other services such as Health, potable water supply, hygiene and sanitation measures etc. Development of horticulture gardens would be encouraged in order to make the programme more effective.

21.17 Considering the importance of the programme, an Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee on Minimum Needs Programme was set up in June 1981 under the Chairmanship of a Member of the Planning Commission to review the progress and problems of implementation of the Programme and suggest measures to make it more effective. The first two meetings of the Coordination Committee were held on 4th and 22nd September, 1981. At its second meeting, the Coordination Committee constituted a Sub-Committee to suggest modalities for bringing about integration of delivery of services with a view to reducing costs and effective implementation of nutrition and related programmes. The Sub-Committee has since submitted its report. Necessary follow-up action on the report is being taken.

Annexure 21.1

Annual Plan 1982-83—States and Union Territories—Minimum Needs Programme

Sl No. States/ Union Territories		Rural Elec- trifi- cation	Rural Roads	Education		Rural Health	Rural Water Supply	House- sites for Rural Landless	Environ- mental Improvement of Slums	Nutrition	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	Elementary	Adult	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<i>I States</i>											
1	Andhra Pradesh	70.00	200.00	420.00	40.00	450.00	1870.00	1700.00	350.00	300.00	5400.00
2	Assam	700.00	600.00	830.00	40.00	286.00	810.00	150.00	10.00	62.00	3488.00
3	Bihar	684.00	2500.00	2295.00	340.00	797.70	1365.00	220.00	55.00	165.00	8421.70
4	Gujarat	75.00	500.00	604.00	50.00	465.00	1205.00	630.00	60.00	300.00	3889.00
5	Haryana	—	40.00	386.00	£	172.50	1200.00	111.00	90.00	80.00	2079.50
6	Himachal Pradesh	66.00	640.00	350.00	3.00	139.50	844.00	0.70	5.00	42.00	2090.20
7	Jammu & Kashmir	60.00	300.00	318.00	35.00	182.91	1100.00	20.00	120.00	56.00	2191.91
8	Karnataka	28.00	850.00	293.00	55.00	479.00	1153.00	1485.00	138.00	400.00	4881.00
9	Kerala	—	424.00	310.00	12.00	126.00	741.00	210.00	75.00	340.00	2238.00
10	Madhya Pradesh	1000.00	800.00	1100.00	130.00	455.00	255.00	346.00	116.00	463.00	5645.00
11	Maharashtra	—	1750.00	510.00	100.00	568.00	4000.00	1246.00	450.00	467.00	9091.00
12	Manipur	60.00	250.00	100.00	5.00	86.00	430.00	—	5.00	20.00	956.00
13	Meghalaya	43.00	95.00	100.00	5.00	80.20	400.00	—	3.00	26.00	752.20
14	Nagaland	34.00	45.00	100.00	8.00	67.58	226.00	—	—	26.00	506.58
15	Orissa	434.00	550.00	490.00	10.00	280.00	665.00	57.00	15.00	70.00	2571.00
16	Punjab	—	200.00	405.00	16.00	357.70	500.00	244.00	40.00	16.00	1778.70
17	Rajasthan	696.00	1000.00	800.00	65.00	268.00	1500.00	110.00	50.00	80.00	4569.00

£ Included under elementary education

(Contd)

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

Annexure 21.1—Contd

Annual Plan 1982-83—States and Union Territories—Minimum Needs Programme—Contd

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
18	Sikkim	10.00	230.00	95.00	2.00	52.00	125.00	—	3.00	30.00	547.00
19	Tamil Nadu	—	1000.00	310.00	35.00	996.00	1300.00	250.00	450.00	400.00	4741.00
20	Tripura	50.00	300.00	220.00	15.00	72.00	230.00	35.00	6.00	119.00	1047.00
21	Uttar Pradesh	1470.00	6000.00	1510.00	90.00	1550.00	3400.00	387.00	89.00	109.00	14605.00
22	West Bengal	325.00	800.00	2906.00	150.00	260.20	820.00	225.00	400.00	500.00	6386.20
	Total (States)	5805.00	19074.00	14452.00	1206.00	8191.29	25119.00	7426.70	2530.00	4071.00	87874.99
II Union Territories											
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	81.50	75.00	2.00	12.50	75.00	—	—	3.00	249.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	150.00	80.00	292.00	5.00	89.00	335.00	25.00	—	10.00	986.00
3	Chandigarh	—	12.80	75.00	3.00	13.50	—	—	—	25.00	129.30
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	24.00	1.00	7.00	10.45	2.00	—	5.00	49.45
5	Delhi	—	10.00	1050.50	40.00	2.75	275.00	5.00	220.00	163.00	1766.25
6	Goa, Daman and Diu	—	3.00	66.00	7.00	16.00	67.00	10.00	9.00	9.00	187.00
7	Lakshadweep	—	2.20	13.00	0.30	5.35	3.00	—	—	1.50	25.35
8	Mizoram	40.00	236.00	80.00	3.00	74.00	168.00	—	—	10.00	611.00
9	Pondichery	—	19.58	62.00	2.00	12.25	22.00	19.43	8.00	25.00	170.26
	Total - Union Territories	190.00	445.08	1737.50	63.30	232.35	955.45	61.43	237.00	251.50	4173.61
	Total - States and Union Territories	5995.00	19519.08	16189.50	1269.30	8423.64	26074.45	7488.13	2767.00	4322.50	92048.60

