



ANNUAL PLAN

1983-84

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PLANNING COMMISSION

338.45.4

I 39 A

E R R A T A

Annual Plan 1983-84 (English)

Page	Para	Line	For	Read
10	1.53	4	1687	1586
13	2.7	1	2.2	2.3
34	3.33	14	30	2
34	3.33	14	2	(+)26
34	3.33	15	28	(-)28

C O N T E N T S

CHAPTER	PAGES
1. Annual Plan 1983-84 and Review of Performance in 1982-83	1
2. Public Sector Plan Outlay	12
3. Financial Resources	28
4. Agriculture and Allied Sectors (including Cooperation)	40
5. Rural Development	56
6. Irrigation, Command Area Development and Flood Control	61
7. Energy	68
8. Village and Small Industries	92
9. Industry and Minerals	99
10. Transport	125
11. Communications, Information & Broadcasting	136
12. Education	139
13. Health, Family Welfare & Nutrition	143
14. Housing, Urban Development and Water Supply	153
15. Social Welfare	161
16. Development of Backward Classes	166
17. Hill Area Development	170
18. Science & Technology	172
19. Craftsmen Training, Labour Welfare and Rehabilitation	177
20. The Revised 20-Point Programme	182
21. Minimum Needs Programme	189

CHAPTER I

ANNUAL PLAN 1983-84 AND REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE IN 1982-83

The Annual Plan for 1983-84, which is the fourth year of the Sixth Five Year Plan, has been formulated in the light of the objectives, policies and programme thrusts indicated in the Sixth Plan and the performance of the economy in the earlier three years. Particular emphasis has been laid on the revised 20-Point Programme, which forms an integral part of the Sixth Plan and focuses attention on some of the most important social and economic programmes aimed at ameliorating the living conditions of weaker sections of the community along with an all round improvement in productivity.

Review of the Economy in 1982-83

1.2 The economy showed a significant recovery in 1980-81 and made further substantial progress in 1981-82. The gross domestic product in real terms, which had declined by about 5 per cent in 1979-80, registered an increase of 7.9 per cent in 1980-81 and of another 5.2 per cent in 1981-82. Furthermore, the growth was accompanied by a marked decline in the rate of inflation in 1981-82. However, weather conditions turned out to be unfavourable in 1982-83 wide-spread drought and floods in certain parts of the country had a serious adverse effect on kharif output and the economy as a whole. The industrial growth rate declined. On the whole, the gross domestic product is expected to increase by about 2 per cent only in 1982-83. On this basis, the average real rate of growth during the three years 1980-81 to 1982-83 would work out to about 5 per cent, which is fairly close to the annual average of 5.2 per cent envisaged in the Sixth Plan.

1.3 Despite the fall in kharif output and slower industrial growth, the price situation was by and large kept under control through an appropriate mix of policies. The infrastructural sectors of

energy, irrigation and transport showed sustained improvement, thereby providing a firm base for further development. The balance of payments position, however, continued to be under strain and the country had a substantial overall deficit, although it was lower than in 1981-82.

1.4 Foodgrains production, which had declined to 109.7 million tonnes in 1979-80, rose to 129.6 million tonnes in 1980-81 and further to 133.1 million tonnes in 1981-82. In 1982-83, however, the kharif output received a serious set-back due to severe drought over vast areas and floods in certain parts of the country. Drought affected some 48 million hectares of the cropped area as against 40 million hectares in 1979-80. Efforts were made to minimise production losses during the kharif season and increase production during the rabi season through optimum utilisation of irrigation facilities and streamlined arrangements for the supply of other inputs. An additional irrigation potential of 2.34 million hectares was created during the year, against 2.23 million hectares in 1980-81 and 2.24 million hectares in 1981-82. It is expected that rabi production would reach a record level of 56 to 57 million tonnes as against the previous high of 54 million tonnes in rabi 1981-82. Wheat production is expected to touch a new peak level of more than 41 million tonnes. On the whole, the total foodgrains production in 1982-83 is expected at 126.8 million tonnes, representing a decline of 6.3 million tonnes as compared to the preceding year. This decline is much less than the loss of 22.2 million tonnes suffered in 1979-80, even though the drought in 1982-83 was more severe than in 1979-80. This is indicative of the vigour and resilience of Indian agriculture and the timely and vigorous efforts of Government. Furthermore, the production of pulses in 1982-83 is expected to be slightly higher

than in the preceding year. Among commercial crops, the production of sugarcane is at the same level as in 1981-82, of cotton higher by 2.2 per cent, of oilseeds lower by 10.4 per cent and of jute and mesta lower by 14.6 per cent.

1.5 Efforts for procurement of foodgrains to maintain adequate supplies through the public distribution system were intensified. The procurement prices were also raised significantly in the case of rice and wheat as well as coarse grains. As a result, procurement of wheat in 1982-83 reached the record level of 7.72 million tonnes as against 6.58 million tonnes in the preceding year. Further, despite the adverse effect of drought and floods on kharif output, the procurement of rice upto 31st March, 1983 amounted to 7 million tonnes as against 6.9 million tonnes in the corresponding period last year. Taking into account coarse grains, the total procurement of foodgrains during 1982-83 amounted to 15.0 million tonnes as against 13.8 million tonnes in the last year. The off-take of foodgrains from the public distribution system during 1982-83, however, showed a significant increase. Government, therefore, contracted for imports of wheat to the extent of 4 million tonnes in order to maintain food stocks at a reasonable level, check the pressure on prices and curb speculative and other anti-social activities. As a result, food stocks on 1st April, 1983 amounted to 11.48 million tonnes, which was a little higher than the level a year ago.

1.6 With sustained efforts, the infrastructure showed a further improvement. Production of coal, which had increased from about 104 million tonnes in 1979-80 to as much as 124.9 million tonnes in 1981-82, is estimated to have risen further to about 130.6 million tonnes in 1982-83. Although this represents a shortfall of about 2.4 million tonnes as compared to the target, the production was more than adequate to take care of the requirements and the pit-head stocks are estimated to have gone up by about 2 million tonnes during the year.

1.7 Production of crude oil, which had increased from 11.8 million tonnes in 1979-80 to 16.2 million tonnes in 1981-82, is estimated to have risen further to over 21 million tonnes in 1982-83 as a result of the accelerated oil development programme. In fact, it was fairly close to the target of 21.6 million tonnes originally fixed for the last year of the Sixth Plan. The corresponding figures for refinery throughput were 27.5 million tonnes in 1979-80, 30.16 million tonnes in 1981-82 and 33.16 million tonnes in 1982-83. On the whole, the prospects for

oil development are now far better than at the time of the formulation of the Sixth Plan. The increase in domestic production of oil has contributed significantly to containing the import bill and keeping the balance of payments deficit within manageable limits.

1.8 Power generation, which had increased by 9.8 per cent during 1981-82, rose further by 6.5 per cent during 1982-83. In absolute terms, power generation in 1982-83 was 139.5 billion units, which was close to the target of 140 billion units. Thermal generation registered an impressive growth of 15.5 per cent during 1982-83 due to close monitoring, better availability of coal, adequate supply of spares and improved maintenance of plant and equipment. Capacity utilisation in thermal plants increased from 46.8 per cent in 1981-82 to 49.8 per cent in 1982-83. The installation of new generation capacity increased from 1823 MW in 1980-81 and 2175 MW in 1981-82 to 3060 MW in 1982-83, due partly to the measures taken to improve management, avoid delay in the execution of civil works and ensure delivery of plant and equipment according to the agreed schedules. Nevertheless, the actual installation of new capacity in 1982-83 still fell short of the target by 422 MW. Efforts for improving the performance in this area are, therefore, being further intensified.

1.9 Movement of revenue earning freight traffic by the railways, which reached the record level of 221 million tonnes in 1981-82, rose further to 228 million tonnes in 1982-83. Capacity utilisation by railways, as measured by net tonne kilometres per wagon per day, showed a further improvement and is estimated to have reached an all time high of 1125 NTKMs per wagon per day on the broad gauge section during 1982-83 as compared to 1112 NTKMs per wagon per day in 1981-82. The increased movement of traffic by the railways contributed materially to the maintenance of supply of various commodities at reasonable level in different parts of the country and had an all round beneficial effect on the economy.

1.10 Industrial production, which increased by 8.6 per cent in 1981-82, recorded an increase of 3.7 per cent in 1982-83 over the previous year. The reasons for this relatively low growth rate vary from industry to industry. The growth is, however, by no means insignificant when viewed against the fact that it has been achieved on the relatively higher base of the previous year and also in spite of the sluggishness of output in many industries, which

had achieved peak levels during the previous year, and a prolonged strike in the textile industry. It is also encouraging to note that significant increases were recorded in the output of certain key industries like fertilizers, cement, sugar, vanaspati, newsprint, etc. Besides, high growth rates were recorded in the case of industrial machinery like boilers, mining machinery, sugar machinery and chemicals and pharmaceutical machinery, earth moving equipment and transport equipment like scooters, motor cycles, mopeds and three-wheelers. There was, however, a decline in the case of railway wagons and coaches, locomotives and certain items relating to drugs and pharmaceuticals, basic chemicals and intermediates, machinery and consumer durables.

1.11 The creation of additional capacity in 1982-83 is estimated to have been in accordance with the targets in the case of a number of industries e.g. road transport vehicles (except jeeps), railway equipment (except wagons), ship building equipment, a variety of consumer durables, mechanical and electrical components, electronic items, non-ferrous metals, alloy and special steels, sponge iron, refractories, newsprint, calcium carbide, insecticides and pesticides, thermoplastics, synthetic rubber, most of the petro-chemical intermediates and man-made fibres, sugar and mill cloth. In the case of thermoplastics like poly-vinyl chloride, man-made fibres like nylon filament yarn and polyester and agricultural chemicals like malathion and other pesticides, the addition to capacity exceeded the targets. On the other hand, the addition to capacity fell short of the targets in certain industries like cement, petroleum refinery products, soda ash, nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers, paper and paper board, methanol, jeeps etc.

1.12 Although the overall growth of industrial production showed a substantial decline in 1982-83, there was no generalised recession in the economy. Several industries experienced a shortfall in output, but the causes of the shortfall were specific to each industry. The stringency of bank credit during the closing months of 1981-82 also affected the off-take of industries, which had recorded high levels of output in the previous year. Certain industries suffered due to power cuts or export constraints. In the case of the cotton textile industry, the prolonged strike in the Bombay mills further aggravated the situation and led to a significant decline in output.

1.13 Various policy measures were taken to raise industrial production and increase capacity utilisation in industries. The budget for 1982-83 aimed at increasing savings and investments as also a larger flow of savings to the industrial sector. Besides, it provided incentives for higher production and export. Early in the year, measures were taken to increase the availability of credit to industries, particularly in those sectors where difficulties were being felt or were expected to arise. Credit policy was further liberalised in October, 1982 in the context of the anticipated busy season requirements. The policy in regard to re-endorsement of higher capacity in the case of industrial units was also liberalised and large houses and FERA companies were permitted to establish capacities in high technology and high investment areas. A dual pricing policy was adopted in respect of cement in order to provide incentives for increasing productivity and also to facilitate modernisation and establishment of new capacities. With a view to correcting regional imbalances, 'no industry' districts in various States were announced. These districts would be given overriding preference in the matter of industrial licensing.

1.14 Considerable stress was laid on the improvement of performance in public enterprises, with particular reference to improved efficiency, capacity utilisation and generation of internal resources to enable modernisation, expansion and upgradation of technology. The machinery for monitoring and improving the performance of public enterprises was strengthened. As a result, there was a notable improvement in the performance of public enterprises and gross profit of the Central public sector undertakings during the first half of 1982-83 amounted to Rs. 1328 crores as against Rs. 914 crores in the corresponding period last year.

1.15 On the whole, the climate for industrial investment remained quite favourable. During the first 11 months of 1982-83, 404 companies raised an amount of 430 crores from the capital market as against Rs. 310 crores raised by 274 companies in the corresponding period last year. Disbursement of loans by the long-term industrial financing institutions was also higher, being Rs. 1516 crores during April-December, 1982 as compared to Rs. 1264 crores in the corresponding period last year. Besides, the number of foreign collaboration agreements approved during 1982-83 was significantly larger than in the preceding year.

1.16 The actual expenditure in the public sector over the first three years of the Plan was as follows:—

Table 1.1 : Plan Outlay/Expenditure 1980-83

(Rs. crores)

Year	Approved Plan Outlay			Expenditure		
	Centre	States	UTs	Centre	States	UTs
1980-81	7439.78	7414.26	254.99	7049.36	7718.49	255.59
1981-82	8618.73	8470.86	327.72	9196.97	8828.27	347.61
1982-83	11000.00	9540.19	393.46	11603.46	9710.19	415.00

Note :— Expenditure for 1982-83 includes Revised Estimates for Central Plan (as per 1983-84 Budget) and Revised Approved outlays for States and Union Territories.

1.17 Despite larger additional resource mobilisation by the Centre and the States in 1982-83 as compared to the original estimates, the total contribution to the Plan from the normal budgetary resources of the Central and State Government and by way of internal resources of public enterprises fell short of the Plan estimates. As a result, deficit financing is estimated to have been higher than originally envisaged. The budget deficit of the Centre is estimated to have increased from the original estimates of Rs. 1371 crores to Rs. 3678 crores. This includes an amount of Rs. 1743 crores on account of the medium-term loans given to the States to clear their deficits as on 1st April, 1982, which did not have any economic impact in 1982-83. Excluding this amount, the budget deficit of the Centre shows an increase of Rs. 564 crores over the original estimates. As for the States, all except six agreed in the discussions with the Planning Commission to close the year without any deficit. The agreed deficit of these six States is Rs. 85 crores.

1.18 Since the unanticipated deficits of the States have a disturbing effect on the economy, particularly on the price situation, the Central Government, in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, evolved and introduced a new Overdraft Regulation Scheme from 1st July, 1982. It was made clear to the State Governments that in case there were deficits at the close of the year 1982-83 or there was an excess in the deficit over what had been agreed to, this would be adjusted against the Annual Plan, 1983-84. However, in order to provide a cushion against temporary imbalances between receipts and expenditure, the State Governments' limits for ways and means advances from the Reserve Bank of India have been doubled. The new Overdraft Regulation Scheme has been working successfully so far and the State Governments have shown a satisfactory

measure of cooperation in avoiding recourse to accommodation from the Reserve Bank to finance their normal expenditure.

1.19 Money supply increased by 12 per cent during 1982-83 as against 6.5 per cent in 1981-82. The increase in aggregate monetary resources (M3) at 14.8 per cent was, however, only a little higher than the increase of 12.6 per cent in the preceding year. The higher rate of increase in money supply in 1982-83 was mainly on account of the smaller contractionary effect of the net decline in the banking sector's foreign exchange assets.

1.20 Judicious use of fiscal and monetary policies with efficient supply management helped in keeping the inflationary pressures under control despite the severe set-back to kharif output on account of adverse weather conditions. Although on a point to point basis, the index of wholesale prices showed an increase of 6.2 per cent in 1982-83 as against 2.4 per cent in the preceding year, the average index for 1982-83 showed an increase of only 2.5 per cent over the preceding year. The corresponding increase in the average index in 1981-82 was as much as 9.3 per cent. The consumer price index, on a point to point basis, shows an increase of 9.8 per cent during 1982-83 as against 8.8 per cent in the preceding year. The increase in 1982-83 in the average consumer price index was, however, 7.7 per cent which is lower than the increase of 12.5 per cent in the preceding year.

1.21 The increase of 6.2 per cent in the index of whole-sale prices during 1982-83 on a point to point basis was due largely to the increase in the prices of agriculture-based commodities, primarily because of the unfavourable monsoon and its adverse impact on kharif output. Cereals accounted for as much as 21.6 per cent, fruits and vegetables for 12.3 per

cent and tea for 7.8 per cent of the price rise. Among non-agricultural commodities, fuel, power, light, steel and other ferrous metals accounted for 23 per cent of the price rise.

1.22 The increase in the consumer price index during 1982-83 was higher than in the index of wholesale prices. This seems to be mainly due to the fact that there was a substantial increase in the prices of some essential commodities, which have a much higher weight in the consumer price index than in the wholesale price index.

1.23 The estimates of savings and investment for 1981-82 and 1982-83 are given below:—

Table 1.2 Estimates of Savings and Investment

(Rs. in crores at current prices)

	1981-82*	1982-83**
1. Gross Domestic Savings	33627	36198
2. Net Capital Inflow from abroad	3650	2900
3. Gross Domestic Capital Formation	37277	39096
4. Saving Rate (percent of GDP at market prices)	22.8	22.9
5. Investment Rate (Percent of GDP at market prices)	25.3	24.8

* GSO's quick estimates.

**Planning Commission estimates.

1.24 The domestic saving rate in 1982-83 is estimated to have remained more or less at the same level as in 1981-82. The investment rate is, however, expected to have been somewhat lower, due mainly to a smaller inflow of resources from abroad.

1.25 The pressure on the balance of payments situation was contained in 1982-83, despite a setback to exports caused largely by an unfavourable international economic environment, characterised, among other things, by near stagnation of world trade and increasing protectionism. However, the progress of import substitution, notably in the energy sector, restrained the growth of the import bill and the trade deficit is estimated to have narrowed a little during the year. The overall balance of payments position also recorded an improvement, though partly as a result of some transient inflows.

1.26 A clearer picture of merchandise trade flows during 1982-83 emerges only if we exclude both imports and exports of crude, the latter being

necessitated by the mis-match between domestic crude mix and refining capacity. Preliminary estimates (based on provisional data for the first three quarters of the year) indicate that export performance in 1982-83 was far from satisfactory. There seems to have been no significant increase in the volume of exports (other than crude oil). The setback to exports is attributable, in the main, to a number of factors: continuing slack demand and competitive disadvantage in the case of traditional and plantation exports such as tea and jute manufactures, recessionary conditions and protective barriers encountered by non-traditional products such as engineering goods, chemicals, gems and jewellery, leather goods and garments and supply problems in the case of certain items like cotton piece goods. There was, however, a substantial increase in the volume of other exports like coffee, sugar, marine products, tobacco and raw cotton.

1.27 The volume of bulk imports continued to decline in 1982-83 largely as a result of higher domestic output of crude oil and sluggish offtake along with a further significant increase in domestic production in the case of fertilizers. Consequently, despite an increase in steel imports, the quantum of bulk imports is estimated to have declined by about 9 per cent. As regards non-bulk imports, the volume growth slackened with the result that, in real terms, aggregate imports are estimated to have shown a marginal fall. The terms of trade also improved marginally.

1.28 Taking into account net invisibles, net aid receipts and other inflows, the overall balance of payments deficit in 1982-83 was significantly lower than in 1981-82. This improvement on external account, along with a drawal of Rs. 1891 crores from the International Monetary Fund resulted in an increase of Rs. 911 crores in the country's gross foreign exchange reserves between April 1982 and March 1983.

Annual Plan 1983-84

1.29 In order to sustain the tempo of development, the Annual Plan for 1983-84 envisages an outlay of Rs. 25480 crores in the public sector, representing a step up of 21.72 per cent over the approved Plan outlay of Rs. 20934 crores for 1982-83. In line with the strategy indicated in the Sixth Plan, high priority has been given to further development of the infra-structural sectors and augmentation of capacities in industries providing basic and critical inputs like steel, fertilizers, non-ferrous metals, etc. In view of the crucial importance of energy and the need to

reduce further the dependence on imported oil, the outlay for this sector has been stepped up by 24.2 per cent on top of an increase of nearly 40 per cent in the Annual Plan for 1982-83. The step up in the outlay for the petroleum sector in 1983-84 is as much as 45 per cent. The provisions for transport and irrigation (including flood control) have been stepped up by 20.0 per cent and 11.8 per cent respectively. The three sectors of irrigation, energy and transport account for 54.2 per cent of the total provision for public sector Plan outlay in 1983-84. The year-wise step up (over the previous year) in expenditure/outlays approved for these three key sectors over the period 1980-84 was as follows:—

**Table 1.3 Percentage increase in Expenditure—
Outlays 1980-84**

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Irrigation (including flood control)	6.68	9.63	10.04	14.93
Energy	27.39	32.31	37.01	23.55
Power	18.58	19.78	20.08	18.60
Coal	54.82	53.78	31.37	8.49
Petroleum	51.83	63.88	67.97	39.10
Railway Transport	36.22	24.36	10.08	0.77

Note :— 1 Figures for 1982-83 are based on Revised Estimates as given in Central Budget 1983-84 and Revised Approved Outlays for States and Union Territories.

2 Figures for Plan outlays for 1983-84 are as per the Central Budget, 1983-84 while those the States represents outlays as approved by the Planning Commission.

1.30 Maximum emphasis has been placed on speedy completion of the projects in advanced stages of implementation so that they are commissioned as quickly as possible and start yielding returns. New starts will be made on a highly selective basis, taking into account all relevant factors including future demand projections and the gestation periods. In the industrial sector, adequate provision has been made for balancing equipment and timely replacement of assets in order to maximise production from the existing capacities. Stress has also been laid on the poverty alleviation programmes.

Agricultural Production

1.31 Agricultural production in 1982-83 was adversely affected by unfavourable weather conditions and, consequently, would be much lower than

in the preceding year. An all-out effort will, therefore, be necessary to ensure that this set-back is made good and that there is an appreciable rise in agricultural production in 1983-84.

1.32 The target of foodgrains production for 1983-84 has been fixed at 142 million tonnes. To realise this target, it would be necessary to extend irrigation facilities further and ensure adequate supplies of other critical inputs like fertilizers, pesticides, electricity, diesel, credit etc. The arrangements for systematic transfer of knowhow from research centres to farmers' fields will have to be further strengthened.

1.33 In the field of Irrigation, the Annual Plan envisages quick implementation of ongoing projects, efficient water management and modernisation of the existing irrigation system. The irrigation potential is proposed to be increased by 2.37 million hectares. The effort to reduce the gap between irrigation potential and actual utilisation will be further stepped up; this will include, *inter-alia*, acceleration of the pace under the Command Area Development Programme. As a result, the utilisation of irrigation potential is expected to increase by 2.53 million hectares.

1.34 The area under high-yielding varieties is expected to go up from 48 million hectares in 1982-83 to 52 million hectares in 1983-84. Consumption of fertilizers is expected to go up from 6.4 million tonnes to 7.2 million tonnes during the same period. Steps are also being taken to increase the availability of other inputs like electricity, diesel and credit. Efforts in other directions would include increased availability of breeder seeds, plant protection measures, crop research programmes and promotion of dry land farming.

1.35 Special emphasis has been placed on increasing the production of pulses and oilseeds, which have been accorded high priority in the Revised 20 Point Programme. The strategy for increasing the production of pulses includes multiplication and use of improved seeds, adoption of plant protection measures, use of phosphatic fertilizers, treatment of seed with rhizobium culture and adoption of other practices, increasing the irrigated area under certain pulses, bringing additional area under short-duration varieties of urad, moong, etc., cultivation of short-duration varieties of moong in summer after wheat and other crops both under cropping of arhar with other crops both under irrigated and unirrigated conditions. In the case of oilseeds, the scheme of intensive development, extension of oilseeds to new irrigated areas and

development of soyabean and sunflower will be continued. The two special projects *viz.* intensive project for increasing production of groundnut in Gujarat and soyabean project in Madhya Pradesh, will also continue to be implemented. Besides, the emphasis on increasing the cultivation of rabi/summer groundnut and rapeseed and mustard in irrigated areas will continue. In addition, concerted efforts will be made to exploit other resources like cotton seed, rice bran and sal seeds for increasing the overall availability of vegetable oils.

1.36 On the assumption that the monsoon would be normal, the Annual Plan envisages the following targets for 1983-84 in respect of major agricultural crops:—

	1982-83 Anticipated Output	1983-84 Targets
Foodgrains (Million tonnes)	126.8	142
Oilseeds (lakh tonnes)	108.0	125
Sugarcane (Million tonnes)	183.6	180—185
Cotton (lakh bales)	80.0	82—85
Jute & Mesta (lakh bales)	71.7	82—85

IRDP

1.37 The Integrated Rural Development Programme, which is a key poverty alleviation programme and aims at raising the income levels of target groups 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 will be implemented with greater vigour. The block level machinery is being strengthened to facilitate the preparation of viable and bankable plans for the benefit of identified families. Financial assistance to the extent of 50 per cent of the cost of strengthening the block level machinery is being provided by the Central Government. The target of additional beneficiaries to be covered under the programme during 1983-84 is 3 million. An effort will be made to ensure that at least 30 per cent of the beneficiaries are from the category of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

NREP

1.38 The National Rural Employment Programme, which aims at providing supplementary employment opportunities in rural areas, especially during the slack season, and, at the same time, at creating durable community assets, is expected to generate additional gainful employment to the extent of 300-400 million mandays during 1983-84. The pro-

gramme will operate in close conjunction with the on-going development works, so that employment and development become mutually catalytic and the benefits to the community are maximised. Of the total outlay provided for this programme, 10 per cent is earmarked for works of direct and exclusive benefit to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Another 10 per cent of the allocation to be utilised for social forestry and plantation programmes. Earlier, the ratio between the material and wage components of the programme was fixed at 40 : 60 in respect of individual works. However, in the light of the experience gained, it has been decided to adopt this ratio for a district as a whole. Efforts are also being made to associate voluntary organisations of repute with the actual working of the programme.

Backward Areas

1.39 The programmes for the development of backward areas and classes aimed at uplifting the under privileged and weaker sections of the community and bringing about better regional development are proposed to be further expanded in 1983-84. These include the Drought Prone Area Programme, Desert Development Programme, Hill and Tribal Area Development Programme, Special Component Plans for Scheduled Castes and the programmes of the North Eastern Council.

MNP

1.40 Under the Minimum Needs Programme, which aims at providing certain minimum basic amenities and facilities to people, particularly the weaker sections, throughout the country, the activities will be substantially stepped up. The outlay for this programme has been raised from 1164 crores in the Annual Plan for 1982-83 to Rs. 1559 crores in 1983-84 *i.e.* by approximately 33.9 per cent. The important schemes included in the programme relate to Rural Water Supply, Elementary Education, Rural Roads, Nutrition, Housing for Rural Landless, Rural Health, Rural Electrification and Adult Education; several of these items form part of the Revised 20-Point Programme.

Employment

1.41 Due attention has been given to the employment aspect in the formulation of the Annual Plan. The poverty alleviation programmes mentioned above would generate additional employment. Besides, the Plan includes a number of labour-intensive schemes. Particular emphasis has been laid on the development of village and small industries, which are expected to increase employment

opportunities with comparatively low levels of investment and through utilisation of local resources and material. The national scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM), which has a target of training 2 lakh rural youth per year, will be continued. Certain problems in regard to the effective working of this scheme have been highlighted in the evaluation studies conducted in some States and steps are being taken to overcome these problems.

1.42 Thirty Employment Exchanges are proposed to be strengthened 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 Central Institute for Research and Training in Employment Service has conducted a training programme for employment officers to equip them to take up the work of promotion of self-employment in almost all the States.

Energy and Transport

Coal

1.43 As stated earlier, high priority has been given to the further development of infrastructural facilities. The demand for coal in 1983-84 is expected to be around 147 million tonnes. Taking into account the urgent need to liquidate pit-head stocks by at least 4 million tonnes as well as the requirement of imported superior quality coal to the extent of 1.2 million tonnes, the target of coal production for 1983-84 has been fixed at 142 million tonnes. The movement of coal by railways will have to be substantially stepped up in order to meet the projected demand.

1.44 The Plan continues to lay emphasis on the aspects of exploitation, beneficiation and utilisation of coal as well as the creation of infrastructural facilities necessary for these purposes. Particular attention has been given to intensifying exploratory efforts so as to minimise the geo-mining problems at the stage of implementation. Emphasis has also been laid on optimising the output from the existing washeries and on speedy completion of the washeries under construction. Captive power generating capacity for coal mines is being planned.

Oil

1.45 The target of crude oil production for 1983-84 has been fixed at 26.25 million tonnes. It is expected that optimal refining capacity at the Mathura and

Koyali refineries would be achieved with their Fluid Catalytic Cracking Units going into commercial production. Substantial progress would also be made in respect of the schemes of refinery expansion/setting up of secondary processing facilities at other refineries. The work of laying the Bombay-Poona Pipeline would also pick up. The crude throughput target for the refineries for 1983-84 has been fixed at 34.42 million tonnes. The schemes for LPG marketing under implementation would continue at an accelerated pace and additional marketing schemes are likely to be considered for implementation, keeping in view the increase in the availability of LPG from the refineries and gas fractionation unit.

Power

1.46 About 4157 MW of additional generating capacity is proposed to be installed during 1983-84, raising the aggregate installed capacity in the country to 42,240 MW by the end of March 1984. Assuming a normal monsoon in 1983-84 and taking into account the anticipated further improvement in capacity utilisation of thermal plants, total power generation is estimated to record an increase of 10.4 per cent over 1982-83. The pace of rural electrification, which is covered under the 20 Point Programme, is to be accelerated. The targets fixed for electrification of villages and energisation of pump sets in 1983-84 are 23,6% and 3.68 lakhs respectively.

Railways

1.47 In the case of railways, emphasis has been placed, as in the past, on replacement and renewal of assets, track renewals, augmentation of maintenance facilities and electrification projects. With further improvement in operational efficiency and the programmed procurement of wagons, the railways are expected to carry a higher revenue earning traffic of 241 million tonnes during 1983-84 as compared to 228 million tonnes in 1982-83.

Roads

1.48 In the case of roads, the highest priority has been given to carry-over works and new works would be taken up only in exceptional cases. Development of roads and bridges in the North Eastern Region would continue to receive special attention. About 4305 villages are proposed to be connected with roads under the Minimum Needs Programme. The other programmes for the development of transport include expansion of road transport, inland water transport and port facilities.

Industrial Production

1.49 In view of the cost escalation and the need for speedy implementation of projects, the public sector outlay for large and medium industries (including coal and petroleum) has been significantly stepped up. About three-fourth of the total outlay is for industries of critical importance like petroleum, coal, iron and steel and fertilisers. Besides addition to capacity in these industries, increases in capacity are envisaged in other important industries like cement, paper, machinery, ship building, passenger cars, jeeps, scooters and other two wheelers, bicycles, aluminium, sulphuric acid, caustic soda, various electronics items, leather footwear etc.

1.50 The investment climate continues to be favourable mainly due to timely supply of infra-structural inputs and a number of measures have been taken by the Government on a wide front in this regard. The credit policy has been liberalised. The ceiling rate of interest on bank advances has been reduced from 19.5 per cent to 18 per cent. The Central Budget for 1983-84 provides further incentives for promoting savings and investment and increasing production, productivity, exports and investment and remittances by non-residents of Indian origin. These include, *inter alia*, increase in the general rate of depreciation in the case of plant and machinery, higher investment allowance, reduction in interest tax, levy of a flat rate of tax of 20 per cent plus surcharge on income derived by non-resident Indians from specified investments in India made through remittances in foreign exchange, increase in the rate of interest on certain types of savings subscribed for by non-resident Indians, increase in tax relief to exporters and simplification of the scheme for such relief. The exemption from capital gains tax in respect of transfer of land or building allowed to industries shifting from urban areas has been extended to the transfer of plant and machinery also. On the other hand 20 per cent of the expenditure of companies on advertisement and certain other specified items will be disallowed in computing taxable incomes with a view to generating a climate of austerity and providing a dis-incentive to unproductive, avoidable and ostentatious spending by trade and industry. Subject to certain conditions, the exemption limit for licensing of industrial units has been raised from Rs. 3 crores to Rs. 5 crores. Further, the facility of re-endorsement of higher capacity has been extended to all industrial units. Additional incentives have been given to Industry to set up units in 'no-industry' districts or areas by way of (a) dividing the backward areas

into three categories with enhanced investment subsidy as follows:—

Category 'A' Will comprise of no industry districts *plus* special regions (118 districts). The Central investment subsidy will be 25 per cent of the investment subject to a ceiling of Rs. 25 lakhs.

Category 'B' Will comprise of the districts currently eligible for Central subsidy *minus* districts included in 'Category A' (55 districts). Investment subsidy will be 15 per cent subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs.

Category 'C' Will comprise the existing 246 concessional finance districts *minus* those included in category 'A' and 'B' (113 districts). Investment subsidy will be 10 per cent subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 lakhs.

In addition to subsidy all these three categories will also be eligible for concessional finance.

- (b) Blocks/taluks/urban agglomerations extension of townships in categories 'B' and 'C' districts where investments have exceeded Rs. 30 crores as on 31st March, 1983 will not be eligible for further investment subsidy or concessional finance.
- (c) State Governments will be assisted to take up infrastructural development in one or more identified growth centres in each 'no industry' district.
- (d) MRTP/FERA companies will be permitted to enter non-Appendix I Industries which are not reserved for small scale sector with export obligation of 50 per cent (for setting up industries in categories 'B' and 'C' districts) and 30 per cent (for Category 'C' districts).
- (e) For providing larger employment opportunities through the establishment of ancillary industries in these areas, certain industrial units will be recognised as nucleus plants which would also be eligible for Central subsidy.

1.51 As a result of additional capacity created and better utilisation of the capacities, the overall industrial production is expected to show a significant improvement in 1983-84. The table below indicates

the production targets envisaged in respect of important industries:—

	1982-83 Anticipated Achievement	1983-84 Targets
Coal (Million tonnes)	130.6	142
Crude Oil (Million tonnes)	21.06	26.25
Saleable Steel (Million tonnes)	9.09	9.59
Aluminium ('000 tonnes)	208	250
Cement (Million tonnes)	23.5	28
<i>Fertilizers ('000 tonnes)</i>		
(i) Nitrogenous	3420	3800
(ii) Phosphatic	976	1150
Petroleum Products (Million tonnes)	30.83	32.01
Paper and Paper Board ('000 tonnes)	1202	1400
Newsprint ('000 tonnes)	121	180
Commercial Vehicles ('000 numbers)	86	95
Sugar (Million tonnes)	8.0	7.2
Vanaspatti ('000 tonnes)	875	900-950
Industrial electronics (Rs. crores)	197	229
Consumer electronics (Rs. crores)	370	427

1.52 On the whole, industrial production is expected to increase by 8-9 per cent during 1983-84.

Mobilisation of Resources for the Plan

1.53 The scheme of financing the public sector Plan is essentially non-inflationary in character. The budget deficit at the Centre for 1983-84 has been kept at Rs. 1687 crores (which is lower than the Revised Estimates for 1982-83 of Rs. 1935 crores excluding Rs. 1743 crores given to the States to clear their deficits as on 31st March, 1982). This deficit is expected to be consistent with the objective of maintaining reasonable price stability. The State Governments have agreed to avoid recourse to unauthorised overdrafts from the Reserve Bank. It will be necessary for both the Central and State Governments to mobilise resources in accordance with the scheme of financing indicated in the Plan, so that the development programmes could be implemented in a regime of stable price conditions. This would call for strict control on non-Plan expenditure, further tightening up of tax administration and additional resource mobilisation on the scale contemplated. Public enterprises, including

State Electricity Boards and Road Transport Corporations, will have to further improve their performance and generate larger resources.

Prices

1.54 In spite of an unfavourable monsoon, the pressure on prices was, by and large, kept under control during 1982-83. The demand and supply of a number of essential commodities are, however, delicately balanced and there is need for maintaining close vigilance on the price situation with a view to taking corrective action, whenever necessary.

1.55 Monetary policy will have to be deployed in a flexible manner in line with the changing economic situation. While the need for restraint will have to be kept in view in order to avoid any undue pressure on prices, the growing requirements of credit for productive purposes will have to be met fully. The Reserve Bank of India has appointed a Committee on Monetary Reforms to review the structure and operation of the monetary system and to assess the inter-action between monetary policy and other Government policies. The Committee will also evaluate the various instruments of monetary and credit policy in terms of their impact on the credit system and on the economy in general.

1.56 Particular attention will have to be given to increasing domestic production and efficient management of supplies. Realisation of the Plan targets in different areas is of crucial importance in this context. It will be of the utmost importance to complete the projects in advanced stages as quickly as possible and to increase capacity utilisation and productivity in different areas. In the case of essential commodities, the domestic production will have to be supplemented by timely imports, wherever necessary. Since the maintenance of adequate stocks of foodgrains with public agencies exercises a healthy influence on market expectations, efforts for procurement of foodgrains will have to be intensified. Public distribution will continue to play an important role in providing essential consumer goods to people, particularly the weaker sections, at reasonable prices and it will have to be further expanded and strengthened. Stringent action will continue to be taken against hoarding and other anti-social activities.

Balance of Payments

1.57 The pressure on balance of payments would continue in 1983-84. Since credit under the Extend-

ed Fund Facility of IMF would be available only upto 1984-85, it is urgently necessary to make a further substantial thrust towards the structural adjustments indicated in the Sixth Plan in order to ensure that the country's development efforts do not suffer due to balance of payments constraint in future. This has been taken into account in determining the strategy and development programmes for 1983-84.

1.58 The import-export policy for 1983-84 is designed to reduce the trade gap. It would provide support to the growth of indigenous industry, facilitate technology upgradation with special emphasis on export promotion and energy conservation, give further impetus to exports in general and help in saving on imports. The procedures will be further simplified and streamlined and the points of control reduced. The OGL facilities for units producing exclusively for exports have been substantially enlarged. Registered exporters exporting a new product or exporting to a new market will be eligible for relatively higher import replenishment. A greater measure of flexibility would be available in the utilisation of import replenishment entitlements earned by manufacturers having substantial export performance to their credit. A firmer link would be established between export houses and

their supporting manufacturers. Keeping in view the domestic production potential, a number of raw material and components have been taken out of the OGL, or shifted from the Automatic Permissible List to Limited Permissible List or to the banned list. Further, as mentioned earlier, the Central Budget for 1983-84 includes a set of measures to encourage further expatriate investment and remittances.

1.59 Besides appropriate changes in trade policy, a coordinated set of other measures would be required to bring about a sustained improvement in the balance of payments situation. The performance of basic industries and infrastructure facilities, which has a direct bearing on balance of payments, will need to be kept under review and, wherever possible, improved through better management, avoidance of industrial unrest and timely supply of equipment or other inputs. Moreover, the pressure on balance of payments will have to be contained generally through vigorous resource mobilisation and maintenance of appropriate fiscal and monetary policies. Finally, a major effort will have to be mounted to step up the pace of growth of exports and appropriate policies maintained to raise expatriate investment and remittances.

CHAPTER 2

PUBLIC SECTOR PLAN OUTLAY

Annual Plan Outlays 1983-84

The Annual Plan for 1983-84 envisages a total public sector outlay of Rs. 25480.32 crores which represents an increase of 21.72 per cent over the originally approved outlay of Rs. 20933.65 crores for 1982-83. (The revised outlay for 1982-83 comes to Rs. 21728.65 crores). The budgeted outlay for the Central Sector is Rs. 13870.17 crores as against Rs. 11000.00 crores in 1982-83. For the States and Union Territories, the 1983-84 outlay is Rs. 11610.15 crores against Rs. 9933.65 crores in the previous year. 2.2 The step up over 1982-83 in the outlay for the Central Sector is just over 26 per cent. For the States and Union Territories the increase is 16.9 per cent. Sector-wise, the largest increase in the Central Plan is in the Energy Sector (33.10 per cent), followed by Science and Technology (24.9 per cent), Social Services (24.10 per cent) and Transport (23.82 per cent). The Central Plan also provides for a lump-sum amount of Rs. 300 crores by way of special

incentives for better performance by States. These are proposed to be distributed as follows:—

(Rs. crores)	
(i) Schemes for Small Farmers/Marginal Farmers	Rs. 125.00
(ii) Rural Water Supply and Sanitation and Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums	Rs. 125.00
(iii) Power Sector	Rs. 50.00

2.3 In the States and Union Territories Plan the maximum step up is under Science & Technology (99.77 per cent) followed by Communications, Information and Broadcasting (52.19 per cent), Social Services (33.76 per cent) and Industry and Minerals (20.19 per cent).

2.4 The approved outlay for the Centre, States and Union Territories for 1983-84 together with the approved outlays for 1982-83 and percentage step up are given in Table 2.1 below:—

TABLE 2.1 : Annual Plan Outlay 1983-84

Heads of Development	(Rs. crores)								
	Annual Plan 1982-83			Annual Plan 1983-84			Percentage increase		
	Centre	States and UTs	Total	Centre	States and UTs	Total	Col. 5 over Col. 2	Col. 6 over Col. 3	Col. 7 over Col. 4
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Agriculture	508.19	677.48	1185.67	598.51	799.11	1397.62	17.77	17.95	17.88
2. Rural Development	502.66	709.71	1212.37	548.89	729.84	1278.73	9.20	2.83	5.47
3. Special Area Programmes . . . . .	..	308.49	308.49	..	362.50	362.50	..	17.51	17.51
4. Irrigation and Flood Control	100.00	2103.16	2203.16	116.00	2348.17 ¹	2464.17 ¹	16.00	11.65	11.85
5. Energy	3766.92	2933.03	6699.95	5013.64	3309.72	8323.36	33.10	12.84	24.23
6. Industry and Minerals	2579.74	439.32	3019.06	2964.47	528.04	3492.51	14.91	20.19	15.68
7. Transport	1755.75	770.95	2526.70	2174.04	859.53	3033.57	23.82	11.49	20.01

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
8. Communications, Information and Broadcasting	607.19	7.55	614.74	693.00	11.49	704.49	14.13	52.19	14.60
9. Science and Technology	183.97	4.39	188.36	229.94	8.77	238.71	24.99	99.77	26.73
10. Social Services	951.80	1869.76	2821.56	1181.17	2500.93	3682.10	24.10	33.76	30.50
11. Others	43.78	109.81	153.59	350.51 ^a	152.05	502.56 ^a	700.62	38.47	227.21
Total :	11,000.00	9933.65	20933.65	13870.17^a	11610.15	25480.32^a	26.09	16.88	21.72

^a Excludes lumpsum provision of Rs. 68 crores for Special Projects Agriculture (SPA), Rural Cooperatives and Harijan Bastics.

^b Includes Rs. 300 crores for Special Incentive Scheme for better performance by States and Rs. 0.05 crore for Official Languages.

2.5 The allocation of the 1983-84 Plan outlay among the different sectors has been made keeping in view the objectives and priorities of the Sixth Plan. Accordingly, it takes into consideration the imperative need to increase production and the growth potential of the economy as well as the need to provide adequate outlays for poverty alleviation programmes which form an important segment of the Plan.

2.6 The allocation for the energy sector (including power, coal and petroleum) accounts for 32.67 per cent of the total public sector plan outlay for 1983-84. About 68 per cent of the total Public Sector outlay is, accounted for by four sectors *viz.*, Energy, Industry and Minerals, Transport and Irrigation. The outlay on Social Services comprises 14.45 per cent of the total Plan outlay this year. Agriculture and Rural Development account

for more than 10 per cent of the total outlay for 1983-84.

2.7 Table 2.2 below indicates the figures of approved Plan outlay and the revised estimates for 1982-83.

2.8 Against the approved Plan outlay of Rs. 20933.65 crores for 1982-83, the revised estimates for the year place the expenditure at Rs. 21728.65 crores. The Centre's expenditure exceeded the approved outlay by Rs. 603.46 crores, while the expenditure of the States/UTs exceeded the approved outlay by Rs. 191.54 crores. There was a steep increase in expenditure on measures to meet natural calamities. A sum of Rs. 372 crores was released to the States on this account in 1982-83 against Rs. 191 crores in 1980-81 and Rs. 162 crores in 1981-82. The sectoral variations both amount-wise and percentage-wise are set out in table 2.2 below:

Table 2.2 : Sector-wise outlay variations between Budget Estimates (BE) and Revised Estimates (RE) in 1982-83.

Heads of Development	Centre	States	Total	Percentage variations				
				UTs	Centre	States	UTs	Total
1. Agriculture	90.88	(-) 27.76	63.12	17.88	(-) 4.10	5.32		
2. Rural Development	(-) 18.27	40.31	22.04	(-) 3.63	5.68	1.82		
3. Special Area Programmes . . . . .	..	12.15	12.15	..	3.94	3.94	
4. Irrigation and Flood Control	4.16	(-) 63.31	(-) 59.15	4.16	(-) 3.01	(-) 2.68		
5. Energy	184.44	(-) 147.39	37.05	4.90	(-) 5.03	0.55		
6. Industry and Minerals	6.29	(-) 3.84	2.45	0.24	(-) 0.87	0.08		
7. Transport	220.44	(-) 19.18	201.26	12.56	(-) 2.49	7.97		
8. Communications, Information and Broadcasting	(-) 8.03	1.16	(-) 6.87	(-) 1.32	15.36	(-) 1.12		
9. Science and Technology	28.23	(-) 0.70	27.53	15.34	(-) 15.95	14.62		
10. Social Services	97.55	34.10	131.65	10.25	1.82	4.67		
11. Others	(-) 2.23	(-) 6.00	(-) 8.23	(-) 5.09	(-) 5.46	(-) 5.36		

2.9 The Plan outlays according to the BE 1982-83 and RE 1982-83 are given sector-wise in Table 2.3 below:—

TABLE 2.3 : Annual Plan 1982-83—Plan Outlays and Revised Estimates for Centre, States and Union Territories.

(Rs. crores)

Heads of Development	Plan outlay			Revised Estimates		
	Centre	States and UTs	Total	Centre	States and UTs	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Agriculture	508.19	677.48	1185.67	599.07	649.72	1248.79
2. Rural Development	502.66	709.71	1212.37	484.39	750.02	1234.42
3. Special Area Programmes . . . . .	..	308.49	308.49	..	320.64	320.64
4. Irrigation and Flood Control	100.00	2103.16	2203.16	104.16	2039.85	2144.01
5. Energy	3766.92	2933.03	6699.95	3951.36	2785.64	6737.00
6. Industry and Minerals	2579.74	439.32	3019.06	2586.03	435.48	3021.51
7. Transport	1755.75	770.95	2526.70	1976.19	751.77	2727.96
8. Communications, Information and Broadcasting	607.19	7.55	614.74	599.16	8.71	607.87
9. Science and Technology	183.97	4.39	188.36	212.20	3.69	215.89
10. Social Services	951.80	1869.76	2821.56	1049.35	1903.86	2953.21
11. Others	43.78	109.81	153.59	41.55	103.81	145.36
12. Expenditure on works financed by Central assistance for relief from natural calamities	..	..	..	..	372.00	372.00
Total	11000.00	9933.65	20933.65	11603.46	10125.19	21728.65

2.10 Annexures 2.1 to 2.4 give details of Plan outlays for 1983-84 as also the revised estimates for 1982-83 for the Centre, States and Union Territories by Sectors and Sub-Sectors.

Annual Plan 1983-84 - Plan Outlays

Annexure 2.1

(Rs. crores)

Heads of Development	Centre	States	UTs	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture	598.51	768.96	30.15	1397.62
Agricultural Research and Education	70.00	31.51	0.11	101.62
Crop Husbandry	96.58 ³	243.09	7.69	347.36
Soil and Water Conservation	37.42	84.86	3.84	126.12
Animal Husbandry and Dairying	78.82	102.79	5.66	187.27
Fisheries	19.84	44.13	2.71	66.71
Forestry	17.65	161.83	8.32	187.80

(Rs. Crores)

Heads of Development 1	Centre 2	States 3	UTs 4	Total 5
Land Reforms	4.00	59.16	0.53	63.69
Agricultural Marketing	5.00	8.73	0.26	13.99
Food, Storage and Warehousing	43.70	7.07	1.00	51.77
Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions.	225.50	25.79	..	251.29
II. Rural Development	548.89²	723.45	6.39	1278.73
Integrated Rural Development and related programmes	269.30	245.40 ¹	..	514.70
National Rural Employment Programme	200.00	205.27	..	405.27
Community Development and Panchayat Institutions	1.70	53.09	2.87	57.66
Cooperation	77.89	129.28	3.52	210.69
Special Employment Programme . . . . .	..	90.41	..	90.41
III. Special Area Programmes . . . . .	..	362.50	..	362.50
Hill Areas . . . . .	..	135.00	..	135.00
Tribal Areas . . . . .	..	110.00	..	110.00
North Eastern Council . . . . .	..	95.00	..	95.00
Development of Backward Areas . . . . .	..	22.50	..	22.50
IV. Irrigation & Flood Control	116.00	2313.28	34.89	2464.17
Major & Medium Irrigation	11.70	1715.94	15.35	1742.99
Minor Irrigation	16.50	346.16	7.74	370.40
Command Area Development	46.95	139.54	0.15	186.64
Flood Control including anti-Sea Erosion	40.85	111.64	11.65	164.14
V. Energy	5013.64	3246.08⁵	63.64	8323.36
Power	1222.47	3246.08	63.64	4532.19
New and Renewable sources of Energy	30.00	..	..	30.00
Petroleum	2815.00	..	..	2815.00
Coal	946.17	..	..	946.17
VII. Industry & Minerals	2964.47	513.63	14.41	3492.51
Village and Small Scale Industry	215.19	184.37	11.62	411.18
Large and Medium Industry	2708.28	329.26	2.79	3040.33
Export-Import Bank of India	40.00	..	..	40.00
Share Capital to Nationalised Banks	1.00	..	..	1.00
VIII. should in Italics	2174.04	774.06	85.47	3033.57
Railways	1342.00	0.25 ⁶	..	1342.25

¹ Includes DPAP and Desert Development Programme.

² Includes Rs. 1 lakh for nutrition programme in addition to Rs. 30 lakhs shown under the respective heads of development.

³ Includes Rs. 0.32 crore for implementation of Insecticides Act and other programmes and Rs. 0.43 crore for Direction and Administration.

⁴ Includes Rs. 0.45 crore for other Programmes.

⁵ Excludes lumpsum provision of Rs. 68.00 crores for Special Projects Agriculture (SPA), Rural Cooperatives and Harijan Basties.

⁶ For Konkan Railways.

(Rs. Crores)

<i>Heads of Development</i> 1	<i>Centre</i> 2	<i>States</i> 3	<i>UTs</i> 4	<i>Total</i> 5
Roads	150'00	521'02	65'68	736'70
Road Transport	55'00	207'86	4'65	267'51
Ports	272'61 } }			
Light Houses	2'50 } }	18'93	11'47	354'90
Shipping	49'39 } }			
Inland Water Transport	12'00	3'59	0'46	16'05
Civil Aviation	237'64	0'79	0'60	239'03
Meteorology	10'90	..	..	10'90
Tourism	20'00 [†]	21'62	2'61	44'23
Farakka Barrage	9'00	..	..	9'00
INSAT SPACE Segment	13'00	..	..	13'00
VIII. Communications, Information & Broadcasting	690'00	10'50	0'99	704'49
Communications	630'00	0'03	0'03	630'06
INSAT Space Segment	13'00	..	..	13'00
Broadcasting & Television	43'47	..	..	43'47
Information & Publicity	6'53	10'47	0'96	17'96
IX. Science & Technology	229'94	8'74	0'03	238'71
Atomic Energy	46'49	..	..	46'49
Space	69'00	..	..	69'00
Scientific Research	23'95	8'74	0'03	32'72
National Test Houses	2'00	..	..	2'00
G.S.I.R.	47'00	..	..	47'00
Ecology & Environment	9'50	..	..	9'50
Ocean Development	32'00	..	..	32'00
X. Social Services Education	1181'17	2263'95	236'98	3682'10
(a) General Education	110'78	409'87	53'26	573'91
(b) Art and Culture	13'52	13'44	1'36	28'32
(c) Technical Education	31'00	41'76	4'75	77'51
(d) Sports	6'70	..	..	6'70
Health including Medical	130'00	302'23	35'79	468'02
Family Welfare	330'00	..	..	330'00
Housing	88'16	288'10	30'47	406'73
Urban Development	19'61	185'89 ⁸	38'60 ⁸	244'10
Water Supply and Sanitation	200'00 ¹⁴	644'42	59'47	903'89

[†] includes Rs. 1'50 crores for Food Craft Institutes.

⁸ Includes State Capital Projects.

¹⁴ Provision for Prevention of Air and Water Pollution has been included under Water Supply and Sanitation in Chapter No. 14-Housing, Urban Development and Water Supply.

(Rs. crores)

Heads of Development 1	Centre 2	States 3	UTs 4	Total 5
Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes.	51·10	179·40	2·49	232·99
Special Central Additive for Scheduled Caste Component Plans	125·00	..	..	125·00
Social Welfare	60·00	26·67	4·72	91·39
Nutrition	0·30 ⁹	141·38	3·38	145·06
Labour and Labour Welfare	15·00	30·79	2·69	48·48
XII. Others	350·51	144·47	7·58	502·56
Statistics	10·85	18·41	0·46	29·72
Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons	28·00	0·63	..	28·63
Planning Machinery	2·50	5·68	0·53	8·71
Stationery & Printing	2·50	4·98	0·73	8·21
Public Works . . . . .	..	73·03	3·82	76·85
Training for Development	0·49	..	..	0·49
Prevention of Air and Water Pollution	2·50	..	..	2·50
Preservation of Wild Life and Zoological Park, New Delhi .	3·00	..	..	3·00
Other Unclassified Services	300·67 ¹⁰	41·74 ¹¹	2·04 ¹²	344·45
Total (I to XI)	13870·17	11129·62	480·53	25480·32

⁹ In addition a sum of Rs. 1 lakh has been provided and is shown under Rural Development.

¹⁰ Includes Rs. 0·05 crore for official languages Rs. 300·00 crores for Special Incentive scheme for better performance by States and Rs. 0·62 crore for other unclassified services

¹¹ Includes Rs. 1·51 crores for 'Others' under Transport and Communications, Rs. 0·92 crore for Weights and Measures, Rs. 1·25 crores for 'Others' under Economic Services and Rs. 38·06 crores for 'Others' under General Services.

¹² Includes Rs. 0·14 crore for Weights and Measures and Rs. 1·90 crores for 'Others' under General Services.

¹³ Excludes lumpsum provision of Rs 68 crores for Special Projects Agriculture ('SPA'), Rural Cooperatives and Harijan Basties.

ANNUAL PLAN 1983-84—APPROVED OUTLAYS—STATES

(Rs. lakhs)

Heads of Development	Andhra Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Gujarat	Haryana	Himaachal Pradesh	Jammu & Kashmir	Karna-taka	Kerala	Mdahya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Manipur
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Research and Education	150	300	170	400	308	} 728	193	150	200	} 1566	350	48
Crop Husbandry	470	1057	870	1310	947		460	1386	1240		3037	190
Land Reforms	65	185	750	210	20	250	137	115	600	309	192	10
Minor Irrigation	1500	1600	4400	2275	507	570	750	2079	700	4710	4204	125
Soil & Water Conservation	70	190 ²⁹	355	585	203	258	94	465	200	920	1690	119
Command Area Development	1200	40	650	470	2330 ³²	10	186	1000	105	2185	1300	11
Food including Civil Supplies	—	—	—	—	—	107	—	—	—	—	—	—
Animal Husbandry	326	400	330	390	275	177	} 428	242	340	508	510	} 60
Dairy Development	150	135	200	37	72	89		320	180	94	780	
Fisheries	515	130	120	415	105	37	60	351	500	150	367	50
Forests	525	900	575	2750	600	900	275	948	350	805	1620	105
Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	400	25	125	85	275	—	7	175	150	3	250	3
Marketing	4	65	180	} 25	25	3	85	35	10	3	29	2
Storage & Warehousing	10	25	5		40	50	15	3	14	6		
Community Development and Panchayats	170	166	580	185	174	70	150	39	375	380	10	40
<i>Special Programmes for Rural Development</i>	<u>4200</u>	<u>1100</u>	<u>5225</u>	<u>2597</u>	<u>755</u>	<u>478</u>	<u>703</u>	<u>2248</u>	<u>1386</u>	<u>4025</u>	<u>3326</u>	<u>90</u>
IRDP	1500	530	2400	872	363	288	330	800	586	1933	1184	78
NREP	2000	520	2600	1000	190	140	185	900	800	1764	1575	12
Others	700	50	225	725	202	50	188	548	—	328	567	—
Development of Backward Areas including Hill Areas	—	—	—	50	—	—	1070	—	100	—	47	—
<i>I. Agriculture and Allied Services</i>	<u>9755</u>	<u>6318</u>	<u>14535</u>	<u>11784</u>	<u>6596</u>	<u>3674</u>	<u>4638</u>	<u>9601</u>	<u>6451</u>	<u>15652</u>	<u>17726</u>	<u>859</u>
<i>II. Cooperation</i>	<u>470</u>	<u>650</u>	<u>525²⁹</u>	<u>1125</u>	<u>715</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>1089</u>	<u>405</u>	<u>1075</u>	<u>2213</u>	<u>35</u>
Irrigation	12700	1230	16500	21300	8259	160	1107	8690	5970	16407	29935	800
Flood Control	300	420	2700	200	1750	70	470	70	300	103	14	80
Power	13500	10835	15550	26500	13515	3720	2775	17406	6250	34380	44929	450
<i>III. Irrigation Flood Control & Power</i>	<u>26500</u>	<u>12485</u>	<u>34750</u>	<u>48000</u>	<u>23524</u>	<u>3950</u>	<u>4352</u>	<u>26166</u>	<u>12520</u>	<u>50890</u>	<u>74878</u>	<u>1330</u>
Village & Small Industries	1650	485	870	1817	439	193	640	3014	900	690	1284	210

ANNUAL PLAN 1983-84 APPROVED OUTLAY—STATES

(Rs. lakhs)

Heads of Development A.P. Asboom											Manipur	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Large & Medium Industries	3000	915	822	2547	281	260	545	1895	2450	1255	3630	100
Mining	660	58	135	266	14	20	56	75	40	140	80	7
<i>IV. Industry & Minerals</i>	<u>5310</u>	<u>1458</u>	<u>1827</u>	<u>4630</u>	<u>734</u>	<u>473</u>	<u>1241</u>	<u>4984</u>	<u>3390</u>	<u>2085</u>	<u>4994</u>	<u>317</u>
Ports, Light Houses and Shipping	75	—	8	710	—	—	—	355	150	—	150	—
Civil Aviation	—	—	—	—	24	5	—	—	—	—	10	—
Roads and Bridges	2610	1950 ³⁰	6030	4040	1250	1900	1300	2100	1375	2760	5700	650
Road Transport	1392	185	400	1975	1100	225	335	1436	350	800	2423	45
Water Transport	—	115	8	—	—	2	50	11	100	—	—	—
Tourism	25	43	34	90	138	170	490 ⁴	114	150	115	70	10
Others	—	—	—	—	—	3 ¹	—	—	—	—	25 ¹¹	—
<i>V. Transport & Communications</i>	<u>4102</u>	<u>2293</u>	<u>6480</u>	<u>6815</u>	<u>2512</u>	<u>2305</u>	<u>2175</u>	<u>4016</u>	<u>2125</u>	<u>3675</u>	<u>8378</u>	<u>705</u>
General Education	3777	1730	3880	1245	1667	569	942	1419	925	2360	3096	346
Art & Culture	195	75	30	—	23	20	45	150	45	171	160	20
Technical Education	150	170	105	182	90	26	70	100	215	533	586	18
Scientific Services and Research	108	20	11	5	2	5	4	45	350	32	40	7
Medical and Public Health	2120	853	1660	1625	1080	508	1600	1567	850	2140	3548	165
Sewerage & Water Supply	4500	1400	1900	4000	2070	1339	1825	3288	1650	3200	17572	550
Housing	6886	490	885	2080	508	290	200	2327	1100	1131	2846	100
Police Housing }		280			110		165					110
Urban Development	1890	77	200	515	100	140	500	543	390	422	2248	30
State Capital Projects	—	—	—	650	—	—	—	—	—	300	—	—
Information & Publicity	272	17	11	100	26	9	15	120	38	29	15	12
Labour & Labour Welfare	320	70	115	750	70	13	53	235 ¹³	110	84	386	8
Employment Programmes	500	—	—	150	—	—	60	300	—	52	7570	334
Welfare of SC/ST & Other Backward Classes	5700	240	680	2100	249	115	60	600	435	897	1357	78
Social Welfare	600	58 ³¹	46	110	135	60	50	279	100	80	103	36
Nutrition	8600	210	175	350	120	75	35	53 ⁸	391	532	698	30
Others	—	—	—	72 ⁵	—	—	—	—	—	29 ⁹	—	—
<i>VI. Social & Community Services</i>	<u>35618</u>	<u>5690</u>	<u>9698</u>	<u>13934</u>	<u>6250</u>	<u>3169</u>	<u>5624</u>	<u>11511</u>	<u>6599</u>	<u>11992</u>	<u>40225</u>	<u>1844</u>
Secretariat Economic Services	175	15	35	5	30	9	23	40	75	34	40	9
Economic Advice and Statistics	65	21	35	43	8	6	—	8	55	68	95	11
Weights & Measures	5	15	—	—	4	3	7	—	15	6	—	4
Others	—	—	—	64	—	—	—	30 ¹⁴	—	—	1	30 ¹²
<i>VII. Economic Services</i>	<u>245</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>145</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>136</u>	<u>54</u>
Stationery and Printing	50	21	20	—	57	40	30	51	65	23	—	6
Public Works	550	130	125	—	270	190	310	15	300	—	1450	130
Others	—	4	70 ¹⁰	3600 ⁶	—	41 ²	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>VIII. General Services</i>	<u>600</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>215</u>	<u>3600</u>	<u>327</u>	<u>271</u>	<u>340</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>365</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>1450</u>	<u>136</u>
GRAND TOTAL	82600	29100	68100	90000	40700	14000	18500	57500	32000	85500	150000	5280

ANNUAL PLAN 1983-84 APPROVED OUTLAYS—STATES

(Rs. Lakhs)

Heads of Development	Megha- laya	Naga- lands	Orissa	Punjab	Raja- sthan	Sikkim	Tamil Nadu	Tripura	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	Total All States
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Research and Education	} 220 ²²	36	65	} 1441	70	} 248	203	9	255	244	3151
Crop Husbandry		171	865		740		4321	272	1510	1260	24309
Land Reforms	38	30	715	—	33	14	5	70	1349	819	5916
Minor Irrigation	125	200	2000	250	675	125	454	300	5777	1290	34616
Soil & Water Conservation	255	110	150	510	63	150	576	146	1114	263	8486
Command Area Development	—	—	110	580	1996	—	227	—	1300	254	13954
Food (including Civil Supplies)	—	—	—	—	—	9	263	2	—	21	402
Animal Husbandry	96	} 105	275	500	286	} 135	666	165	748	385	7347
Dairy Development	16		65	200	125		33	321	115	2932	
Fisheries	28	25	200	55	65	20	457	80	233	450	4413
Forests	130 ²³	170	280	450	388	145	1606	240	1799	622	16183
Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	—	—	80	355	120	—	55	4	425	45	2579
Marketing	—	3	16	4	1	10	} 87	55	49	188	873
Storage & Warehousing	6	3	8	25	5	3		10	25	55	305
G.D. & Panchayats	57	300	80	671	23	9	773	213	661	185	5309
Special Programmes for Rural Development	126	130	2480	937	2311	36	3369	142	7537	1863	45067
IRDP	96	100	900	472	1036	16	1544	72	3737	300	19137
NREP	30	30	900	360	468	20	1600	70	3800	1563	20527
Others	—	—	680	105	810	—	225	—	—	—	5403
Development of Backward Areas including Hill Areas	190	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	693	2250
I. <i>Agriculture & Allied Services</i>	1287	1383	7324	5843	6979	904	13187	1741	23103	8752	178092
II. <i>Cooperation</i>	105	30	700	805	550	36	200	100	1001	850	12928
Irrigation	30	—	7850	4320	7670	—	5383	400	19070	3813	171594
Flood Control Projects	20	—	300	467	260 ²⁰	13	280	60	1500	1787	11164
Power	950	343	9120	21505	12208	230	27242	555	48544	14101	324608
III. <i>Irrigation, Flood Control and Power</i>	1000	343	17270	26292	20138	243	32905	1015	69114	19701	507366
Village & Small Industries	90	110	700	517	560	66	1587	140	1720	755	18437
Large & Medium Industries	129	170	1263	1179	900	39	2450	65	3910	2500	30305
Mining	28	95	335	3	400	30	77	1	84	17	2621
IV. <i>Industries & Minerals</i>	247	375	2298	1699	1860	135	4114	206	5714	3272	51363
Ports, Light Houses and Shipping	—	—	350	—	—	—	95	—	—	—	1893
Civil Aviation	—	27	17	14	—	—	—	—	6	20	79
Roads and Bridges	915	1079	1400	1480	1250	620	3900	650	7529	1614	52102

ANNUAL PLAN 1983-84 —APPROVED OUTLAYS —STATES

(Rs. lakhs)

Heads of Development	Megh- laya	Naga- land	Orissa	Punjab	Rajas- than	Sikkim	Tamil Nadu	Tripura	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	Total All States
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Road Transport	180	105	205	900	500	100	2620	60	1535	3915	20786
Water Transport	—	—	18	—	—	—	8	—	—	65	359
Tourism	35	16	60	25	150	31	112	5	209	70	2162
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
V. Transport & Communications	1130	1200	2015	2419	1900	751	6735	715	9279	5684	77409
General Education	300	237	1186	1308	3687	323	3048	580	3500	4862	40987
Art and Culture		25	50	22	56		130	8	39	80	1344
Technical Education		11	230	60	52	—	855	12	555	156	4176
Scientific Services and Research	5	4	50	20	3	1	26	10	75	51	874
Medical and Public Health	214	189	780	1350	1200	139	2928	180	4150	1377	30223
Sewerage and Water Supply	751	390	1025	1351	2280	240	8828	383	4500	1400	64442
Housing	75	215	560	955	650	55	3032	156	2126	788	27455
Police Housing	150	120	19	185						235	1355
Urban Development	35	132	65	398	123	35	4013	89	1000	1363	14308
State Capital Projects	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	3331	4281
Information & Publicity	5	14	10	50	27	13	47	12	68	137	1047
Labour & Labour Welfare	11	15	196	69	75	10	143	9	264	73	3079
Employment Programmes	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	9041
Welfare of SC, ST & Other Backward Classes	2	—	325	540	136	21	2433	310 ²⁵	812	850	17940
Social Welfare	23	25	31	165	36	9	249	59	229	184	2667
Nutrition	34	49	200	76	115	30	928	135	381	436	14138
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	63 ²¹	—	—	50	214
VI. Social and Community Services	1605	1476	4708	6549	8440	876	26723	1968	17699	15373	237571
Secretariat Economic Services	5	6	20	10	16						
Economic Advice and Statistics	8	12	30	20	17						
Weights and Measures	7	8	—	3	—		—	3	—	8	11
Others	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	125
VII. Economic Services	20	26	50	33	33	11	64	11	1253	32	2626

ANNUAL NALP 1983-84 APPROVED CUILAYS—STATES

(Rs. Lakhs)

Head of Development	(Rs. Lakhs)										
	Meghalaya	Nagaland	Orissa	Puniab	Rajasthan	Sikkim	Tamil Nadu	Tripura	Uttar Pradesh	west Bengal	Total all States
I	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Stationery and Printing	6	15	10	40	21	4	15	14		10	498
Public Works	177	240	125	301	179	90	557	25	1837	317	7303
Others	55 ²⁶	12 ¹⁶	—	19 ²¹	—	—	—	5 ¹⁶		—	3806
VIII. General Services	238	267	135	360	200	94	572	44	1837	327	11607
GRAND TOTAL	5632	5100	34500	44000	40100	3050	84500	5800	129000	54000	1078962

1 For 'telecommunications,

2 Includes Rs. 27 lakhs for Tribal Development Machinery and Nucleus Budget and Rs. 14 lakhs for 'HIPA'.

3 Included under 'Crop Husbandry'. 4 Includes provision for 'gardens & parks'.

5 For 'Social Inputs'. 6 For 'Decentralised District Planning'. 7 Includes Rs. 17 lakhs for IREPP.

8 Includes Rs. 10 lakhs for 'Economic Planning Council'.

9 Includes Rs. 23.00 lakhs for Legal Aid to Poor and Rs. 5.75 lakhs for Sanjay Gandhi Institute for training for Youth Leadership.

10 Includes Rs. 62 lakhs for Autonomous Development Authority and Rs. 8 lakhs for Manpower Training.

11 For 'Konkan Railway'. 12 For District Councils. 13 Includes Rs. 160 lakhs for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour.

14 Includes Rs. 20 lakhs for Computer Centre, and Rs. 10 lakhs for 'Studies'.

15 Included under Housing. 16 For 'Administrative Training Institute'. 17 Included under 'Road Transport'.

18 Included under 'Port, Light houses & shipping'. 19 Included under 'Public Works'.

20 Includes Rs. 60 lakhs for 'Colonisation'. 21 Includes Rs. 10 lakhs for PUNSUP and Rs. 9 lakhs for Administrative Training Institute.

22 Includes provision for Investment in Agricultural and Financial Institutions.

23 Includes Rs. 20 lakhs for Area Development in Bio Sphere Reserve.

24 For Rehabilitation of Sri Lanka and Burma Repatriates.

25 Includes Rs. 150 lakhs for the 'Autonomous District Councils'.

26 Includes Rs. 30 lakhs for District Councils, Rs. 10 lakhs for 'Aids to Municipalities' and Rs. 15 lakhs for Civil Supplies.

27 Includes Rs. 239 lakhs for Feeder Roads for Tuli Paper Mill.

28 Includes Rs. 30 lakhs for the project on the lines of Sukhomajri Project.

29 Includes Rs. 100 lakhs to meet the requirements of BRPL downstream approved projects.

30 Includes Rs. 150 lakhs for HPC roads outside the Hill Areas sub-plan and Rs. 750 lakhs for rural roads.

31 Includes Rs. 5 lakhs-grants-in-aid for supporting voluntary organizations.

32 Includes Rs. 220 lakhs for 'Mewat Area Development'.

ANNEXURE 2.3

ANNUAL PLAN 1983-84—APPROVED OUTLAYS—UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. Lakhs)

Heads of Development	A&N Islands	Arunachal Pradesh	Chandigarh	D & N Haveli	Delhi	Goa, Daman & Diu	Lakshdweep	Mizoram	Pondicherry	Total UTs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Research & Education		6.50					—	5.00		11.50
Crop Husbandry	38.50	222.50	2.90	24.897	82.33	94.85	40.52	200.00	63.00	769.49
Land Reforms	2.00	10.00	—	2.07	—	30.00	—	5.00	3.50	52.57
Minor Irrigation	20.00	400.00	12.22	13.49	48.56	120.00	—	70.00	90.00	774.27
Soil and Water Conservation	35.78	175.00	2.15	22.84	4.81	25.00	—	110.00	8.50	384.08
Command Area Development	—	—	—	—	—	15.00	—	—	—	15.00
Food (including Civil Supplies)	—	—	—	—	100.00	—	—	—	—	100.00
Animal Husbandry	51.00	102.00	15.66	13.27	91.75	65.00	33.02	115.00	40.50	527.20
Dairy Development		12.00				20.00	—	4.00	2.65	38.65
Fisheries	39.24	28.00	1.75	—	11.15	75.00	35.20	20.00	64.10	274.44
Forests	105.82	360.00	14.50	45.00	15.65	100.00	—	185.00	6.22	832.19
Marketing & Panchayats	—	13.00	—	—	8.42	—	—	5.00	3	26.42
	2.15	65.00	72.20	5.30	17.12	22.00	5.24	52.70	45.00	286.71
I. Agriculture and Allied Services	294.49	1394.00	121.38	126.86	379.79	566.85	113.98	771.70	323.47	4092.52
II. Cooperation	10.00	100.00	8.50	4.82	75.00	75.00	7.38	43.00	28.38	352.08
Irrigation	—	15.00		260.00	51.00	1175.00	—	—	33.50	1534.50
Flood Control	—	18.00		1.00	1090.40	15.00	14.50	—	25.80	1164.70
Power	380.00	450.00	500.00	81.30	3743.50	450.00	28.93	505.00	225.00	6363.73
III. Irrigation, Flood Control & Power	380.00	483.00	500.00	342.30	4884.90	1640.00	43.43	505.00	284.30	9062.9
Village & Small Industries	16.86	60.00	19.20	16.60	793.00	40.00	12.37	90.00	114.30	1162.33
Large and Medium Industries	—	55.00	5.00	—	21.60	160.00	—	1.00	35.00	277.00
Mining	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.00	—	2.00
IV. Industries and Minerals	16.86	115.00	24.20	16.60	814.00	200.00	12.37	93.00	149.30	1441.33
Ports, Light Houses and Shipping	908.10	—	—	—	—	6.00	207.38	—	25.00	1146.48
Civil Aviation	—	40.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.00	60.00
Roads and Bridges	245.00	1346.00	10.00	65.00	3560.00	500.00	27.00	680.00	135.00	6568.00
Road Transport	47.22	100.00	87.20	—	39.00	120.00	—	62.00	10.00	465.42

ANNUAL PLAN 1983-84 APPROVED OUTLAY—UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. Lakas)

Heads of Department	A&N Islands										Total UTS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Water Transport	—	—	—	—	—	40.00	—	6.00	—	—	46.00
Tourism	8.00	7.00	34.00	1.50	41.00	120.00	6.00	29.00	14.10	—	260.60
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.50 ⁴	—	—	—	2.50
<i>V. Transport and Communication</i>	1208.32	1493.00	131.20	66.50	3640.00	786.00	242.88	777.00	204.10	—	8549.00
General Education	179.12	675.00	262.00	47.35	3270.00	406.00	41.00	185.20	260.20	—	5325.87
Art & Culture	—	28.00	30.95	3.00	45.00	—	3.50	9.00	16.80	—	136.25
Technical Education	—	1.00	84.49	—	300.00	70.00	—	14.80	4.30	—	474.59
Scientific Services and Research	0.50	—	—	—	—	1.00	2.00	—	—	—	3.50
Medical and Public Health	44.30	188.00	125.00	16.81	2598.00	336.00	21.33	160.00	90.00	—	3579.44
Sewerage & Water Supply	122.40	450.00	355.00	22.00	3375.00	1050.00	38.00	400.00	134.85	—	5947.25
Housing	33.33	250.00	337.00	4.50	1787.00	260.00	30.00	154.00	178.00	—	3033.83
Police Housing	—	—	—	13.24	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.24
Urban Development	—	1.00	—	0.25	2955.00	94.50	—	25.00	84.00	—	3159.75
State Capital Projects	—	—	700.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	700.00
Information and Publicity	3.00	14.00	7.15	1.00	24.50	12.00	6.50	16.00	12.00	—	96.15
Labour & Labour Welfare	1.49	11.00	25.00	15.65	95.00	90.00	1.00	8.50	21.00	—	268.64
Welfare of SC, ST and Other Backward Classes	0.98	—	29.60	—	152.20	11.65	—	—	55.00	—	249.43
Social Welfare	5.00	12.00	35.90	1.62	337.25	15.00	6.14	28.00	31.00	—	471.91
Nutrition	7.50	18.00	22.00	5.00	200.00	15.00	1.75	20.00	48.50	—	337.75
<i>VI. Social and Community Services</i>	397.62	1648.00	2014.09	130.42	15138.95	2361.15	151.22	1020.50	935.65	—	23797.60
Secretariat-Economic Services	1.45	5.00	1.50	—	22.36	14.00	1.50	3.00	4.00	—	52.81
Economic Advice & Statistics	—	9.00	—	1.00	25.00	6.00	0.24	3.00	1.30	—	45.54
Weights & Measures	—	4.00	—	—	—	7.00	—	3.00	—	—	14.00
<i>VII. Economic Services</i>	1.45	18.00	1.50	1.00	47.36	27.00	1.74	9.00	5.30	—	112.35
Stationery & Printing	2.18	8.00	—	1.50	—	4.00	4.00	35.80	17.50	—	72.98
Public Works	80.00 ²	—	—	—	—	—	—	200.00	102.00	—	382.00
Others	124.41	21.00 ⁶	—	—	20.00	—	—	25.00 ⁵	—	—	190.41
<i>VIII. General Services</i>	206.59	29.00	—	1.50	20.00	4.00	4.00	260.80	119.50	—	645.39
GRAND TOTAL	2515.33	5280.00	2800.87	690.00	25000.00	5660.00	577.00	3480.00	2050.00	—	48053.20

¹ Included under 'Public Works'.

² For 'Resettlement of Ex-Servicemen'.

³ Included under 'Crop Husbandry'.

⁴ For Radio Telephone.

⁵ For Training Institute—Rs. 5 lakhs and for District Councils—Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

⁶ For Resettlement of Villages—Rs. 15.00 lakhs and for Training Institute—Rs. 6.00 lakhs.

⁷ Includes outlay for Marketing also.

ANNUAL PLAN 1982-83—REVISED ESTIMATES FOR CENTRE, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. crores)

<i>Heads of Development</i> 1	<i>Centre</i> 2	<i>States</i> 3	<i>UTs</i> 4	<i>Total</i> 5
I. Agriculture	599.07	622.98	26.74	1248.79
Agricultural Research and Education	54.85	29.47	0.05	84.37
Crop Husbandry	81.21	195.83	7.32	284.36
Soil and Water Conservation	26.83	64.86	3.61	95.30
Animal Husbandry and Dairying	85.68	85.47	4.75	175.90
Fisheries	14.89	35.32	2.41	52.62
Forestry	13.51	122.19	6.75	142.45
Land Reforms	0.98	55.16	0.53	56.67
Agricultural Marketing	8.98	8.03	0.07	17.08
Food, Storage and Warehousing	39.14	4.24	1.25	44.63
Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	273.00	22.41	..	295.41
II. Rural Development	484.39	743.28	6.74	1234.41
Integrated Rural Development and related Programmes	228.70	419.36	0.10	828.16
National Rural Employment Programme	180.00			
Community Development and Panchayat Institutions	1	93.31	2.13	95.44
Cooperation	75.69	121.02	4.51	201.22
Special Employment Programme . . . . .	..	109.59	..	109.59
III. Special Area Programmes	..	320.64	..	320.64
Hill Areas . . . . .	..	112.00	..	112.00
Tribal Areas . . . . .	..	95.00	..	95.00
North Eastern Council . . . . .	..	90.86	..	90.86
Development of Backward Areas . . . . .	..	22.78	..	22.78
IV. Irrigation and Flood Control	104.16	2008.26	31.59	2144.01
Major and Medium Irrigation	7.70	1494.48	13.40	1515.58
Minor Irrigation	11.52	309.26	6.04	326.82
Command Area Development	44.85	101.99	0.06	146.90
Flood-control including anti-Sea Erosion	40.09 ³	102.53	12.09	154.71
V. Energy	3951.36	2732.07	53.57	6737.00
Power	1035.74	2732.07	53.57	3821.38
New and Renewable Sources of Energy	19.80	..	..	19.80
Petroleum	2023.66	..	..	2023.66
Coal	872.16	..	..	872.16

¹ Outlay in the Central Plan on Community Development and Panchayat Institutions is included under Integrated Rural Development and related programmes.

³ Includes Rs. 0.32 crore for others programmes.

(Rs. crores)

<i>Heads of Development</i> 1	<i>Centre</i> 2	<i>States</i> 3	<i>UTs</i> 4	<i>Total</i> 5
VI. Industry & Minerals	2586.03	422.06	13.42	3021.51
Village and Small Scale Industry	166.97	152.60	11.00	330.57
Large & Medium Industry	2379.06	269.46	2.42	2650.94
Export Import Bank of India	35.00	..	.. /	35.00
Share Capital to Nationalised Banks	5.00	..	..	5.00
VII. Transport	1976.19	670.41	81.36	2727.96
Railways	1331.70	0.25 ²	..	1331.95
Roads	144.52	446.81	67.50	658.83
Road Transport	25.48	185.09	2.36	212.93
Ports	139.14	10.95	8.44	259.20
Light Houses	2.00			
Shipping	98.67			
Inland Water Transport	7.32	4.14	0.64	12.10
Civil Aviation	182.77	1.14	0.19	184.10
Meteorology	9.62	..	..	9.62
Tourism	19.51 ⁴	21.96	2.23	43.70
Farakka Barrage	9.05	..	..	9.05
INSAT—Space Segment	6.41	0.07	..	6.48
VIII. Communications, Information and Broadcasting	599.16	7.80	0.91	607.87
Communications	559.61	0.03	0.01	559.65
INSAT—Space Segment	6.41	..	..	6.41
Broadcasting and Television	27.06	..	..	27.06
Information & Publicity	6.08	7.77	0.90	14.75
IX. Science & Technology	212.20	3.69	..	215.89
Atomic Energy	38.54	..	..	38.54
Space	54.81	..	..	54.81
Scientific Research	21.00	3.69	..	24.69
National Test Houses	1.42	..	..	1.42
CSIR	45.95	..	..	45.95
Ecology and Environment	5.14	—	—	5.14
Ocean Development	45.34	—	—	45.34
X. Social Services	1049.33	1708.86	195.00	2953.21
<i>Education</i>				
a) General Education	98.37	311.01	42.93	452.31
b) Art & Culture	10.00	10.51	0.63	21.14
c) Technical Education	31.01	25.80	2.01	58.82
d) Sports	5.28	..	..	5.28
Health Including Medical	117.10	247.37	23.77	388.24

² For Konkan Railway.⁴ Includes Rs. 0.57 crore for Food Craft Institutes.

(Rs. crores)

<i>Heads of Development</i>	<i>Centre</i>	<i>States</i>	<i>UTs</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5
Family Welfare	294.75	..	..	294.75
Housing	88.95	224.50	28.71	342.16
Urban Development	16.20	140.43 ⁶	40.05 ⁶	196.68 ⁶
Water Supply and Sanitation	155.78 ¹¹	491.61	47.39	694.78
Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes	53.40	144.38	2.10	199.88
Special Central Additive for Scheduled Caste Component Plans	120.00	..	..	120.00
Social Welfare	49.74	19.88	2.90	72.52
Nutrition	0.43	68.11	2.36	70.90
Labour & Labour Welfare	8.34	25.26	2.15	35.75
XI. Others	41.55	98.14	5.67	145.36
Statistics	8.94	4.90	0.29	14.13
Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons	25.81	..	..	25.81
Planning Machinery	1.14	3.77	0.35	5.26
Stationery & Printing	0.68	7.78	0.57	9.03
Public Works . . . . .	..	41.59	1.19	42.78
Training for Development	0.45	..	..	0.45
Prevention of Air and Water Pollution II	2.15	..	..	2.15
Preservation of Wild Life and Zoological Park, New Delhi	2.35	..	..	2.35
Other Unclassified Services	0.03	40.10	1.04 ⁷	41.17
Unallocated ⁸ . . . . .	..	..	2.23	2.23
XIII. Expenditure on Works financed by Central assistance for relief from natural calamities. ⁹ . . . . .	..	372.00	..	372.00
Total (I to XII)	11603.46	9710.19	415.00	21728.65

6 Includes State Capital Projects

7 Includes Rs. 1.46 crores for 'Others, under Social and Community Services, Rs. 0.80 crore for Weights and Measures and Rs. 37.84 crore for 'Others, under Economic Services and General Services.

8 Includes Rs. 0.07 crore for Weights and Measures, Rs. 0.97 crore for 'Others, under Economic Services and General Services.

9 Actuals under the same head for 1980-81 and 1981-82 amounted to Rs. 191 crores and Rs. 162 crores respectively.

10 Sector-wise break-up not available.

11 Provision for Prevention of Air and Water Pollution has been included under Water Supply and Sanitation in Chapter 14—Housing, Urban Development and Water Supply.

CHAPTER 3

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

This Chapter presents a brief review of the pattern of financing of the Plan as it emerged during the first three years of the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-81 to 1982-83, and indicates the scheme of financing of the Annual Plan for 1983-84 of the Centre, States and Union Territories.

Review for 1980-81

3.2 The original Annual Plan for 1980-81 envisaged an outlay of Rs. 15109 crores for the Centre (inclusive of Union Territories) and the States. The actual Plan expenditure turned out to be almost the same as the original Plan outlay. However, there was a shortfall in Plan expenditure of the Centre (including Union Territories) to the extent of Rs. 390 crores. The expenditure on the State Plans was higher by Rs. 304 crores. The excess expenditure on State Plans was financed partly from advance Plan assistance provided by the Centre to a number of States in the course of the year to meet the expenditure on drought relief and partly through recourse to accommodation from the Reserve Bank of India. There was a shortfall in the resources of the Centre to the extent of Rs. 390 crores against the original Annual Plan estimates of Rs. 7695 crores even though the budgetary deficit increased from Rs. 1445 crores envisaged in the original Annual Plan estimate to Rs. 2577 crores. A part of the increase in the budgetary deficit of the Centre was due to higher Central assistance to the States for Plan schemes as well as for meeting the expenditure on drought relief. The remaining shortfall in the Centre's resources in relation to the original Annual Plan estimate was on account of a number of factors—lower generation of internal resources by the Central Public Enterprises, decline in the miscellaneous capital receipts (net), lower yield from fresh measures to mobilise additional resources and lesser flow of external assistance.

3.3 The States' own budgetary resources turned out to be lower by about Rs. 400 crores as com-

pared to the original Plan estimates and the shortfall in the States' resources was met by accommodation from the Reserve Bank to the extent of Rs. 595 crores. While the receipts from balance from current revenues, market borrowings, small savings and State Provident Funds were quite close to the original Annual Plan estimates, there was a significant shortfall, at 1979-80 rates, in the internal resources of State enterprises, namely, State Electricity Boards and Road Transport Corporations. The accretion to the State Provident Funds and the yield from the fresh measures in some States were below the original Plan estimates. The detailed scheme of financing is given at Annexure 3-I.

Review for 1981-82

3.4 The original Annual Plan of the Centre (including the Union Territories) and States was Rs. 17417 crores against which the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 18373 crores—higher by Rs. 956 crores (Centre Rs. 599 crores and States Rs. 357 crores of which Rs. 162 crores was on account of expenditure on scarcity relief met through advance Central assistance). The details of the pattern of financing the Annual Plan 1981-82 in relation to the original estimate are given in Annexure 3.2.

3.5 The Centre's resources showed an improvement of Rs. 599 crores in 1981-82 in relation to the original Annual Plan estimates in spite of higher Central assistance (Rs. 30 crores) and lower deficit financing which turned out to be Rs. 1392 crores against the original estimate of Rs. 1539 crores. This improvement occurred mainly on account of yield from post-budgetary measures undertaken by the Central Government and the Central Public Enterprises such as ONGC, Railways, Posts and Telegraphs. Oil prices were raised in July 1981, Railway fares and freight were raised w.e.f. 1st January 1982, and revised rates of P & T were given effect from 1st March, 1982. The balance from current revenues, receipts from market borrowings and small savings collection also registered improvements but these were partly offset by

deterioration in the generation of internal resources by the Central Public enterprises (at 1979-80 rates) and the miscellaneous capital receipts (net).

3.6 The States' budgetary resources during 1981-82 showed a very large deterioration, by Rs. 850 crores in relation to the original Plan estimate. This occurred in spite of the fact that the yield from fresh measures was significantly higher by Rs. 297 crores and small savings collections also exceeded the original target. The main factors responsible for the deterioration in the States' resources were substantially reduced contribution (at 1979-80 rates) from States Enterprises namely, State Electricity Boards and State Road Transport Corporations, and miscellaneous capital receipts (net). The States were able to finance the higher Plan expenditure, notwithstanding the considerable shortfall in their own resources, through resort to overdraft from the Reserve Bank to the extent of Rs. 1127 crores, on top of Rs. 595 crores in the previous year.

1982-83

3.7 Against the finally approved outlay of Rs. 20934 crores for 1982-83—Centre (including Union Territories) Rs. 11394 crores and States Rs. 9540 crores—according to revised estimates the Plan expenditure is likely to be higher by Rs. 794 crores. According to revised estimates, the expenditure on the Plan of the Centre and Union Territories is now estimated at Rs. 12018 crores—higher by Rs. 624 crores over the original approved outlay. As regards the State Plans, the expenditure is likely to be higher than the finally approved outlays mainly on account of the expenditure on drought relief met from advance Plan assistance from the Centre.

3.8 The scheme of financing the revised estimates of the expenditure of the Plans of the Centre (including Union Territories) and States, as compared to the approved Plan estimates is set out in Annexure 3.3.

3.9 The aggregate resources of the Centre, according to the revised estimates for 1982-83, show a significant improvement—by about Rs. 982 crores. The budgetary deficit of the Centre is expected to increase from the original estimate of Rs. 1371 crores to Rs. 1935 crores. This excludes an amount of Rs. 1743 crores by way of medium-term loan given to the States to cover their deficit as on 1st April, 1982 which is not expected to have had any economic impact in 1982-83. The budgetary deficit of the Centre (revised estimates) reveals an increase of Rs. 564 crores over the budgetary level. According to indications available so far, the budgetary deficit

of the Centre would be significantly lower. The total domestic budgetary resources of the Centre, excluding external assistance and deficit financing, show an improvement of about Rs. 363 crores. This improvement would have been higher but for higher provision for technical credits to meet the temporary imbalance in the trade covered by Rupee Trade Agreements. Against the original estimate of Rs. 80 crores, the latest estimate under this head is Rs. 1280 crores. Higher technical credits are due to temporary and exceptional circumstances which are likely to be largely reversed from the next year. Besides, non-plan loans for agricultural inputs had to be increased and public sector undertakings had also to be given additional loans to enable them to meet their cash losses and interest liabilities/obligations to the Government. The contribution from market borrowings, State provident funds and additional resources mobilisation from fresh measures is expected to be higher. On the other hand, the balance from current revenues is likely to show a deterioration mainly on account of increase in non-plan expenditure on defence, interest payment, pensions, etc. The tax revenues of the Centre also did not show the anticipated level of buoyancy as the economy was adversely affected by natural calamities and weak demand in certain sectors of the economy. The Central Govt. had to provide, as already mentioned, a substantial order of advance Plan assistance to States to meet the expenditure on natural calamities.

3.10 The States' own resources agreed to in the discussions held with the State Governments in October/December, 1982, showed a significant deterioration. This was mainly on account of lower balance from current revenues, lower generation (at 1979-80 rates) of internal resources by public enterprises and decline in miscellaneous capital receipts (net). The collection of small savings, accretion to State provident funds, negotiated loans from financial institutions and yield from fresh measures adopted in 1982-83 are likely to exceed the original estimates.

3.11 With a view to devising urgent measures for covering the estimated deficit in their resources of the States, the Planning Minister visited capitals of the States concerned and had detailed discussions with the Chief Ministers of the States. In these discussions, the State Governments were urged to keep the Plan and non-plan expenditure within the resources available and to raise further resources to

cover anticipated deficits. The progress made in this direction was reviewed in discussions held between the Planning Minister and the Chief Ministers of the States in January-February, 1983 at the time of the finalisation of their Annual Plan 1983-84. They were requested to take suitable measures including economy in non-plan expenditure, speedy recovery of Government dues and outstanding loans and to keep the Plan expenditure within the resources available. All the State Governments, except six, agreed to close the year 1982-83 without a deficit. The agreed deficit at the end of 1982-83 for these six States amounted to about Rs. 85 crores. The estimated deficit in the case of all States except Assam was agreed to be taken into account while finalising the size of the Annual Plan 1983-84.

3.12 The Government of India provided medium-term loan amounting to Rs. 1743 crores to eighteen States, to clear the overdraft from the Reserve Bank of India as on 1-4-1982. To avoid further generation of deficits in the current year the Central Government, in consultation with the Reserve Bank evolved and introduced a new overdraft regulation scheme from 1st July, 1982. To provide a cushion against temporary imbalance between the receipts and expenditure of the States, their ways and means limits from the Reserve Bank were doubled. Further, it was stipulated that (a) if a State Government was indebted to the Reserve Bank of India for over 45 days, even within the limits of the ways and means advances, the position would be discussed with the State Governments initially at the official level for rectifying the imbalance and, if necessary, at the level of the Chief Minister to devise such corrective measures as may be called for; and (b) as soon as any State Government had availed itself of 75 per cent of its authorised ways and means limit, the Reserve Bank of India would caution the State Government and, if despite such caution, the State Government's account was in overdraft for more than 7 working days, the Reserve Bank would automatically suspend payments to the State Government and which would not be resumed until after the overdraft was cleared. In pursuance of this policy, whenever any State Government ran into overdraft with the Reserve Bank, it was advised to take remedial measures to liquidate the overdraft. It was also decided and made clear to the State Govts. that, in case there were deficits at the close of the current year 1982-83, or there was an excess in the deficit over what had been agreed to at the time of the finalisation of the State Annual Plan 1983-84, these would be adjusted against the 1983-84 Annual Plan. The total deficits of all the States taken together as on March 31, 1983, according to

the Reserve Bank, was about Rs. 673 crores. A number of States observed strict financial discipline and closed the year 1982-83 with a surplus while a few States incurred a substantial order of deficits. The latter category of States have been asked to find additional resources to cover these deficits in the current year, failing which the current year's approved Plan outlays would have to be suitably pruned.

Annual Plan 1983-84

3.13 The Plan outlay for 1983-84 for the Centre, States and Union Territories aggregates to Rs. 25,481 crores, *i.e.* more by about 21.7 per cent than the approved Plan of Rs. 20,934 crores for 1982-83. Of this, Rs. 14351 crores is for the Centre and the Union Territories and Rs. 11130 crores for the States. The scheme of financing the Annual Plan 1983-84 of the Centre (including Union Territories) and of the States is indicated in Annexure 3.4. The summary position is given in the following table:

	(Rs. crores)		
	Annual Plan 1983-84		
	Centre†	States	Total
I. Domestic Resources (at 1979-80 rates) of loans, fares, freights and tariffs	9103	2901	12004
II. Additional Resource Mobilisation			
(a) Centres.	5623	240	5863
(b) States . . . . .	..	4148	4148
TOTAL-II	5623	4388	10011
III. Total Domestic Budgetary Resources (I+II)	14726	7289	22015
IV. External Assistance (Net)	1940	..	1940
V. Budgetary Deficit	1586	..	1586
VI. Aggregate Resource	18252	7289	25541
VII. Assistance to State Plans	(-) 3841	3841	..
VIII. Assistance to States for relief on account of natural calamities	(-) 60	..	(-) 60
IX. Resources for the Plan	14351	11130	25481

† Inclusive of Union Territories

3.14 As compared to the original estimates for the Annual Plan of 1982-83, the financial resources of the Centre for 1983-84 are expected to be higher. This is due to increase in market borrowings and

net miscellaneous capital receipts, higher yield from fresh measures undertaken by the Centre during the latter part of the year 1982-83 and those announced in the Central Budget for 1983-84 larger contribution at 1979-80 rates of Central Enterprises, increase in external assistance and improvement in small savings. These improvements are expected to be partly offset by a lower estimate of receipts from the balance from current revenues at 1979-80 rates and larger assistance to State Plans. The budgetary deficit of the Centre has been now estimated at Rs. 1586 crores after taking into account concessions announced by the Union Finance Minister subsequent to the presentation of the budget in the Parliament.

3.15 As compared to the Annual Plan estimates for 1982-83 the resources of the States for their 1983-84 Annual Plan are expected to be larger due to increase in income from market loans, small savings, State Provident Funds, term loans from financial institutions, higher yield from additional resources mobilisation measures adopted in 1980-81 to 1982-83 and the estimated yield of Rs. 830 crores from fresh measures agreed to be undertaken by the State Governments and their undertakings during 1983-84. These improvements are expected to be offset by deterioration in the miscellaneous capital receipts (net) and lower contribution at 1979-80 rates, by State Electricity Boards and Road Transport Corporations.

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

Balance from Current Revenues (BCR)

3.17 The balance from current Revenue of the Centre in 1983-84 at 1979-80 rates has been estimated at (—) Rs. 1648 crores, showing a decrease of Rs. 1586 crores over the original Annual Plan 1982-83 estimates of (—) Rs. 62 crores. The expected deterioration despite substantial buoyancy both in tax and non-tax revenues is due to significant increase over the estimated non-plan expenditure on some items, such as, defence, interest payments, subsidy for indigenous fertilisers and exports and provision for additional instalments of dearness allowance to the Government employees.

3.18 For the States the balance (at 1979-80 rates) in 1983-84 is estimated to be Rs. 1723 crores which is marginally higher than that estimated for the Annual Plan 1982-83. The estimated tax revenues

are on the basis of realistic growth rates in major taxes like sales tax, State excise duties, tax on goods and passengers etc., assuming a moderate rate of inflation in 1983-84. On the expenditure side, adequate provision has been made for all the committed liabilities including three additional instalments of dearness allowance to Government employees. The estimates also make adequate provision for maintenance expenditure on assets and services already created after taking into account the norms recommended by the Seventh Finance Commission. In certain cases extra provision has been made for this purpose wherever considered necessary.

3.19 It will be imperative for the States to adopt necessary measures to ensure that the estimates of tax and non-tax revenue receipts for the Annual Plan 1983-84 are realised, to regulate their non-Plan expenditure within the provisions made in the Plan estimates and to avoid fresh commitments in regard to non-Plan expenditure so that the agreed estimates of balance from current revenues are realised.

Internal Resources of Central Public Enterprises

3.20 The internal resources of the Central Public enterprises at 1979-80 rates are estimated at Rs. 3710 crores. These are estimated to be Rs. 1287 crores higher than the 1982-83 Annual Plan estimate. Their contribution at current rates for 1983-84 estimated at Rs. 5480 crores is higher by Rs. 1823 crores than the original Annual Plan 1982-83 estimate of Rs. 3657 crores. However, it is essential that these enterprises should continue to pay greater attention to improving profitability and to reducing losses through better utilization of existing capacities, improvement in managerial efficiency and inventory control. This would enable them to improve the overall rate of return on capital and generate a larger volume of internal resources for the Plan.

Railways

3.21 As against Rs. 583 crores in 1982-83, the Railways' contribution at current rates to the Annual Plan of 1983-84 is estimated at Rs. 792 crores—appropriation from D.R.F. (Rs. 725 crores), open-line works (Rs. 12 crores), appropriation from development fund (Rs. 35 crores) and appropriation from ACSPEA (Rs. 20 crores). This is based on the assumption that the Railways would be able to move up to 241 million tonnes of originating revenue earning traffic in 1983-84. However, at 1979-80 rates of freight charges, the contribution of Railways for the year 1983-84 is estimated at (—) Rs. 56 crores which is Rs. 166 crores lower than the original

Annual Plan 1982-83 estimate of Rs. 110 crores. This deterioration is mainly due to larger appropriation to deferred dividend liability to general revenues and larger transfer to depreciation reserve fund and pension fund.

Posts and Telegraphs:

3.22 The internal resources of the Posts & Telegraphs for 1983-84 at current rates, estimated at Rs. 406 crores, are higher as compared to Annual Plan 1982-83 estimate of Rs. 393 crores. However, at 1979-80 rates the contribution of Posts and Telegraphs for the Annual Plan 1983-84 would work out to Rs. 238 crores which is lower by Rs. 93 crores as compared to the Rs. 331 crores envisaged in the Annual Plan 1982-83. The deterioration is on account of a significant increase in the working expenses of the Department and payment of higher dividend to general revenues.

Other Enterprises:

3.23 The contribution of other enterprises at current rates (Rs. 4282 crores) has shown a substantial improvement over the 1982-83 level (Rs. 2681 crores). The contribution for 1983-84 at 1979-80 rates has been estimated at Rs. 3528 crores as compared to the Annual Plan estimate of Rs. 1982 crores *i.e.* higher by Rs. 1546 crores. It is essential that these enterprises take effective steps to improve their financial performance so as to realise the Annual Plan estimates and if possible, exceed them.

Internal Resources of States Public Enterprises:

3.24 The contribution of State Electricity Boards to the Plan at 1979-80 tariffs is estimated at (-) Rs. 1052 crores as against (-) Rs. 541 crores estimated for 1982-83 Annual Plan. The deterioration in the contribution of the State Electricity Boards in 1983-84 at 1979-80 tariffs is mainly on account of under-utilisation of generating capacity in certain States, increased wage bill due to revision of pay and payment of additional dearness allowance to employees, increase in inventories and over-staffing. The tariff revision undertaken by State Electricity Boards during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 is estimated to yield about Rs. 1275 crores during 1983-84, the credit for which has been taken separately under additional resource mobilisation.

3.25 The contribution of Road Transport Undertakings of the States at 1979-80 fares is estimated at (-) Rs. 485 crores in 1983-84 as against (-) Rs. 373 crores in the original 1982-83 Annual Plan estimates. The deterioration in the contribution of Transport Corporations is due to increase in cost

of fuel, spare parts, tyres, etc., leakages of revenue and operation on uneconomic routes in several States. The revision of bus fares by the Road Transport Corporation during 1980-81 to 1982-83 is estimated to yield about Rs. 514 crores during 1983-84, for which credit has been taken separately under additional resources mobilisation. Thus at current rates the Road Transport Corporations are expected to make a positive contribution in 1983-84.

Market Borrowings:

3.26 The market borrowings programme of the Centre for 1983-84 has been estimated at Rs. 4000 crores as compared to the 1982-83 Annual Plan estimate of Rs. 3200 crores keeping in view the past trend and existing SLR for commercial banks and the pattern of investment of major financial institutions like LIC, GIC, Employees Provident Funds etc. and normal rate of growth in bank deposits/Funds etc. The market borrowings of States have been estimated at Rs. 1109 crores against Rs. 904 crores in 1982-83. Each State has been allocated a 20 per cent step-up in market borrowings over the 1982-83 level. Besides, additional market borrowings of Rs. 280 crores have been allocated to a few, relatively backward States.

Small Savings:

3.7 Net collections of small savings for 1983-84 have been estimated at Rs. 1700 crores against the revised estimate of Rs. 1550 crores for 1982-83. The State Governments have been advised to further intensify the small saving campaign particularly in rural areas to mop up agricultural surpluses for financing development plans of the States. The Centre's share in 1983-84 has been estimated to be Rs. 600 crores and the States' share Rs. 1100 crores.

Miscellaneous Capital Receipts:

3.28 The miscellaneous capital receipts (net) of the Centre have been estimated at Rs. 2111 crores in 1983-84 as compared to the 1982-83 Annual Plan estimates of Rs. 1479 crores representing an increase of Rs. 632 crores. The improvement is on account of recovery of loans and advances, larger accretions to special deposits of non-government provident funds over the estimates envisaged in the 1982-83 Plan, receipts from new Central Government Bonds of 3 years maturity, and larger technical credits (net). The net miscellaneous capital receipts of all States for 1983-84 are estimated at (-) Rs. 521 crores compared to the 1982-83 estimates of (-) Rs. 408 crores. The deterioration under miscel-

laneous capital receipts (net) of the States is accounted for mainly by lower recovery of loans and increase in repayment of loans to the Centre.

Additional Resources Mobilisation

3.29 The fresh measures announced in the Central Budget for 1983-84 are expected to yield an additional revenue, net of States' share and concessions, to the extent of Rs. 569 crores under the following head of revenues:

	(Rs. Crores)
i) Customs	393
ii) Union Excise Duties	190
iii) Corporation Tax	64
iv) Income Tax	26
v) Interest Tax	(-)104
Total	569

The details of the important measures are outlined below:

3.30 A salient feature of the budgetary proposals in the current year is to raise resources in a non-inflationary way and at the same time encourage savings and promote production, investment and exports. The present effective rate of auxiliary duties of customs has been increased by 5 percentage points with certain exceptions e.g. news-print and crude petroleum. The basic rate of customs duty on chemicals has been increased. In view of the significant fall in the international prices of chemicals, the tariff rate has been raised to 100 per cent *ad valorem* and the general effective rate has been raised to 70 per cent *ad valorem*. However, pharmaceutical drugs, insecticides, pesticides and fungicide chemicals, fertilizers, tanning substances etc. have by and large been exempted from this increase. Effective basic duty on Zinc metal has also been increased from 45 per cent to 55 per cent *ad valorem* and that on lead metal from 40 per cent to 55 per cent *ad valorem*. At the same time, concessions have been given to the electronic industry and on bonafide gifts received from abroad by post or by air freight. The provision relating to import duty on articles of baggage brought by passengers returning to India has been rationalised and liberalised. The net additional yield from changes in customs duties has been estimated at Rs. 393 crores during 1983-84.

3.31 Changes in rates of excise duties in respect of certain commodities have also been made. These include (a) increase in basic excise duties on cement

from Rs. 135 to Rs. 205 per tonne for commonly used variety of cement and from Rs. 110 to Rs. 170 per tonne on cement produced in mini cement plants estimated to yield a total of Rs. 188 crores including the revenue from countervailing duties on import of cement, (b) increase in the rate of duty from 8 per cent to 10 per cent *ad valorem* on goods covered under item 68 of the Central Excise Act, estimated to yield Rs. 180 crores including Rs. 60 crores by way of countervailing duties, (c) increase in effective duty on viscose staple fibre estimated to yield Rs. 506 crores, (d) increase in duty on imported polyester staple fibre likely to yield Rs. 9 crores, (e) increase in effective excise duty on filament yarns of textiles applications (Rs. 28 crores), effective duty on nylon filament yarn of textile deniers (Rs. 16 crores) etc. After taking into account the concessions given, the net revenue from these revisions in 1983-84 has been estimated at Rs. 315 crores—the Centre's share being Rs. 190 crores and the State's share Rs. 126 crores.

3.32 Under corporation tax, a number of concessions regarding general rate of depreciation in respect of plant and machinery, increase in investment allowances for dispersal of industries, and incentives for higher production and exports etc. have been announced in the Central Budget. Simultaneously, some changes in the tax rates and surcharge have been made. It has been provided that fiscal incentives and concessions should not account for more than 70 per cent of the profits of the companies. Income tax at a flat rate of 25 per cent on the gross amount of interest received by foreign companies on loans advanced by them in foreign currencies has been levied. Special deductions in respect of profit and gains from business of live-stock, poultry or daily farming and from the business of growing mushrooms have been withdrawn. The tax concession in relation to horizontal transfer of technology has also been withdrawn. With a view to generating a climate of austerity and providing a disincentive to unproductive, avoidable and ostentatious spending by trade and industry, it has been proposed that 20 per cent of such expenditure will be disallowed in computing the taxable profits. The Business income of all charitable and religious trusts will be taxed now. These changes are expected to yield a net revenue of Rs. 104 crores during 1983-84.

3.33 A number of concessions in income tax have also been announced. These include (i) increase in the standard deduction from Rs. 5000 to Rs. 6000, (ii) reduction in the tax rate of income between Rs. 15001 and Rs. 20,000 from 30 per cent to 25 per cent, (iii) removal of the ceiling of 30 per cent of gross total income in respect of savings in specified

forms like LIC, provident funds, etc. and (iv) increase in the exemption on the aggregate of specified investment income from Rs. 9000 to Rs. 10,000. The surcharge on income tax has been increased from 10 to 12.5 per cent. The net effect of the changes in the income tax will be reflected in a loss of revenue of Rs. 30 crores—Centre Rs. 2 crores and States Rs. 28 crores.

3.34 With a view to encouraging production and investment the rate of tax charged under the interest tax Act has been reduced to half of the prevailing rate i.e. from 7 per cent to 3½ per cent involving a revenue loss of Rs. 104 crores, in 1983-84.

Railways:

3.35 The Railways have introduced a rationalised fare and freight structure during 1983-84. Fares in respect of passenger traffic have been revised upwards for ordinary second class, mail and express trains. In addition, the cost of monthly tickets has been enhanced. Freight tariffs have also been revised upwards. Taking into account the concessions given subsequently, the total gross yield from these revisions has been estimated at Rs. 432 crores—Rs. 151 crores from passenger traffic and Rs. 281 crores, goods traffic. The net yield from these measures has been estimated at Rs. 374 crores after adjustment for cost escalation.

3.36 The yield from the revision in parcels rate made in 1983-84 is estimated at Rs. 10 crores. This is in addition to the gross yield estimated at Rs. 105 crores in 1983-84 from the revision of postal and telecommunication rates made in March, 1983. The net yield after taking into account the increase in dearness allowance of the P & T Employees is Rs. 97 crores. (The yield from 1983-84 revisions made in respect of parcels has been estimated at Rs. 10 crores during the year 1983-84. The net yield from revision of postal and telecommunications rates undertaken in March 1983 and in the Central Budget 1983-84 is estimated at Rs. 97 crores). This makes a total net yield of Rs. 107 crores.

States:

3.37 The additional resource mobilisation measures adopted by the State Governments and their enterprises during the first three years of the Sixth Plan are estimated to yield Rs. 3318 crores during 1983-84. Out of this, the revision of electricity tariff and introduction/enhancement of fuel surcharge by the State Electricity Boards are estimated to yield Rs. 1275 crores and the revision of bus fares undertaken by Road Transport Corporations is expected

to bring in Rs. 514 crores. The balance of Rs. 1529 crores is as a result of tax and other measures undertaken by the State Governments. For 1983-84, the State Governments have agreed to an additional resource mobilisation target of Rs. 830 crores from fresh measures. The State-wise break up is indicated in Annexure 3.5. The yield from measures announced in the State Budgets so far is estimated to be substantially lower than the agreed target. It will therefore be necessary for the State Governments to undertake special additional measures to realise the agreed target of additional resources mobilisation in order to avoid shortfall in resources and recourse to overdraft from the Reserve Bank.

External Assistance

3.38 The net external assistance in 1983-84 has been taken at Rs. 1940 crores as against Rs. 1669 crores for the 1982-83 Annual Plan.

Deficit Financing:

3.39 The Central Budget presented to Parliament on February 28, 1983, envisages a budgetary deficit of Rs. 1555 crores. After taking into account the concessions announced in the Central Budget subsequent to presentation, the budgetary deficit of the Centre for 1983-84 is estimated at Rs. 1586 crores, as against Rs. 1371 crores in 1982-83. This order of deficit is considered to be consistent with the Plan objective of maintaining reasonable price stability. It would be essential to keep the non-plan expenditure of the Centre under strict control so as to avoid any increase in the budgetary deficit. The New Overdraft Regulation Scheme which came into force from 1st July, 1982, would also need to be vigorously enforced. The States will, through constant review, have to ensure that resources are mobilised as planned and that the Plan expenditure is limited to the available resources.

3.40 The Annual Plan outlay of the States aggregating to Rs. 11,130 crores will be financed as under:

	(Rs. crores)
State's own Resources	7289
Central assistance	3841
Total	11,130

The State-wise details are indicated in Annexure 3.6. On the basis of the original allocation of Central assistance of Rs. 15,350 crores for the Sixth Plan, the Central assistance available for the States in 1983-84

would have been Rs. 2918 crores as against the Rs. 3481 crores allocated for the States' Annual Plan 1982-83. After a review of the resources of the Centre and with a view to providing a reasonable step-up in the Plan outlay of the States for 1983-84, it has been decided to enhance the Central assistance to the States in the Sixth Plan by Rs. 1650

crores to a total of Rs. 17,000 crores. Accordingly, additional Central assistance of Rs. 923 crores has been allocated to States in 1983-84 bringing the total Central assistance for the States' Annual Plan this year to Rs. 3841 crores. This includes advance Plan assistance to a few States to keep their plan outlay at a reasonable level in 1983-84.

Annexure 3.1

ESTIMATES OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR THE PLAN IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR FOR 1980-81

(Rs. crores)

	Annual Plan Estimates			Actuals		
	Centre*	States	Total	Centre*	States	Total
A. Plan Outlay	7695	7414	15109	7305	7718	15023
B. Financing of the Plan						
I. Domestic resources at 1979-80 rates of taxes, fares, freights & tariffs :						
1. Balance from current revenues	483	2028	2511	691	1971	2662
2. Internal resources of Public Enterprises :	1770	246	2016	1411	(—)180	1231
(i) Railways	212	..	212	351	..	351
(ii) Posts & Telegraphs	342	..	342	210	..	210
(iii) Others	1216	246	1462	850	(—)180	670
3. Market borrowings of Government Public Enterprises & Local Bodies	2500	570	3070	2579	581	3160
4. Small Savings	385	715	1100	409	712	1121
5. State Provident Funds	300	367	667	274	344	618
6. Term loans from financial institutions . . . . .	..	435	435	..	438	438
7. Misc. Capital Receipts (net)	699	(—)549	150	115	(—)457	—342
Total -I	6137	3812	9949	5479	3409	8888
II. Additional Resource Mobilisation						
(a) Centre : 1980-81 Measures	1018	59	1077	501	61	562
(b) States : 1980-81 Measures . . . . .	..	402	402	..	364	364
Total -II	1018	461	1479	501	425	926
III. Total Domestic Budgetary Resources (I+II)	7155	4273	11428	5980	3834	9814
IV. External Assistance (Net)	1252	..	1252	1181	..	1181
V. Loan from IMF Trust Fund	540	..	540	538	..	538
VI. Budgetary Deficit	1445	277@	1722	2577	913@	3490
VII. Aggregate Resources	10392	4550	14942	10276	4747	15023
VIII. Assistance for State Plans	—2547	2864£	317	—2971	2780	—191
IX. Assistance to States for relief on account of Natural Calamities	—150	..	—150	..	191	+191
X. Resources for the Plan	7695	7414	15109	7305	7718	15023

@ Out of this Rs. 318 crores is withdrawal from Reserves.

£ Represents actual allocation made by the Planning Commission on the basis of Plan Outlays finalised in July—August, 1980.

*Inclusive of Union Territories.

Estimates of Financial Resources for the Plan in the public Sector for 1981-82 :

(Rs. crores)

	Annual Plan Estimates			Actuals		
	Centre*	States	Total	Centre	States	Total
A. Plan Outlay	8946	8471	17417	9545	8828	18373
B. Financing of the Plan						
I. Domestic resources at 1979-80 rates of taxes, fares, freight & tariffs						
1. Balance from current revenues	385	2255	2640	528	2033	2561
2. Internal Resources of Public Enterprises	1808	(-)73	1735	1549	(-)713	836
(i) Railways	196	..	196	368	..	368
(ii) Posts & Telegraphs	409	..	409	251	..	251
(iii) Others	1203	(-)73	1130	930	- 713	217
3. Market borrowing of Govt. Public enterprises and local bodies	2800	782	3582	2913	787	3700
4. Small Savings	460	790	1250	517	882	1399
5. State Provident Funds	320	373	693	298	307	605
6. Term loans from financial institutions . . . . .	..	481	481	..	446	446
7. Misc. Capital Receipts (Net)	1795	(-)405	1390	1479	(-)694	785
TOTAL - I	7568	4203	11771	7284	3048	10332
II. Additional Resources Mobilisation						
(a) Centre : 1980-81 Measures	1056	84	1140	1145	92	1237
1981-82 Measures	454	- 75	379	1452	- 75	1377
(b) States : 1980-81 Measures . . . . .	..	507	507	..	662	662
1981-82 Measures . . . . .	..	752	752	..	894	894
TOTAL - II	1510	1268	2778	2597	1573	4170
III. Total Domestic Budgetary Resources (I + II)	9078	5471	14549	9881	4621	14502
IV. External Assistance (net)	1379	..	1379	1352	..	1352
V. Loan from IMF Trust Fund . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI. Budgetary Deficit	1539	..	1539	1392	1127	2519
VII. Aggregate Resources	11996	5471	17467	12625	5748	18373
VIII. Assistance for State Plans	(-)3000	3000	..	- 2918	2918	..
IX. Advance Plan assistance to States for relief against natural calamities	- 50	..	- 50	- 162	+ 162	..
X. Resources for the Plan	8946	8471	17417	9545	8828	18373

*Inclusive of Union territories

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

(Rs. in crores)

	Annual Plan Estimates			Latest Estimates		
	Centre*	States	Total	Centre	States	Total
A. Plan Outlay	11394	9540(1)	20934	12018	9710	21728
B. Financing of the Plan :						
I. Domestic resources at 1979-80 rates of taxes, fares, freights & tariffs						
1. Balance from current revenues	-62	1710	1648	-688	1297	609
2. Internal resources of public Enterprises :	2423	-939	1484	2731	-1328	1403
(i) Railways	110	..	110	191	..	191
(ii) Posts & Telegraphs	331	..	331	242	..	242
(iii) Others	1982	-939	1043	2298	-1328	970
3. Market borrowings of Govt. Public Enterprises & local Bodies	3200	904	4104	3800	905	4705
4. Small Savings	500	930	1430	450	1100	1550
5. State Provident Funds	330	434	764	480	469	949
6. Term Loans from financial institutions . . . . .	..	523	523	..	535	535
7. Misc. Capital Receipts (Net)	1479	-408	1071	1491	-655	836
TOTAL-I :	7870	3154	11024	8264	2323	10587
III. Addl. Resource Mobilisation						
(a) Centre : 1980-81 measures	1195	92	1287	1052	97	1149
1981-82 measures	2268	-83	2185	2095	-81	2014
1982-83 measures	528	54	582	813	53	866
(b) States : 1980-81 measures . . . . .	..	796	796	..	770	770
1981-82 measures . . . . .	..	1390	1390	..	1327	1327
1982-83 measures . . . . .	..	656	656	..	683	683
TOTAL-II	3991	2905	6896	3960	2849	6809
III. Total Domestic Budgetary Resources (I+II)	11861	6059	17920	12224	5172	17396
IV. External Assistance (Net)	1669	..	1669	1724	..	1724
V. Budgetary Deficit	1371	..	1371	1935 ⁽³⁾	673 ³	2608
VI. Aggregate Resources	14901	6059	20960	15883	5845	21728
VII. Assistance for State Plans	-3407	3481	74	..	..	..
VIII. Advance Plan assistance to States for relief against natural calamities	-100	..	-100	-3865	3865	..
IX. Resources for the Plan	11394	9540(2)	20934	12018	9710	21728

1. Includes lumpsum provision of about Rs. 55 crores for REC Programmes, the Statewise break-up of which is not available.
 2. Includes the finally approved outlay of Rs. 490 crores for West Bengal against Rs. 638 crores as finalised in Annual Plan 1982-83 discussions.
 3. Excludes Rs. 1743 crores of loans given by the Centre to the States to clear their deficit with the Reserve Bank of India as on 31st March, 1982.
- * Inclusive of Union Territories.

Estimates of Financial Resources for the Plan in the Public Sector for 1983-84

(Rs. in crores)

	Annual Plan Estimates		
	Centre *	States	Total
A. Plan Outlay	14351	11130	25481
B. Financing of the Plan			
I. Domestic Resources at 1979-80 rate of taxes, fares, freights & tariffs			
1. Balance from Current revenues	()1648	1723	75
2. Internal resources of public Enterprises	3710	-1537	2173
(i) Railways	()56	..	()56
(ii) Posts & Telegraphs	238	..	238
(iii) Others	3528	-1537	1991
3. Market borrowings of Govt. Public Enterprises & Local bodies	4000	1109	5109
4. Small Savings	600	1100	1700
5. State Provident Funds	330	481	811
6. Term loans from financial Institutions	..	575	575
7. Misc. Capital Receipts (Net)	2111	(-)521	1590
8. Others	..	(-)29**	(-)29
TOTAL-I	9103	2901	12004
II. Addl. Resource Mobilisation			
(a) Centre : 1980-81 measures	1000	112	1112
1981-82 measures	2003	(-)86	1917
1982-83 measures	1667	117	1748
1983-84 measures	953	97	1050
(b) States : 1980-81 measures	..	858	858
1981-82 measures	..	1482	1482
1982-83 measures	..	978	978
1983-84 measures	..	830	830
TOTAL+II	5623	4388	10011
III. Total Domestic Budgetary Resources (I+II)	14726	7289	22015
IV. External Assistance (Net)	1940	..	1940
V. Budgeting Deficit	1586	..	1586
VI. Aggregate Resources	18252	7289	25541
VII. Assistance for State Plans	(-)3841	3841	..
VIII. Assistance to States for relief on account of natural calamities	(-)60	..	(-)60
IX. Resources for the Plan	14351	11130	25481

*Inclusive of Union Territories.

**Adjustment of 1982-83 Deficit of two States.

Annexure - 3.5

Target of Additional Resource Mobilisation by the States for Annual Plan 1983-84

	(Rs. crores)
1. Andhra Pradesh	107.71
2. Assam	10.00
3. Bihar	91.39
4. Gujarat	33.70
5. Haryana	40.00
6. Himachal Pradesh	4.87
7. Jammu & Kashmir	5.60
8. Karnataka	50.00
9. Kerala	51.65
10. Madhya Pradesh	40.39
11. Maharashtra	54.70
12. Manipur	1.90
13. Meghalaya	1.00
14. Nagaland	2.00
15. Orissa	44.61
16. Punjab	50.00
17. Rajasthan	40.00
18. Sikkim	0.50
19. Tamil Nadu	78.61
20. Tripura	1.00
21. Uttar Pradesh	70.00 -1
22. West Bengal	50.00
Total	829.63

*A.R.M. target includes buoyancy.

Annexure-3.6

Resources for the Annual Plan 1983-84 (States)

(Rs. in Crores)

	Annual Plan 1983-84			
	States Resources	Central Assistance	Plan Outlay	
1	2	3	4	
1. Assam		-32.61	323.61	291.00
2. Himachal Pradesh		39.58	100.42	140.00

1	2	3	4	5
3. Jammu & Kashmir		-49.78	234.78	185.00
4. Manipur		-16.52	69.32	52.80
5. Meghalaya		-7.01	63.33	56.32
6. Nagaland		-24.25	75.25	56.32
7. Sikkim		-1.13	31.63	30.50
8. Tripura		2.94	60.94	58.00
Total-I		-94.66	959.28	864.62
II. Non-Special Category States				
1. Andhra Pradesh		614.99	211.01	826.00
2. Bihar		368.96	312.04	681.00
3. Gujarat		764.40	135.60	900.00
4. Haryana		354.29	52.71	407.00
5. Karnataka		454.97	120.03	575.00
6. Kerala		225.88	94.12	320.00
7. Madhya Pradesh		611.72	243.28	855.00
8. Maharashtra		1269.27	230.73	1500.00
9. Orissa		187.51	157.49	345.00
10. Panjab		367.18	72.82	440.00
11. Rajasthan		258.52	142.48	401.00
12. Tamil Nadu		687.03	157.97	845.00
13. Uttar Pradesh		825.16	464.84	1290.00
14. West Bengal		383.48	156.52	540.00
Total-II		7373.36	2551.64	9925.00
Total (I II)		7278.70	3510.92	10789.62
III. Special Area Programme				
1. Hill Areas		—	135.00	135.00
2. Tribal Areas		—	110.00	110.00
3. NEG		10.00	85.00	95.00
Total-III		10.00	330.00	340.00
GRAND TOTAL (I II III)		7288.70	3840.92	11129.62

£Excluding Hill Area outlay of Rs. 85 crores.

112462

CHAPTER 4

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS

(including Cooperation)

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Review of crop Production 1981-83

In the Crop year 1981-82, the weather and rainfall situation, though satisfactory, was not as good as in 1978-79. Although the south-west monsoon started well in time in Kerala and coastal Karnataka, it became erratic subsequently. The standing kharif crops suffered from prolonged absence of rains for about 5 to 7 weeks from the middle of August to the end of September, 1981 in north western India which is agriculturally one of the most productive parts of the country. Timely action was taken by the Central and State Governments in arranging for supply of water to the standing kharif crops through measures like diversion of electric power from non-agricultural activities to tubewells and pumpsets and enhanced release of canal water. The post-monsoon period between October and December, 1981, witnessed a long dry spell, particularly in Bihar and West Bengal where October rains are crucial for the late sown paddy crop. Further, untimely rains in April and May 1982 caused extensive damage to the harvested wheat crop.

4.2 Despite the none-too-favourable weather conditions, agricultural production in 1981-82 reached a new record level. Compared to the previous year, crop production in 1981-82 recorded an increase of 5.5 per cent which is significantly higher than the annual growth rate of 3.9 per cent envisaged in the Sixth Plan. The country reaped a record harvest of 133.1 million tonnes of foodgrains. This compares with the previous peak production of 131.9 million tonnes in 1978-79 which, in terms of rainfall and weather, was better than 1981-82. Production of wheat touched an all-time record level of 37.8 million tonnes; it would have been still higher, but for the untimely rains at the harvesting time. This was reflected in a record foodgrain procurement of more than 15 million tonnes. Besides foodgrains, production of oilseeds, sugarcane,

jute and mesta registered new record levels in 1981-82. The output of cotton, at 78 lakh bales, was higher than that in 1980-81 and was close to the peak level attained in 1978-79.

4.3 The year, 1982-83, witnessed a series of natural calamities like drought, floods and cyclones over large areas in the country. As many as fifteen States and one Union Territory were affected by drought and twelve States and one Union Territory were affected by floods and cyclones in varying degrees. The late on-set of the south-west monsoon and its early withdrawal adversely affected kharif crops in vast areas, particularly in Orissa, West Bengal, Bihar, Eastern Uttar Pradesh and parts of Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. Floods also caused damage, specially in Orissa, Bihar and Eastern Uttar Pradesh.

4.4 Post-monsoon rains were also inadequate in most parts of the country till the third week of October 1982. On the whole, more than 48 million hectares of cropped area was affected by drought and floods during 1982-83 as against 40.5 million hectares in 1979-80 which was considered to be the worst drought year in the century. Consequently there was a serious set back to agricultural production during the kharif season. However, as a result of advance warning and timely action, both by the Central and State Governments, the loss in kharif production in the year 1982-83 is expected to be considerably lower than that in 1979-80.

4.5 In order to make up for the kharif losses to the extent possible, an intensive rabi production campaign was mounted during rabi 1982-83. Special efforts were made to increase the supply of agricultural inputs like electricity, diesel, canal water, seeds and fertilizers as also institutional credit in support of the rabi production drive. In consequence, a record rabi foodgrains production of 56.57 million tonnes is expected during 1982-83 as against the previous record level of 54 million tonnes in 1981-82. Wheat production is likely to touch a new peak level of 41.6 million tonnes. The out-put of pulses,

both kharif and rabi, is expected at 11.9 million tonnes in 1982-83 as against 11.4 million tonnes in the previous year. On the whole, the overall production of foodgrains during 1982-83 is expected at 126.8 million tonnes which indicates a decline of 6.3 million tonnes as against the loss of 22.2 million tonnes suffered on account of natural calamities in 1979-80. This shows the growing vigour and resilience of Indian Agriculture as also the impact of the timely and vigorous efforts made by the Government. The aggregate output of oilseeds during 1982-83 is expected to be of the order of 108 lakh tonnes. As regards fibre crops, while the production of cotton is anticipated at around 80 lakh bales, the production of jute and mesta will be about 71.7 lakh bales according to advance estimates of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Target of Crop Production 1983-84

4.6 The targets of crop production for 1983-84 have been discussed with the State Governments in the context of past performance and the strategy, approach and objectives for increasing production envisaged in the Sixth Plan and these have later been revised in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture.

4.7 The target of foodgrains production for 1983-84 has been fixed at 142 million tonnes. The likely availability of various critical inputs such as irrigation, fertilizers, pesticides, diesel, electricity, credit etc. has been taken into account while fixing these targets. In regard to oilseeds, against the Sixth Plan target of 130 lakh tonnes, the target for 1983-84 has been fixed at 125 lakh tonnes.

4.8 An all-out effort is being mounted to increase the level of production of pulses and oilseeds which have been accorded high priority in the New 20-Point Programme. To increase the production of pulses, the strategy being adopted is:

- (i) mounting of yield maximisation efforts by utilizing the available technology, i.e.,
 - (a) multiplication and use of improved seeds of pulse crops;
 - (b) adoption of plant protection measures; and
 - (c) use of phosphatic fertilizers and treatment of seed with rhizobium culture and other package of practices.
- (ii) increasing the irrigated area under moong, urad, gram and arhar; bringing additional area under short duration varieties of urad, moong etc. in rice fallows by utilising the

residual moisture in rabi season; and cultivation of short duration varieties of moong in summer after oilseeds, sugarcane potatoes, wheat with irrigation as catch crop; and

- (iii) inter-cropping of arhar with soyabean, bajra, cotton, groundnut, both under irrigated and unirrigated conditions.

4.9 As for oilseeds, the main elements of the strategy being adopted are:

- (i) launching of special projects in potential areas;
- (ii) greater emphasis on the development of non-traditional oilseeds like soyabean and sunflower;
- (iii) increase in area under irrigated and non-traditional oilseed crops;
- (iv) increased use of quality seeds, phosphatic fertilizers, plant protection measures etc.;
- (v) organisation of composite demonstrations;
- (vi) protection against fall in prices through price support operations.

4.10 Two special projects, viz., (i) Intensive Project for Increasing Production of Groundnut in the Saurashtra region of Gujarat (1980-84); and (ii) Soyabean Project in Madhya Pradesh (1981-86) will continue to be implemented during 1983-84.

4.11 The Groundnut Project of Gujarat aims at raising the production of groundnut from 18 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 to 27 lakh tonnes in 1983-84 through distribution of quality seeds, adoption of plant protection measures on a campaign basis, early sowing of crop with pre-sowing irrigation, provision of protective irrigation, expansion of area under rabi/summer irrigated groundnut, adoption of closer spacing, proper sowing depth etc. The farmers are being provided financial assistance on cost of seed, irrigation, improved implements, plant protection equipment, etc. The Project involves an outlay of Rs. 35 crores which is being fully met by the Centre.

4.12 The Soyabean Project in Madhya Pradesh envisages extension of area under the crop from 4.5 lakh hectares with a production of 3.5 lakh tonnes in 1980-81 to 18 lakh hectares with a production of 14.4 lakh tonnes in 1985-86. The total Project cost estimated at Rs. 15 crores is being met by the Centre.

4.13 Apart from these special projects, the following ongoing Centrally Sponsored Schemes are in operation:

- (i) Intensive Oilseeds Development Programme;

- (ii) Extension of Oilseeds to New Irrigated Areas;
- (iii) Development of Soyabean; and
- (iv) Development of Sunflower.

4.14 In view of the high productivity of oilseeds under irrigation, emphasis will continue to be laid on increasing the area under rabi/summer groundnut and rapeseed/ mustard in command areas of major irrigation projects as also under medium and minor irrigation projects, tanks and wells in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

4.15 In addition, concerted efforts are also being made to extend the area and production of two non-traditional oilseeds, namely, sunflower in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, and

soyabean in Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, in addition to Madhya Pradesh.

4.16 The support prices of groundnut, soyabean and sunflower have been substantially increased during 1982-83; of groundnut from Rs. 206 per quintal in 1980-81 to Rs. 295 per quintal in 1982-83, of black soyabean from Rs. 183 to Rs. 220, of yellow soyabean from Rs. 198 to Rs. 245 and of sunflower from Rs. 183 to Rs. 250 per quintal. This would induce farmers to cultivate these crops.

4.17 Concerted efforts are being made to exploit other resources like cotton seed, rice bran and oilseeds of tree origin for increasing the overall availability of vegetable oils.

4.18 Crop production targets fixed for 1983-84 along with the achievements during the previous three years are indicated in the following table:

TABLE : 4.1 Targets for Crop Production

Crop	Plan Target for 1984-85	1980-81		1982-83		1982-83		1983-84
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Anti.*Ach	Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Foodgrains (Million tonnes)								
(a) Rice	63.0	55.0	53.6	58.0	53.6	56.5—58.0	45.8	57.0
(b) Wheat	44.0	36.0	36.3	38.0	37.8	38.5—39.0	41.6	41.0
(c) Coarse grains	32.1	30.0	29.1	30.0	30.3	31.0—31.0	27.5	31.0
(d) Pulses	14.5	14.0	10.6	12.5	11.4	13.0—13.5	11.9	13.0
Total	153.6	135.0	129.6	138.5	133.1	139.0—141.5	126.8	142.0
2. Oilseeds (all) (lakh tonnes)	130.0	110.0	93.7	112.0	120.6	118.0—120.0	108.0	125.0
3. Sugarcane (cane) (Million tonnes)	215.0	180.0	154.2	180.0	183.6	180.0—185.0	183.60	180.0—185.0
4. Cotton (lakh bales of 170 kg. each)	92.0	81.0	70.1	84.0	78.3	82.0—85.0	80.0	82.0—85.0
5. Jute & mesta (lakh bales of 180 kg. each)	90.8	92.0	81.6	84.0	84.0	81.0—84.0	71.7	82.0—85.0

*Advance estimates.

Programme Targets 1983-84

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

Governments and later with the Ministry of Agriculture. The all India targets of selected physical programmes are given in the following table:—

TABLE 4.2 Target of Selected Physical Programmes

Programme	Sixth Plan Target 1984-85	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Anti. Ach.	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. High Yielding Varieties Programme (Million Ha.)								
(a) Paddy	25.0	20.2	18.2	20.7	19.7	22.5	18.7	22.5
(b) Wheat	19.0	17.8	16.1	17.8	16.7	18.0	18.1	18.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(c) Maize	2.0	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.8
(d) Bajra	5.0	3.7	3.6	3.7	4.6	4.0	4.0	4.7
(e) Jowar	5.0	4.3	3.5	4.3	3.9	4.5	4.8	4.8
Total :	56.0	48.0	43.0	48.5	46.5	51.0	47.7	52.0
2. Distribution of Certified Seeds (Lakh quintals)								
	54.0	..	25.0	..	29.8	40.0	42.1	48.0
3. Consumption of Chemical Fertilizers (Lakh tonnes)								
a) N	60.0	40.0	36.8	44.0	40.7	46.7— 48.0	42.6	48.0
b) P	23.4	13.0	12.1	14.7	13.2	15.3— 15.7	14.2	16.0
c) K	13.1	7.0	6.2	7.3	6.7	8.0— 8.3	7.4	8.0
Total :	96.5	60.0	55.1	66.0	60.6	70.0— 72.0	64.2	72.0
4. Pesticides (Technical Grade Material) ('000 tonnes)								
	80.0	62.0	53.3	66.0	61.2	72.0	61.0	72.0
5. Area under Soil Conservation (Million ha.) (Cumulative)								
	30.5	24.2	24.4	25.0	25.4	27.0	26.0	27.6

Fertilizers and Manures

4.20 The Sixth Plan aims at a consumption target of 96.5 lakh tonnes of fertilizers in terms of NPK by 1984-85. The actual consumption of fertilizers during the first two years of the Plan was below the respective targets. Certain corrective measures have been taken for increasing the consumption of chemical fertilizers. The Intensive Fertilizers Promotion Campaign, which was implemented in 67 selected districts during 1981-82, has been extended in 1982-83 to cover 104 districts where considerable potential exists for stepping up fertilizer use. To improve the delivery system of fertilizers, a target of opening 15,000 additional fertilizer retail sale point was fixed for the Productivity Year 1982. This target has been exceeded, and over 21,000 additional sale points have already been opened. In addition to the efforts of the State Governments and the Central Government, the fertilizer industry also has taken up fertilizer promotion work.

4.21 The consumption of fertilizers during 1982-83 has reached a record level of 64.2 lakh tonnes of nutrients, reflecting an increase of about 6 per cent over the consumption in 1981-82. Though the consumption during the kharif season was about the same as in the previous kharif, the rabi consumption is likely to exceed 43 lakh tonnes which is considerably higher than the previous rabi consumption of

37.54 lakh tonnes. For 1983-84, a target of 72 lakh tonnes of NPK has been envisaged.

4.22 Under Fertilisers and Manures, in addition to two Central Sector Schemes, viz. (i) Development of arrangements for handling and storage at ports, and (ii) Strengthening of the Central Fertilizers Control Laboratory, Faridabad, which have been continuing from the Fifth Plan, five new schemes have been taken up in the Sixth Plan. Two of them, relating to infrastructural facilities at nodal centres in the Northern States and bulk inland transportation by railways involving sizable outlays, are still under preparation.

High Yielding Varieties Programme

4.23 The area covered under High Yielding Varieties Programme was 43.0 million hectares in 1980-81 which increased to 46.5 million hectares in 1981-82 and is expected to be around 48 million hectares in 1982-83. In line with the target of foodgrains production, the target for coverage of area under the High Yielding Varieties Programme has been fixed at 52 million hectares for 1983-84.

Seed

4.24 Breeder Seed used to be produced initially by the Agricultural Universities and ICAR Institutions only. However, to overcome its shortage, the

National Seeds Corporation Ltd. and the State Farms Corporation of India have also been entrusted with the production of breeder seed since 1982-83. As a result, the production of breeder seed during 1982-83 increased to 10656 quintals against 3,915 quintals in 1981-82 with the following crop-wise details:—

TABLE 4.3—Quantity of Breeder Seeds Produced (in quintals)

Crop	1981-82	1982-83
Cereals	1943.47	5184.17
Pulses	574.41	2490.97
Oilseeds	1373.06	2584.96
Fibre, etc.	23.73	396.14
Total	3914.67	10656.24

4.25 The target for distribution of quality seeds during 1982-83 was fixed at about 40 lakh quintals, against which the actual distribution was 42.06 lakh quintals. The quantum of quality seeds distributed during 1979-80 to 1982-83 is indicated below:—

TABLE 4.4—Quality Seed Distributed (in lakh quintals)

Year	Quantity
1979-80	14.00
1980-81	25.01
1981-82	29.81
1982-83	42.06

4.26 The target for 1983-84 is 48 lakh quintals. It is expected that by 1984-85, the Sixth Plan target of 54 lakh quintals will be exceeded. However to ensure the quality of seeds, arrangements for seed certification and testing are being strengthened. Adequate provision for this purpose has been made in the Sixth Plan.

4.27 Seed Development Programmes are implemented in the State Sector and by the National Seeds Corporation, State Farm Corporation of India and Institute of Indian Council of Agricultural Research with some supporting assistance given by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation under Central Sector Schemes. The main schemes under this programme provide for assistance to the National Seeds Corporation, State Seed Corporations and support to State Farms Corporation of India. A Central Sector Scheme also provides for building up of buffer stock of seeds by the National Seeds Corporation for emergency seed requirements.

Plant Protection

4.28 Plant protection, including prophylactic and endemic pest control measures, plays a crucial role in increasing agricultural production. The consumption of pesticides during 1982-83 was about 61,000 tonnes against the target of 72,000 tonnes, the shortfall being mainly due to the absence of large scale build up of pests and diseases. For 1983-84, a target of 72,000 tonnes of technical grade material is envisaged.

4.29 Under this sub-head, there are a number of plant protection schemes providing for continued surveillance of the pests and diseases, quarantine activities and eradication of pests and diseases. For 1983-84, an outlay of Rs. 7 crores has been provided for these schemes. Out of this, an outlay of Rs. 2.50 crores has been provided for the implementation of Centrally Sponsored Scheme for eradication of pests and diseases and control of special pests of agricultural importance.

Agricultural Extension

4.30 The agricultural extension set up has been reorganised on the basis of 'Training and Visit' system in 13 States. The reorganised system provides for a systematic transfer of know-how from research stations to the farmers' fields through a time bound system of monthly training programmes arranged for training the Subject-matter specialists at district/sub-divisional level in the appropriate technology. In turn, the Subject-matter specialists, District and Sub-Divisional Officers impart training in the appropriate technology to the Agricultural Extension Officers and Village Extension Officers during the fortnightly training. The Village Extension Officers and Agricultural Extension Officers, in turn, transfer these technological innovations to the farmers' fields through a systematic scheduled programme with the contact and non-contact farmers.

4.31 The existing Gram Sevak Training Centres and institutions in the States directly under the Universities, take up pre-service training for newly recruited VLWs and also organise short in-service training to upgrade the technical competence of VLWs. Similarly, universities also organise short duration courses for subject matter specialists. The Directorate of Extension conducts a number of subject-matter courses including dryland farming, water management, bio-gas, etc., at all India institutes for the benefit of subject-matter specialists working in T & V and other States. The Directorate also assists the State Departments in drawing up training curricula for village level extension

workers within the States, outside their respective States and in other countries.

Agricultural Marketing

4.32 Central assistance is given for development of infrastructural facilities in selected regulated markets dealing in agricultural commodities. In 1982-83, 40 selected regulated markets and 2 terminal markets were provided assistance for the purpose. It is proposed to assist 20 regulated markets and 1 terminal market in 1983-84. Financial assistance is also provided for the development of infrastructure in agricultural markets in the rural and backward areas. In 1982-83, 350 primary rural markets and 20 wholesale markets in backward areas were provided financial assistance. In 1983-84, it is proposed to provide assistance to another 140 primary rural markets and 10 wholesale markets. A number of associated programmes like grading and quality control of agricultural commodities and research into problems of agricultural marketing will be continued during 1983-84.

Storage and Warehousing

4.33 There are three agencies in the public sector engaged in building large scale storage/warehousing capacity, namely, the Food Corporation of India (FCI), the Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and the State Warehousing Corporation (SWCs). These agencies continued their programme for creating additional storage facilities for agricultural commodities during 1982-83. Against the target of 11.09 lakh tonnes for 1982-83, a capacity of 4.38 lakh tonnes was created by these agencies from April to December, 1982. The balance capacity is in various stages of construction.

4.34 In the Central Plan 1983-84, a provision of Rs. 40.75 crores has been made for completion of a capacity of 14.25 lakh tonnes as per agency-wise details given as under:—

Table 4.5 *Targets of Construction of additional storage capacity by various agencies—1983-84*

Agency	1983-84	
	Physical Target (lakh tonnes)	Outlay (Rs. crores)
Food Corporation of India	5.00	23.25
Central Warehousing Corporation	3.25	15.00
State Warehousing Corporation	6.00*	2.50
(Contribution to share capital of SapWCs by CWC)	14.25	40.75

*Provisional.

4.35 The outlay of Rs. 40.75 crores includes budgetary support of Rs. 27.25 crores and extra-budgetary resources of Rs. 13.50 crores to be raised by the Central Warehousing Corporation.

Rural Godowns

4.36 In order to create a net-work of godowns in rural areas for taking care of storage requirements of producers at the farm level, particularly small and marginal farmers, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Grid of Rural Godowns will be continued in 1983-84. A provision of Rs. 5 crores has been made in the Central Sector Plan for this scheme to build additional storage capacity of 4 lakh tonnes. The godowns are intended to meet the storage requirements in respect of foodgrains and other agricultural produce as well as inputs like seeds and fertilizers.

Food Processing

4.37 Programmes under food processing include development of fruit and vegetable processing, scheme of Modern Food Industries (India) Limited (formerly known as Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd.), modernisation of rice milling, activities of National Sugar Institute, Kanpur etc. Steps have been taken in 1982-83 for establishing a new Corporation, namely, the North-Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited (NERAMAC) with headquarter at Gauhati, which would procure marketable surplus of fruits and vegetables produced in the North-Eastern Region and undertake their processing and marketing with a view to enabling growers to secure better prices for their produce and also to helping in accelerating the process of economic development in that region. Funds for the activities of NERAMAC are being provided by the North-Eastern Council.

4.38 A new scheme for modernisation of hullers is being introduced, to begin with, in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. Besides providing subsidy to meet the cost of equipment partially, the scheme envisages setting up of demonstration units and organisation of seminars as part of the extension activity. An outlay of Rs. 2.25 crores has been provided for food processing schemes in the Annual Plan 1983-84 which includes Rs. 1.46 crores as budgetary support and Rs. 0.79 crore as internal resources to be generated by the Modern Food Industries (India) Limited.

II. Agricultural Research and Education

Research Highlights 1982-83

4.39 In the field of crop production, a large number of new varieties/hybrids have been added to the varietal wealth of several crops during the year. Notable among these are rice varieties resistant to sheath blight, tungro virus and gall-midge and rust-resistant wheat varieties showing tolerance to Karnal bunt. Besides, some rice varieties suitable for problematic land situations like uplands, flood prone and saline-alkaline areas, etc. have also been added. Work has been continued on identifying/developing resistance in sugarcane varieties against red rot, scale insects and other maladies. Improvement of pulses and oilseeds production continued to be a major concern of agricultural research. In pulses, gram variety G-588 resistant to blight, pea variety 'Rachna' resistant to mildew and 'bahar' variety of arhar resistant to sterility mosaic virus are significant advances made during the year. Several high yielding varieties with high oil content in different oilseed crops like groundnut, rapeseed-mustard, linseed, soyabean have been released during the year. Similarly in commercial crops like cotton, sugarcane, jute and mesta, new varieties/hybrids were released. Synthetic pyrethroids have been found to be quite efficient for control of cotton bollworms.

4.40 Identification of mycoplasma like organisms (MLO's) located in the sieve element of terminal bud, tender petioles and root tips of wilt affected coconut palm has opened a new line of investigation. Under biological control, release on commercial scale of polyhydrosis virus for control of *Heliothis* spp. in cotton has been made after recording significant success in field trials. Field scale tests with nuclear polyhydrel viruses have also shown promising results in controlling certain pests in tobacco, groundnut and castor.

4.41 The research on Dryland Agriculture laid emphasis on suitable crop rotations, water harvesting and conservation etc. Some studies show that one supplemental irrigation at critical stage yields 4-6 quintals per hectare of additional yield in wheat crop. The Council has also identified 42 watersheds for transferring the proven technology in larger areas.

4.42 Profitable crop sequences have been identified which yield more than 14 tonnes/ha under different agro-climatic conditions. The classification of weed flora and its effective control has also been worked out for various crops.

4.43 The IRRI type 5 row model rice transplanter and vertical conveyer reaper were successfully

adopted and taken up for manufacture on commercial scale. The efforts on management of salt affected soils have shown that different species of trees like *Acacia nilotica*, *Prosopis juliflora*, *Sesbania egyptica* and *eucalyptus* and grasses like Karnal grass, Para grass and Rhodes grass can be very successfully grown on such soils. Under coastal saline areas the rice variety CSR/4 consistently out-yielded other varieties.

4.44 In animal sciences, two new high yielding strains of poultry for layer and broiler have been evolved. A new culture vaccine using indigenous strains of Gumbore disease of poultry and highly effective cell culture vaccine for protozoan disease theileriasis have been developed which are found to be quite potent. Two new colour varieties Black and Dutch have been developed in meat and fur skin rabbits. In sheep, the performance of Karakul and Karakul crosses with indigenous coarse carpet wool breeds for pelt production continued to be satisfactory.

4.45 In fisheries, two fully equipped and highly sophisticated research and training vessels named "Saraswati" and "Skipjack", have been launched for training and research in marine fisheries. Success has been achieved in rearing the larvae of edible oysters to spat in the laboratory and also in large scale breeding of Magur fish which was hitherto difficult to breed.

4.46 In agricultural education, a new agricultural university has been established in Jammu & Kashmir during the year. New schemes have also been taken up to provide scholarship/fellowship for SC/ST students for post-doctoral programmes, award schemes for teachers and authors, etc. Under the National Agricultural Research Project, 50 sub-projects have been sanctioned so far in different agricultural universities of which 11 were cleared this year. 14 new Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) have also been established during the year, while 25 more are in the process of being set up.

Programmes for 1983-84

4.47 Emphasis in crop research during 1983-84 in the field of cereal crops will continue to be on breeding for resistance against pests and diseases and development of suitable varieties for uplands, flood prone and other problematic areas. In the area of pulses and oilseeds, the objective is to develop early maturing varieties of pulses and strains of oilseeds with high oil content. Special attention will be given to evolving groundnut varieties resistant to rust and 'tikka' and rapeseed/mustard varieties resistant to aphids. Conservation of plant genetic resources

would be intensified, while similar work on systematic lines would be initiated in animal and fish genetic resources in the two newly created Bureau with a view to preserving local breeds which otherwise would gradually fade out.

4.48 Work on new coordinated research projects of Agro-forestry and Agro-meteorology, Renewable sources of energy, post-harvest technology of horticultural crops, mushrooms, etc., would be initiated during the year to cover new grounds of considerable potential. The line of investigation on coconut wilt disease developed in 1982 would be continued and the work intensified so as to provide a solid base for evolving control. Integrated pest-management would also be vigorously pursued. Watershed management approach in soil conservation and area development, mapping of land resources, management of alkaline-saline soils, arid horticulture and post-harvest technology for perishable horticultural produce are the other areas of research planned for 1983-84.

4.49 In animal sciences, work on buffalo and animal genetics will receive considerable impetus in the Buffalo and Animal Genetic Research Institutes, cleared recently for establishment. Centres for research on camel, horses, yak and mithun would be set up. It is also proposed to intensify research on control of diseases like ISP, Blue Tongue, African Horse sickness, etc., and to initiate research on improving draft animal power, embryo technologies, field progeny testing and microbial degradation of linge-cellulosic materials.

III. Soil and Water Conservation

4.50 During 1982-83, in addition to programmes for control of erosion on agricultural and non-agricultural lands, moderation of silt hazards to the multi-purpose reservoirs and controlling of flood havocs in the productive plains. Programmes were also taken to bring fallow land (other than current fallows) under productive land management through cultivation, afforestation, development of orchards and grasslands. A two-tier National body, comprising a National Land Use Board and a National Land Resource Conservation Commission, has been set up. The National Commission will identify problems and issues relating to health and care of the soil, while the National Board will consider the recommendations of the Commission relating to larger issues for framing national policies for scientific management of the land resources. The National Commission will also coordinate the activities of the State Land Use Boards. To improve the capability

of soil and land use surveys to delineate catchments into small watersheds and fix inter se priorities, a Remote Sensing Unit has been set up in the All India Soil and Land Use Survey Organisation. For improving the monitoring of programme implementation, arrangements for data collection, including hydrologic and sedimentation responses from small watersheds and training of personnel, have also been made. During 1982-83, an area of about 1.11 million hectares was treated under both Central and State Sector Programmes.

4.51 During 1983-84, besides continuing the ongoing programmes, greater emphasis will be laid on the restoration of degraded lands through adoption of scientific land and water conservation and utilisation practices, creation of mini-commands, utility plantation, grassland development, etc. The endeavour to protect the fertile productive plain lands of the Gangetic Basin from the flood hazards, initiated at the beginning of the Sixth Plan, will also be intensified further. Greater emphasis will also be laid on monitoring the programme implementation of various schemes, through adequate supervision and ensuring inter-departmental and inter-State coordination.

IV. Dryland Farming

4.52 Despite the massive investments in the development of irrigation in the country during the last over 30 years, dryland/rainfed agriculture is still being practised over an area of about 105 million hectares, out of the total net cultivated area of 143 million hectares. Although dryland area constitutes 73 per cent of the total cultivated area, it contributes only 42 per cent of the total foodgrains production. Besides, the bulk of the production of pulses, oilseeds, coarse grains and cotton comes from the dryland areas where crop yields are low and subject to wide annual fluctuations because of the erratic and insufficient rainfall. Shortfall and fluctuations in crop production in these areas adversely affect the overall production as well as the agricultural economy of the country.

4.53 Earlier, efforts made for the development of dryland farming did not make much impact because of the pilot nature of the programmes. However, the New 20 Point Programme provides the much needed thrust to the promotion of dryland farming in the country. In February, 1982, a comprehensive strategy for dryland farming development was prepared in consultation with the State Governments and Agricultural Scientists. The strategy envisages both intensive and extensive approaches to dryland farming. Under the intensive approach, selected

micro-watersheds (each of about 1000 ha.) are to be taken up for intensive development through a multi-disciplinary approach including crop production, horticulture, agro-forestry, pasture development etc. Under the extensive approach, all the known technologies of dryland farming including distribution of seed-cum-fertiliser drills and other improved implements, use of drought-resistant seeds and fertilisers, inter-cropping/double cropping, deepening/renovation of tanks/ponds etc., are to be adopted.

4.54 Under the intensive approach based on watershed development, a target of identifying 3824 micro-watersheds covering an area of about 3.8 million ha. for intensive development of dryland farming, was fixed for 1982-83. According to the latest reports, the States have taken up as many as 3811 micro-watersheds, covering an area of 27 lakh hectares. Besides, an area of 175 lakh hectares outside the watershed has been brought under progressive introduction of various dryland farming practices. More than 67,000 seed-cum-fertilizer drills and 1,27,000 other minor agricultural implements have been distributed in the dryland areas. The State Governments have also adopted, over 2700 villages for intensive development work.

4.55 Considering the fact that micro-watershed approach has been adopted, for the first time, on a countrywide scale, the progress achieved so far is quite encouraging. As a result of the efforts made during the current year, a new awareness about the dryland areas, their potential and strategies to be adopted, has spread all over the country. For the first time a Field Manual containing detailed guidelines and location-specific strategies and technologies has been prepared in close collaboration with the agricultural scientists and is being widely distributed for the guidance of extension workers and farmers. A check list of 15 points has been prepared for the effective implementation of dryland farming programme and forwarded to all the States for vigorous follow up action.

4.56 During 1983-84, efforts will be focussed on saturating the selected watersheds with dryland farming technologies and rainfed farming practices including social and protective forestry, agro-forestry, water harvesting, soil conservation, intensive cropping pattern, pasture development, deepening of tanks etc. Some of the important steps to be taken for this purpose include (i) Constitution of a Multi-disciplinary Committee headed by a Project Officer for each micro-watershed for planning, implementation and monitoring of the integrated development of each watershed, (ii) preparation of suitable develop-

ment programmes based on a quick survey on each watershed, (iii) preparation of watershed budgets—composed of funds earmarked for the identified programmes out of the financial provisions in the Central and State Plans for the relevant programmes, (iv) training of staff and (v) giving preferential treatment to the selected watersheds in the distribution of agricultural inputs, seed mini-kits, credit and in the implementation of various Central and State Sector programmes.

4.57 The Central Government envisages the taking up of 42 Integrated Projects for the development of dryland farming on watershed basis. These projects are intended to serve at Model Centres where farmers from neighbouring areas can come and see for themselves the scientific techniques and practices on dryland farming which they could adopt on their own lands. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the development of Dryland Agriculture—Popularisation of seed-cum-fertilizer drills, growing of improved varieties and application of fertilisers etc., at a cost of Rs. 5 crores as Central share, has been prepared and is expected to be approved soon. A project for the Development of Agriculture for Small and Marginal Farmers to be implemented in about 5,000 blocks at a cost of Rs. 250 crores per annum, is under formulation. Under this programme, liberal financial assistance is proposed to be extended to the farmers in the dryland areas also. Besides, a project on Rainfed Farming to be implemented with World Bank assistance in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, has recently been appraised by the World Bank Mission. This project is likely to be taken up over an area of about 2.5 lakh hectares at a cost of about Rs. 45 crores.

V. *Animal Husbandry and Dairying*
in 1982-83 are given in the table below:

Animal Husbandry

4.58 The targets and the likely achievements in respect of selected programmes of Animal Husbandry

Table 4.6 *Anticipated Achievement of 1982-83*

Programme	1982-83 (Numbers)		
	Target	Anticipated achievement	
1	2	3	4
1. Intensive Cattle Development Project		127	121

1	2	3	4
2.	Frozen Semen Stations	41	43
3.	Liquid Milk Plants.	162	157
4.	Milk Products Factories/Composite Milk Plants	22	21
5.	Intensive Egg and Poultry Production-cum-Marketing Projects	109	108
6.	Sheep and Wool Extension Centres	1381	1358
7.	Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries	13609	13462

4.59 A massive programme of cross breeding of low yielding cattle and improvement of buffaloes by using frozen semen technique was continued and 66 lakh inseminations were done with semen of high genetic merit bulls. During the year, 4 more States, i.e., Bihar, Gujarat, Orissa and Himachal Pradesh, were assisted under a Central Scheme to develop infrastructure for effective use of this technology. The Central Frozen Semen Station, Hessarghatta (Bangalore) continued to impart training to technical personnel and laid emphasis on various aspects of frozen semen technology for improving the productivity of cattle and buffaloes. Two additional intensive cattle development projects were established in Assam and West Bengal. The scientific programme of progeny testing, initiated during 1982-83, was continued at the Central Cattle Breeding Farms at Suratgarh, Dhamrod, Avadi and Chip-lima. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for assisting Gaushalas for production of high quality indigenous/cross-bred heifers was sanctioned during the year. The Central Fodder Seed Production Farm at Hessarghatta achieved a production level of 1500 quintals of improved varieties of fodder seeds against a target of 1100 quintals during 1982-83. The fodder minikit demonstration programme to familiarise the farmers with the latest improved varieties of fodders, has become extremely popular in the States. The farmers have realised the importance of the use of elite seeds for maximising fodder production, and about 19,000 kits were distributed in 22 States and Union Territories against the target of 15,000.

4.60 The four Central Poultry Breeding Farms at Bombay, Bhubaneshwar, Hessarghatta and Chandigarh continued their work for evolving strains and strain breed crosses for multiplication of breeding material in order to supply parent stock and hybrid chicks to the State Farms and farmers respectively. The newly established first large sized Central Duck Breeding Farm at Hessarghatta has become fully operational and has started production and supply of improved Khaki Campbell ducklings, acclimatised to Indian conditions, to various State farms for

further multiplication to meet the requirements of farmers. The Central Training Institute for Poultry Production and Management, Hessarghatta continued to train in-service personnel in the public and private sectors in the various fields of poultry development. The training of the first batch in duck production and management was started towards the end of 1982-83. A feed analytical laboratory which has recently started functioning at Chandigarh is providing feed analytical facilities to various poultry production organisations. Six additional Intensive Poultry Production-cum-Marketing Centres, i.e., two in Bihar and one each in Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh were established making a total of 108 Centres.

4.61 The Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hissar continued the production of pure bred corriedale and crossbred ram for distribution to various States for their sheep and wool improvement programme through cross-breeding. Forty-one sheep and wool extension centres were started in different States, making a total of 1358 centres.

4.62 A Central Scheme for establishing the disease free zone in the Southern region of the country was sanctioned in 1982-83. A scheme was implemented for controlling the disease of National importance like TB, Brucellosis, contagious Bovine Pleuro Pneumonia, Swine lever canine rabies, Marek's Disease and Pullorum. A scheme for setting up of epidemiological units in each State and Union Territories was also implemented in 1982-83. Eighty-three veterinary hospitals and dispensaries were set up in various States.

Target for 1983-84

4.63 The table below gives the anticipated achievements for 1982-83 and the targets for 1983-84 in respect of Milk and Egg Production.

Table 4.7 Targets for 1983-84

Item	Unit	Anticipated Achievement 1982-83	Targets 1983-84
(1) Milk	Million	34.74	36.24
(2) Eggs	Million Nos.	11428	12098

4.64 The programme for cross-breeding cattle with exotic dairy breeds and upgrading buffaloes through use of frozen semen technique would be further intensified in all the States. It is targetted to reach a level of 75.67 lakh inseminations during 1983-84. The establishment of deep freezing units for freez-

ing semen of proven bulls at all the six Central Cattle Breeding Farms would be completed by the end of 1983-84 so as to effectively utilize the sement of merit bulls. In addition, the scheme of progeny testing of cross-bred bulls under field conditions in the States of Punjab, Kerala and Assam will be further intensified during 1983-84.

4.65 Seven regional stations for forage production and demonstration will continue to demonstrate, in the farmers' fields, the improved production technology in respect of high yielding varieties of fodder crops and produce foundation and certified fodder seeds for further multiplication and distribution. It is proposed to initiate the establishment of the second large fodder seed production farm at Barpeta, Assam through the State Farms Corporation of India during 1983-84.

4.66 The Central Training Institute for Poultry Production and Management, Hessarghatta would be strengthened to provide training in duck production and management. Besides this Institute, two more regional feed analytical laboratories would be established in 1983-84 at Bhubaneswar and Bombay to analyse the feed samples of farmers and organisations. The Central Duck Breeding Farm, Hessarghatta would be modernised to take up scientific duck breeding programme. It is envisaged to further strengthen the Poultry Marketing Division of NAFED for extending its activities of marketing of eggs from the Northern region to the Southern and Western regions as well with a view to providing price incentives to the poultry farmers.

4.67 The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for controlling the diseases of national importance like TB, Brucellosis, Contagious Bovine Pleuro Pneumonia, Swine fever, Pullorum, Marek's disease and Canine Rabies, initiated in 1982-83 would be continued. Disease Free Zone would be developed in the Southern most districts of Kerala and Tamil Nadu during 1983-84. It is also proposed to establish in 1983-84 National Veterinary Biological Products Quality Control Centre as a Central Plan Scheme. Five regional disease diagnostic laboratories are also proposed to be established in the Central Sector to supplement the States' efforts in the field of diagnosis of various animal diseases. In addition, as many as 14 Poultry Disease Diagnostic Laboratories will also be set up. Additional veterinary hospitals/dispensaries would be established at 600 centres.

4.68 The construction work for modernisation of the slaughter houses at Durgapur (West Bengal) and Panaji (Goa) has been completed and construction work for Madras would be continued. The project implementation relating to the modernisation of two major slaughter houses at Calcutta and Delhi is

proposed to be initiated during 1983-84. The work relating to the strengthening of the infrastructure of pig breeding farms in the North-Eastern States would be continued so as to make available sufficient number of piglets to the farmers under the tribal development and other programmes.

Dairy Development

4.69 Under the operation Flood II Programme, Rs. 162.60 crores were generated till December 1982 through sale of gift commodities. A sum of Rs. 122.44 crores has been spent on this project from inception till December, 1982. The three integrated dairy development projects in Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan made satisfactory progress during the year.

4.70 For the implementation of Operation Flood II Programme, 24 States/Union Territories have signed agreements with the Indian Dairy Corporation. Out of these 16 States, i.e. Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Assam, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Tripura, Sikkim and the Union Territories of Goa, Andamans and Pondicherry have initiated field programmes. The civil works for the establishment of Foot and Mouth Disease Vaccine Plant near Hyderabad, have been completed. Machinery has been received and erection of the core plant has been completed. The Plant is likely to be commissioned shortly.

4.71 Under Operation Flood II project, the work relating to the establishment of cluster federations of district milk unions, setting up of dairy plants and extension of technical inputs and services to producers in different States will be continued in 1983-84. Negotiations will be carried out between the I.D.C. and the remaining State Governments of Manipur and Meghalaya to finalise the agreements to initiate this project in 1983-84. The erection work of the equipment for the paper laminating plant for the manufacture of paper for aseptic packaging of milk is over and the production trial runs are in progress. Commercial production is to commence shortly. The institute for training professional managers in Rural Development will continue to train managers required for implementing this project in the various States.

VI. Fisheries

Review of Progress in 1982-83

4.72 The programme of mechanisation of fishing craft continued to receive emphasis, but on a selected basis. While mechanised boats have been introduced freely in areas having low density of fishing

fleet, the same have been restricted in areas having already a large fishing fleet. The number of mechanised boats increased from 16999 in 1981-82 to 18135 in 1982-83. The number of deep sea fishing larger vessels was estimated at 137, out of which 21 were Government owned, 68 commercial vessels and 48 were operated on charter basis. Against the authorisation issued under the 1977 import scheme, 9 vessels arrived in the year under review. Under soft lending facilities for acquisition of deep sea fishing vessels, loans were sanctioned for 102 vessels, of which 28 are operating in our waters. For diversification of fishing efforts, a large number of small purse-seiners, particularly along the Karnataka and Kerala Coasts, have been introduced. A two-boat high opening bottom trawling has been introduced on a commercial scale in Gulf of Mannar/Back Bay area.

4.73 The Exploratory Fisheries Project continued to operate from 11 bases, with 22 vessels on the east and west coasts. Two additional boats were introduced during this year to strengthen the survey. To survey beyond 40 fathom, 6 large vessel having long endurance and sophisticated facilities for diversified fisheries exploration like mid-boat trawling, purse-seining, long lining, squid jigging were acquired. Out of these vessels, two are constructed in Goa Shipyard. Substantial progress has been recorded this year in the fishing survey vessel operations in regard to number of days on voyage, hours of fishing per day and area surveyed due to a package of incentives sanctioned to the floating staff.

4.74 Major fishing harbours at Cochin (Kerala), Roychowk (West Bengal) and Visakhapatnam (Stage I) in Andhra Pradesh have been commissioned. The second stage of Visakhapatnam and fishing harbour at Madras was expected to have been completed by the end of 1982-83. The fishing harbour at Sassoon Dock (Bombay) continues to be under construction. In addition to the above major ports, minor fishing harbours at Tuticorin, Kodikarai and Mallapatnam in Tamil Nadu, Honnavar and Kerwar in Karnataka, Vizhinjam (Stage I) in Kerala, Dhamra in Orissa and Phoenix Bay in Andamans, have been completed. For the benefit of traditional fisherman, small landing facilities at 59 centres have been provided and the fishing harbour at Malpe, (Karnataka) is nearing completion. Works of construction of self-contained minor fishing harbour at 13 places and small landing centres at 3 places are in progress. The pre-investment survey of Fishing Harbours prepared three more harbour reports for Shivrajpur (Gujarat) Puthiappa (Kerala) reports for Shivrajpur (Gujarat) Puthiappa

(Kerala) and Frasergang (West Bengal) during the year.

4.75 During the year, fish seed production reached a level of 980 million fry (excluding West Bengal) as against 830 million fry in 1981-82. To promote intensive aquaculture, an inland fisheries project with World Bank assistance is functioning in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Nine hatcheries, the sites for which were identified in these five States during 1981-82, are under construction. Of the 40 identified sites, the most suitable sites for 16 more hatcheries have been finalised, of which outline plans for 12 hatcheries have been approved. The Indian Institute of Management has completed its study on Marine Market Survey and the Inland Market Survey is nearing completion. Fisheries export has reached an all-time high of Rs. 342 crores during the year.

4.76 For the welfare of small fishermen, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Accident Insurance of Fishermen was launched this year with an allocation of Rs. 30 lakhs.

4.77 Against the approved outlay of Rs. 62.23 crores for 1982-83, an outlay of Rs. 66.71 crores has been approved for development of fisheries during 1983-84. The sector-wise break-up is under:-

Table 4.8—Approved Plan outlays under Fisheries Sector (Rs. in crores)

	1982-83	1983-84
1. States	35.74	44.13
2. Union Territories	2.49	2.74
3. Central Sector	24.00	19.84
Total :—	62.23	66.71

4.78 The table below gives the target/anticipated achievement for 1982-83 and the target for 1983-84 in respect of fish production:-

Table 4.9—Physical targets of Fish Production

Unit	1982-83		1983-84
	Target	Anticipated achievement	Target
1. Marine 000 tonnes	1833	1655	1713
2. Inland 000 tonnes	1115	1023	1100
3. Total 00 tonnes	2948	2678	2813

4.79 The targets of fish production could not be realised during 1982-83 due to drought and floods. The achievement during 1982-83 and targets for

1983-84 in respect of various inputs for augmenting fish production are given as under:—

Table 4.10—Physical Targets/Achievements

Item	Unit	1982-83		1983-84
		Target	Anticipated achievement	Target
1. Mechanised boats	(Nos) (Cumulative)	17481	18135	18751
2. Production of Fry	Million	1237£	980£	1268£
3. Nursery area	Hccts.	2203	2153	2723

£Excluding West Bengal !

Plan for 1983-84

4.80 During 1983-84, the State Plans envisage mechanisation of 616 additional boats raising the fleet size to 18751. For augmenting deep sea fishing vessels, acquisition and chartering of new fishing vessels would continue to be encouraged according to the new Charter Policy. Under the Exploratory Fisheries Project, survey of deeper waters would continue along the east and west coasts.

4.81 During 1983-84 fishing harbours at Vizhinjam (Stage II) and Pondicherry are expected to make start. Work on construction of self-contained fishing harbours at 2 more places would be initiated in addition to 13 ongoing projects. Construction of small landing centres at 6 more centres in addition to three on-going centres is also proposed to be taken up. Under the PreInvestment Survey of Fishing Harbours, it is proposed to undertake project reports including economic evaluation of three additional fishing harbour sites at Rewas (Maharashtra) Paradeep (Orissa) and Tranquebar (Tamil Nadu). It is also proposed to enlarge the scope of this project to cover surveys, designs and preparation of pre-Investment Survey reports on brackishwater fish production with foreign collaboration.

4.82 The Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical and Engineering Training established at Cochin in 1963 and its unit at Madras in 1968, set up to train marine fisheries operators will be strengthened. The new unit started at Visakhapatnam during 1981 for training of fishing second hands and engine drivers of fishing vessels, would be continued.

4.83 Emphasis will be laid on increasing inland fish seed production and fish production by intensive aquaculture through Fish Farmers' Development Agencies set up in the country. Through the National Fish Seed Programme, the Government

will provide loan assistance to 13 selected States which are outside the World Bank Inland Fisheries Project to meet 70 per cent of the capital expenditure for construction|operation of 25 commercial fish seed hatcheries|fish seed farms. In addition, the existing 50 FFDAs under Centrally sponsored Sector and 58 FFDAs under World Bank aided-Inland Fisheries Project would be continued in 1983-84. Under the scheme, 18000 hectares of additional water area are proposed to be brought under fish culture by stocking about 1300 lakh quality fish seed, benefiting more than 21,000 fish farmer families. Additional State level FFDAs will also be started. The area under Nursery is expected to increase to 2725 hectares. Ten additional fish seed hatcheries as part of the Inland Fisheries Project with World Bank assistance would also be established. A pilot project on reservoir fisheries in Rajasthan would be continued. It is also proposed to take up brackishwater aquaculture as on 'Area Development Programme', to benefit small and marginal farmers in the maritime States. To give a boost to fisheries production, a number of new schemes such as Boat Transfer Jetty, Dry Docks and Beach Landing Crafts etc., are proposed to make a beginning in 1983-84. Maritime Zone Act, 1981 will also be enforced in all the coastal States for checking unauthorised fishing by foreign vessels in the Indian waters.

VII FORESTRY

4.85 During 1982-83, there has been spectacular million hectares which is about 23 per cent of the total land area. Over the years, owing to conflicting demands for land use like agriculture, river valley projects, establishment of industries, construction of roads etc. it has been an uphill task to achieve the optimum forestry cover, i.e., 33-1/3 per cent prescribed by the National Forest Policy. In view of our Plan objective relating to forestry programmes, emphasis is being laid on conservation of existing forests and implementation of country-wide afforestation and social forestry programme. The New 20-Point Programme attaches great importance to afforestation programme. Efforts are being made to associate and involve various Government departments, public bodies, voluntary organisations, farmers and school children in this programme. Besides, the plantation programme are being effectively monitored to ensure protective measures for survival of the plants.

4.85 During 1982-83, there has been spectacular progress in the implementation of the programmes relating to afforestation social forestry and farm forestry included in the New 20-Point Programme and the targets have already been exceeded. The

targets/achievements for 1982-83, up-to-date achievements and the targets for 1983-84 are given below:—

Table 4.10—Physical Targets/achievements

Programme	Achievement in 1981-82		1982-83		Target for 1983-84
	Target	Achievement	Achievement	Percentage of achievement to Target	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Afforestation</i>					
Seedlings to be planted (No. in crores)	131.88	195.54	211.71	108%	225.00
<i>Social Forestry</i>					
Area to be planted (in lakh ha.)	2.54	3.39	3.70	109%	4.00
<i>Farm Forestry</i>					
Seedlings to be supplied to public for planting (No. in crores)	44.10	80.97	89.40	110%	100.00

4.86 As a part of the Productivity Year Drive, emphasis has been laid on collecting seeds from pre-selected 'Plus' trees. Such trees are genetically superior and the plants raised from seeds of such trees would, in due course, result in greater productivity. Against the target of 500 tonnes for 1982-83, the actual collection of seeds was of the order of about 1086 tonnes.

4.87 Emphasis has been laid on improving the survival rate of plantations raised. The States have been requested to carry out sample verification of the survival rates of the plantations raised during the last few years. Field inspections conducted in various States in the recent months revealed that the survival rate of seedlings planted was over 75 per cent in the areas visited.

4.88 Efforts are being made to ensure people's participation in the tree plantation and on conservation programme so that it become a mass movement. These efforts will be directed towards different target groups, namely, leaders, youth and children, farmers, village panchayats, industry, voluntary organisations, cooperatives, various Government organisations and public in general.

4.89 The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Social Forestry including Rural Fuel-wood Plantations has been extended to over 157 districts in the country as against 101 districts in 1981-82. Externally aided social forestry projects are under implementation

in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Haryana and Maharashtra, and projects for Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Karnataka and Bihar are in various stages of finalisation.

4.90 Efforts are being made to abandon the traditional approach of forestry resources utilisation, and development programmes are being made productive, regenerative and economic through tree improvement, aerial seeding, social and agro-forestry research as also development of proper monitoring and feedback system. Accordingly, different programmes will continue to be implemented in the States.

4.91 The Central Sector scheme of Forest Survey of India will extend its activities in the field of mapping, forestry inventory, data processing, training consultancy and special studies and guide and coordinate the activities of the counter part departments of the States and Union Territories. The functions of the Forest Research Institute & Colleges, Dehra Dun will be expanded and research and education programmes strengthened.

4.92 A Directorate of Extension is being established in the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation in order to undertake extension activities of various forestry programmes. Under the scheme, it is proposed to start four Van Vigyan Kendras, which will provide facilities for training and demonstration for the people, without whose involvement social forestry programmes cannot succeed. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Soil, Water and Tree Conservation in the Himalayas will be continued during the year. The Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal with the main objective of imparting training to in-service forestry personnel in forest management in the country, has already been registered as IIFM Society and started functioning as an autonomous body. Its activities will be further strengthened.

4.93 India is one of the richest countries of the world in so far as wealth and variety of the flora and fauna are concerned due to varied geomorphological, geological and climatic conditions. At present, there are 24 national parks and 205 sanctuaries. Recently, the subject of wildlife has been transferred to the Department of Environment to effectively preserve and protect the endangered/rare species. Also, attention will be given to develop wildlife sanctuaries and national parks in different States.

VIII. Cooperation and Credit

4.94 The progress in the accomplishment of the targets laid down for the Annual Plan 1982-83 in

respect of important cooperative programmes and the targets envisaged for 1983-84 are given below:—

Table 4.11—Targets / achievements under important coo-pu-ation programmes

Item	(Rs. crores)		
	1982-83		1983-84
	Target	Ant. Ach.	Target
1. Short-term advances	2100	1900	2250
2. Long-term advances	200	200	225
3. Long-term advances	485	440	525
4. Marketing of Agricultural Produce.	2300	2300	2500
5. Value of retail sale of Fertilizers	1300	1200	1400
6. Value of consumer goods by to be distributed by urban consumer coops.	1150	1100	1250
7. Value of consumer goods to be distributed in rural areas	1300	1050	1300

4.95 The shortfalls in the disbursement of cooperative short-term credit and long-term credit during 1982-83 are reported to have been mainly due to occurrence of extensive drought/floods in a large number of States, which resulted in blackening of recovery process and issue of fresh loans in the affected areas. The shortfall in retail sales of fertilizers by cooperative in 1982-83 had been on account of stagnation in the credit flow, high prices of fertilizers, competition from private trade and drought conditions in a large number of States. In some of the States, the Civil Supplies Corporations undertook distribution of essential consumer goods through their own depots. Consequently, the distribution of consumer goods through the cooperative was below the Plan expectations.

4.96 A significant development in the field of rural Credit during 1982-83 related to the setting up of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development with effect from 12th July, 1983. With the coming into operation of this Bank, considerable expansion in the flow of credit is expected to take place during 1983-84. Concerted measures would also be taken during the year to improve the recovery position of credit institutions and reduce their overdues. Efforts would also be continued to ensure substantial increase in the flow of institutional credit to small farmers, marginal farmers, tenants, share croppers, agricultural labourer, rural artisans and self-employed.

4.97 Significant expansion in retailing of fertilizers by the cooperatives is envisaged in 1983-84, through the setting up of additional fertilizers retail depots

and suitable reduction in the prices of fertilizers in short supply. The cooperatives would also be increasingly involved in the marketing of agricultural produce in the country. They would continue to supplement the procurement operations of the Food Corporation, Cotton Corporation, and Jute Corporation. The programme of setting up of cold storages in the potato-growing States would also receive greater attention.

4.98 The activities of the urban consumer cooperatives would be considerably expanded and diversified during 1983-84 so that they could effectively function as part of the public distribution system. The primary agricultural credit societies and marketing societies would also be increasingly involved 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 Programmes as well as with the assistance from IDA and EEC.

Plan Outlay

4.99 A total outlay of Rs. 210.69 crores has been provided for various programmes of cooperative development for Annual Plan 1983-84 against the approved outlay of Rs. 192.00 crores and anticipated expenditure of Rs. 201.22 crores during 1982-83. The break-up of the outlays and expenditure is given below:—

	(Rs. crores)		
	1982-83		1983-84
	Outlay	Ant. Exp.	outlays
States.	119.14	121.02	129.28
Union Territories	4.51	4.51	3.52
Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes	68.35	75.69	77.98
Total —	192.00	201.22	210.69

Crop Insurance

4.100 The Crop Insurance Scheme being operated by the Central Insurance Corporation of India (GICI) in collaboration with the State Governments 1979, has been energised and extended to more States. While the scheme was in operation in three States during 1979-80 and 1980-81, it was implemented in eight States in 1981-82. During kharif 1982-83, nine States, viz. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar,

Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal implemented the scheme. The coverage in terms of area and number of farmers has increased from 13,181 ha. and 16,268 farmers in 1979-80 to 52,274 ha. and 42,461 farmers during 1982-83 respectively. It is proposed to extend the coverage further to 75,000 ha. in 1983-84 and one lakh ha. in 1984-85. The Committee set up in June, 1981 to examine the question of long-term arrangements for undertaking

crop insurance has submitted its report. A National Workshop on Crop Insurance was held, for the first time, in February, 1983 to review the implementation of the scheme and identify measures to be taken for expanding and popularising it.

4.101 The G.I.C.I. has also undertaken a cattle insurance programme since 1974 and the total number of cattle insured during 1981-82 was 53.54 lakhs.

CHAPTER 5

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Alleviation of rural poverty is an important objective of the Sixth Five Year Plan. Several sectors of the Plan contribute to rural development. Additionally, specific programmes having a direct bearing on income generation and provision of supplementary employment opportunities for the rural poor have been taken up. These are—(a) resources and income development programmes for the rural poor, (b) works programme for creation of supplementary employment opportunities, and (c) special area development programmes. The special programmes are discussed in the following paragraphs with particular reference to their progress in 1982-83 and the programme for 1983-84.

Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)

5.2 The Integrated Rural Development Programme was continued in 5,011 blocks during 1982-83. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented on a sharing basis with the State Governments. Assistance under this programme is available for 600 families below the poverty line in each block each year for viable and bankable economic activities.

5.3 This programme envisages grant of subsidies which vary from 25 per cent of the capital cost in the case of small farmers to 33-1/3 per cent for marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans and 50 per cent for tribal beneficiaries. Community works are eligible for 50 per cent subsidy. Nearly 20 per cent of the outlay on this programme is being utilised for strengthening of administrative and infrastructural support, and the balance is meant for payment of the subsidies. This is accompanied by appropriate credit support from the Banks. The utilisation of subsidy for IRDP in 1980-81 was Rs. 156 crores. This increased to Rs. 262 crores in 1981-82. In 1982-83, an expenditure of Rs. 320.58 crores has been incurred. The total term credit mobilised has been Rs. 237 crores in 1980-81, Rs. 485 crores in 1981-82 and Rs. 660.14 crores in 1982-83. Thus, the per capita investment

has been Rs. 1411 in 1980-81, Rs. 2641 in 1981-82 and Rs. 3164 in 1982-83.

5.4 The number of beneficiaries assisted under the programme was 2.8 million in each of the first two years of the Sixth Plan. Nearly 3.26 million have been covered in 1982-83. Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe families covered under the programme were 6.61 lakhs in 1980-81, 9.81 lakhs in 1981-82 and about 13.64 lakhs in the year 1982-83.

5.5 On an all India basis, the progress achieved in the implementation of this programme can be said to be satisfactory. There are, however, variations from State to State. As regards quality of the programme, sample studies have been carried out by a few States. In Tamil Nadu a study carried out in 8 districts has revealed that 40 per cent of the beneficiaries assisted during 1980-81 crossed the poverty line by August 1982. In Gujarat, a survey in respect of 1982 families in 194 blocks conducted during the year 1980-81 showed that 156 families had crossed the poverty line. Nearly 50 per cent of the families had improved their income to the extent of Rs. 2,000—Rs. 3,000 and 33-1/3 per cent of the families by Rs. 1,000—Rs. 2,000.

5.6 An outlay of Rs. 210 crores has been provided for this programme in the Central Plan of the Ministry of Rural Development for 1983-84. This will be matched by an equal amount by the State Governments. This includes expenditure to be incurred on strengthening of the block administration and infrastructure support for the TRYSEM. The programme will be executed to a further 81 blocks as separate block level administration has been created in these areas. 3 million families are targetted to be covered under this programme during 1983-84. Efforts will also be made to ensure that at least 30 per cent of the total beneficiaries to be covered under the programme in 1983-84 belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

TRYSEM

5.7 The national scheme of training of rural youth for self-employment (TRYSEM) has been in opera-

tion since 15th August, 1979. The objective of the scheme is to equip rural youth with necessary skills and technology to enable them to employ themselves. The annual target for training of rural youth is fixed at 2 lakhs i.e., 40 youths per block every year. Progress during the past three years has been as under:—

Table 1 Progress of TRYSEM

Year	Youths trained	Youths self-employed
1980-81	122596	43494
1981-82	202417	98189
1982-83	184990	95091

5.8 The Sixth Plan has a provision of Rs. 5 crores for strengthening infrastructure for TRYSEM. About Rs. 1.4 crores has been spent in the first two years of the Plan, and the outlay for each of the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 is of the order of Rs. 1.5 crores. The subsidy and credit for enabling the trainees to set up self-employment ventures are met out of the IRDP funds.

5.9 This scheme has shown some progress in the past three years. There are, however, certain problems which have been highlighted in the evaluation studies conducted in some States. Finance is a major problem as some of the trainees are not in a position to furnish security to the Banks for getting loans. There is need for more intensive training and periodical tests for the trainees. An important suggestion made in the evaluation studies is that it would be preferable to initiate this scheme in areas where cooperatives of a particular craft and suitable institutional arrangements exist. Also, the training should be provided in common training-cum-production centres as scattered rural artisans experience difficulty in procuring necessary inputs for their enterprises. There is also need to have an integrated system of supply of raw materials and marketing of products through promotion of co-operatives and Government-sponsored agencies like Rural Marketing Centres and Credit Institutions, Banks etc. While training has gained some momentum, the performance of beneficiaries, who have set up units, is, by and large, not quite satisfactory. The units are largely in the fields of poultry, dairying and allied activities. Thus, greater attention has to be given to the diversification of activities for self-employment of the trainees. These suggestions for improvement emerging from evaluation studies have been discussed at a number of seminars and workshops organised by the Ministry of Rural Development and other Institutions.

National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)

5.10 During the year 1980-81, the implementation of the Food for Work Programme was reviewed on the basis of the reports of the evaluation study conducted by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission as also report submitted by the Central Team which visited different States. It was then decided to restructure the programme and rename it the 'NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME'. This programme has become a regular part of the Sixth Five Year Plan and from 1st April, 1981 it is being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Programme on a 50:50 sharing basis between the Centre and the States. In the case of Union Territories, the entire expenditure under the programme is borne by the Centre. It aims at providing supplementary employment opportunities to rural labour when there is no other gainful employment available to them. The programme operates in close conjunction with the ongoing developmental works ensuring that employment and development become catalysts of each other and its benefits to the community are maximised.

5.11 The position of Central allocation as well as expenditure in 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 is indicated below:—

Table 2—Expenditure under NREP (Central Sector)

Year	(Rs. crores)		
	Amount allocated	Amount released	Actual expenditure
1980-81	340.00	345.85	345.85
1981-82	180.00	187.51	187.51
1982-83 (Upto 13.3.83)	190.00	198.27	180.00£

£Difference is because of only 75% payment of foodgrains made to Food Corporation of India.

The overall position (Centre and States together) of provisions made each year from 1980-81 to 1982-83 along with actual expenditure is given below:—

Table 3 - Utilisation of Plan Provision—NREP

Year	Plan Provision			Actual utilisation as reported by States so far.
	Central Sector	State Sector	Total	
1980-81	340.00	—	340.00	217.53
1981-82	180.00	180.00	360.00	319.47
1982-83	190.00	190.00	380.00	246.43

For the year 1983-84, an outlay of Rs. 200 crores has been provided for this programme in the Central Plan. This is to be matched by an equal amount from the State Governments.

5.12 An important objective of this programme is to generate additional gainful employment to the extent of 300-400 million mandays per year for the unemployed and under-employed, both men and women, in the rural areas. Progress of employment generation as a result of execution of various works under the programme has been as under:—

Table 4- Employment generation under NREP

Year	Employment generation (Million mandays)
1980-81	420.81
1981-82	354.82
1982-83	337.85

5.13 Another important objective of the programme is creation of durable community assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure. Progress achieved in this respect during the past two years is indicated in the table given below:—

Table 5 - Physical assets created under NREP

S. No.	Nature of Assets	Unit	1981-82	1982-83 (Provisional)
1.	Area covered under afforestation and social forestry works on Government lands.	(Hect.)	1,03,319	31,937
2.	Drinking water wells, community irrigation wells, group housing and land development for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.	(Nos)	90,423	18,110
3.	Construction of Village tanks.	(Nos)	13,907	5,355
4.	Minor irrigation works including those relating to flood protection, drainage and anti-water logging works, construction of intermediate and main drains, field channels and land levelling in the command area of irrigation projects.	(Hect)	1,05,640	53,813
5.	Soil and water conservation and land reclamation.	(Hect)	1,36,964	22,632
6.	Rural roads constructed/ improved.	(Kms)	73,010	52,854

S. No.	Nature of Assets	Unit	1981-82	1982-83 (Provisional)
7.	School and balwadi buildings, Panchayat ghars, community centres, drinking water sources for wild animals, cattle ponds, Pinjrapoles, gaushalas, community poultry and piggery houses, bathing and washing platforms etc.	(Nos)	21,302	28,692
8.	Other works	(Nos)	7,276	12,942

Drought-Prone Area Programme (DPAP)

5.14 The Drought-Prone Area Programme has been in operation since the Fourth Five Year Plan. Till the year 1980-81, the programme covered 557 blocks in 74 districts of 13 States. One district comprising 3 blocks was excluded during 1981-82. From 1982-83 onwards, it is being implemented in 510 blocks of 69 districts of 13 States. The coverage of the programme has been changed on the basis of the recommendations of a Task Force set up by the Government of India in June, 1980. This is an integrated area development programme in the agriculture sector aiming at optimum utilisation of land, water and livestock resources, restoration of ecological balance and stabilising the income of the people in the drought-prone areas.

5.15 Under the Sixth Plan, the main activities under this programme are minimisation of the adverse economic effects of drought and diversification of the economy of these areas. The main achievements are indicated in the table below:—

Table 6 - Physical Progress under DPAP

S. No.	Item (Key Indicators)	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 (upto December 1982)
1.	Soil and Moisture Conservation (Hectares)	159600	82071	34750
2.	Creation of Irrigation potential minor irrigation (Hectares).	45228	80894	68559
3.	Afforestation and pasture development (Hectares)	86966	75455	92690
4.	Milk Societies established (Numbers).	495	387	279
5.	Sheep Societies established (Numbers).	387	40	53
6.	Number of families assisted (ooo).			
	(a) Total	907	1519	410
	(b) Scheduled Castes	275	355	85
	(c) Scheduled Tribes	119	173	94
7.	Employment generated ('000mandays)	57170	33421	13957

5.16 This is a Centrally Sponsored Programme with Central assistance of 50 per cent. The allocation per block is Rs. 15 lakhs per year. The progress of expenditure under this programme during the Sixth Plan period is of the following order:—

Table— Progress of Expenditure under DPAP

Year	(Rs. crores)	
	Allocation Centre and States	Expenditure
1980-81	85,05	73,14
1981-82	84,60	73,18-
1982-83	81,35	39,33

(Up to December 1982).

An allocation of Rs. 40 crores has been made for 1983-84 in the Central Plan of the Ministry of Rural Development, with a matching share from the State Governments. Thus, a total outlay of Rs. 80 crores is expected to be utilised during 1983-84.

Desert Development Programme (DDP)

5.17 The Desert Development Programme was started in 1977-78 with the objective of controlling desert areas and promotion of opportunities for raising the level of production, income and employment in the areas covered. The present coverage of the programme is 126 blocks against 132 blocks till the end of 1981-82. These 126 blocks are located in 2- districts in 5 States.

5.18 Some of the important achievements under this programme are indicated below:—

Table 8 - Physical Progress under DPP

Item	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 (Upto Dec. 1982)
1. Afforestation			
(i) Plantation (hectare) including roadside plantation, pasture development, fuel and fodder plantation.	9598	8412	8282
(ii) Shelter belts (Kms)	7034	4516	7139
(iii) Sand dune stabilisation (Hect)	2182	1954	2693
2. Irrigation Potential created (Hectare).	620	2961	559
3. Rural Electrification Tube-wells/Pumpssets energised (Nos)	425	511	10

Item	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 (Upto Dec. 1982)
4. Agriculture			
(i) Soil Survey (hectares)		30620	1408 ⁹
(ii) Area treated under soil conservation schemes (Hect).	1425	2137	—
5. Animal Husbandry			
(i) New Veterinary Dispensaries/Centres (No.).	37	15	4 ¹
(ii) New Wool Extension Centres (Numbers)	—	4	8
(iii) New Milk Collection Centres (Nos).	311	40	14
6. Employment generated ('000 mandays)	1745	2425	1537

5.19 This is another Centrally Sponsored Programme for which funds are provided on 50 : 50 basis by the Centre and the States. The progress of expenditure under this programme has been as under:—

Table : 9 Progress of expenditure under DDP

(Rs. crores)

Yearx	Allocation	Expenditure
1980-81	16,00	14,49
1981-82	16,00	
1982-83	16,00	15,47
1983-84	21,18	8,01

(Up to December, 1982)

For the year 1983-84, an outlay of Rs. 9 crores has been provided in the Central Plan of the Ministry of Rural Development. This will be matched by an equal amount by the concerned States.

5.20 The Task Force on Drought Prone Area Programme and Desert Development Programme set up by the Government of India in June, 1980 submitted its report in the year 1982. The recommendation regarding change in the coverage of blocks under both the programmes made by the Task Force has been implemented. The remaining recommendations of the Report have also been accepted and are in various stages of implementation by the Ministry of Rural Development.

Community Development and Panchayats

5.21 There are at present 2,16,051 Gram Panchayats covering 6,90,746 villages and a population of 462

million, 4,521 Panchayat Samities and 291 Zila Parishads in the country. It is proposed to strengthen these institutions during 1983-84 for establishing suitable linkages between the villages and higher-level agencies.

5.22 The Community Development and Panchayati Raj Institutions are mainly in the State Sector. An outlay of Rs. 55.96 crores has been provided for the States and Union Territories during 1983-84 against the approved outlay of Rs. 95.61 crores for 1982-83. The reduction in allocation for Community Development/Panchayati Raj Institutions for 1983-84 is on account of exclusion of some of the State schemes like Employment Guarantee Scheme, Self-Help Sufficiency Schemes etc. The States which account for substantial outlays are Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

5.23 The schemes included in the Central Sector will also continue during 1983-84. The outlay provided in the Central Sector is Rs. 1.70 crores. The scheme-wise outlays are indicated below:—

Table 10:—Financial Progress of Central Schemes under Community Development and Panchayati Raj

S.No.	Scheme.	(Rs. crores).		
		1982-83	1983-84	
		Approved outlay	Estimated Expenditure	Outlay
1	National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad.	0.71	0.72	0.70
2	Promotion of Voluntary schemes and social action programmes	0.43	0.42	0.40
3	Establishment/Strengthening of State/Regional Training Centres for Research and Training.	0.40	0.40	0.40
4	Organisation of Training Courses/Seminars/Workshops	0.10	0.10	0.10
5	Creation of Communication Cell	0.01	0.04	0.01
6	Utilisation of INSAT for Television	0.01	..	0.09
7	Gramin Seva Corps	0.05	..	..
Total		1.71	1.644	1.70

Land Reforms

5.24 A scheme for providing financial assistance to the assignees of surplus land is being implemented since 1975-76. According to this scheme, assistance

is given to assignees of surplus land so that they can acquire, manure, fertilizer and other inputs to cultivate their land. Help is also given to assignees of surplus land, if required, for simple land improvement measures like land shaping, contour bunding, etc. The total assistance given for the purpose is Rs. 1000 per hectare and it is given as outright grant in one single instalment. The amount required for the scheme is now shared equally by the Centre and the States. A provision of Rs. 30 crores has been made for the scheme in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85). The expenditure on this scheme during the first three years of the Sixth Plan has been of the following order:—

Table 11 : Financial Progress of the Scheme

Year	(Rs. crores)	
	Allocation	Utilisation
1980-81	3.00	0.54
1981-82	3.98	1.13
1982-83	3.97	0.98

For the year 1983-84, an outlay of Rs. 3.97 crores has been provided for this scheme in the Central Plan. This is to be matched by an equal amount from the State Governments.

5.25 A Central Sector Scheme—Grants-in-aid to institutions etc., for agrarian studies—has been under implementation since 1972-73. This scheme is intended to provide financial assistance to institutions engaged in agrarian studies entrusted to them by the Government. Till the end of the financial year 1981-82, a sum of Rs. 0.10 crore was released under this scheme. The expenditure under this scheme during 1980-83 has been as follows:—

Table 12 : Financial Progress of the Scheme

Year	(Rs. crores)	
	Allocation	Utilisation
1980-81	0.03	0.007
1981-82	0.02	0.006
1982-83	0.03	..

For the year 1983-84, an outlay of Rs. 0.03 crore has been provided for this scheme in the Central Plan.

CHAPTER 6

IRRIGATION, COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT AND FLOOD CONTROL

IRRIGATION

Review of Progress in 1982-83

The Annual Plan 1982-83 had envisaged creation of an additional irrigation potential of 2.35 million hectares with an outlay of Rs. 1890 crores. The anticipated achievement in terms of additional

potential during 1982-83 is likely to be 2.34 million hectares. The irrigation potential by the end of 1982-83 was targetted as 63.67 million hectares and the corresponding utilisation as 59.57 million hectares. The progress under major and medium and minor irrigation is given in the table below:

Table 6.1 Financial and Physical targets/Achievement 1982-83

Sl. No.	Item	Plan Provision	Anticipated expenditure	Achievement of benefits			
				Targets		Achievements	
				Pot	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.
		Rs. crores		(Million hectares)			
1	Major & Medium Irrigation.	1581.83	1515.58 *15.00 (b)	29.37	25.27	29.11	24.33
2	Minor Irrigation	308.62*	326.82	34.30*	34.30	34.21xx	34.21
	<i>Total :</i>	1890.45	1842.40	63.67	59.57	63.32	58.54

*Excludes Rs. 295 crores from institutional sources.

**Potential has been taken same as utilisation.

(b) Additional outlays for Rajasthan Canal Project as advance plan assistance.

6.2 The shortfall in cumulative utilisation figures is due to the actuals for 1981-82 being much less than what were anticipated at the time of 1982-83 plan formulation.

6.3 The guiding considerations in implementation of the major and medium irrigation programme during 1983-84 are as given below:

- (1) expeditious implementation of and provision of adequate outlays for the old on-going projects, particularly those which are targetted to be completed during the Sixth Plan.
- (2) Providing adequate outlays for the externally aided projects for which implementation schedule has been committed by the Central Govt. and the State Govts. with

the World Bank and other external agencies (US AID).

- (3) Providing matching outlays for inter-state projects and for multi-purpose projects.
- (4) Adequate provisions for the schemes benefiting the tribal, backward and drought prone areas.
- (5) Efficient water management and modernisation of the existing irrigation system in order to meet the water requirements of the high yielding crops.

6.4 According to the revised 20-Point Programme, the area under irrigation is to be increased to achieve a targetted potential of 3 million hectares per year during the last three years of the Sixth Plan. In order to meet the escalation in costs and create additional irrigation potential, additional funds are required in order to achieve the target under the

revised 20-Point Programme. However, because of the constraint of resources, it has not been possible to allocate any advance plan assistance except Rs. 15 crores during 1982-83 for the Rajasthan Canal Project.

6.5 The importance of utilisation of the created irrigation potential has been stressed in the previous Plans. Greater attention is now being paid to reduce the gap between irrigation potential created and its utilisation which is about 4.7 million hectares. A major improvement has yet to be achieved and it is proposed to accelerate the pace under the Command Area Development Programme for this purpose.

6.6 The importance of rationalising the water rates structures in the various States has been stressed in various forums and State Governments have been urged to review the present water-rate structure, and to enhance the rates suitably to cover not only the operation and maintenance charges but also to recover a part of the interest on capital, as recommended by the Seventh Finance Commission.

6.7 Efforts are being made by the Ministry of Irrigation to streamline the procedure for allotments and movements of scarce materials like cement, coal, steel and explosives to irrigation and selected Command Area Development projects. The importance of early completion of old on-going projects has been high-lighted in view of the considerable costs and time over-runs.

Minor Irrigation

6.8 The guiding consideration in the implementation of Minor Irrigation are given below:

- (1) Completion of all on-going surface water schemes on a priority basis.
- (2) Efforts to step up the flow of institutional credit to the maximum extent possible especially to the weaker sections of the farmers.
- (3) Priority for giving electric connections to pump sets for irrigation and avoiding power cuts for agricultural operations to the extent possible, and providing exclusive feeders to clusters of public tube-wells.
- (4) Acceleration of development of ground water resources in the States of Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh and in the North-Eastern region.
- (5) Fuller use of the programme of R.E.C. for energisation of pump sets.

- (6) Improving the performance of public tube-wells, which suffer from non-availability of power, lack of field channels and poor maintenance.
- (7) Adequate steps to improve the efficiency of pump sets, and to educate the farmers in the proper selection of pump sets and accessories.

Outlays

6.9 The table below gives the abstract of outlays by Central and State Governments and the targets for 1983-84.

Table 6.2 outlays and Targets

S.No.	Item	Outlays for 1983-84	Targets of Benefits during 1983-84	
			Pot.	Util.
		(Crores)	(million hectares)	
1	Major & Medium Irrign.	1742.99	0.94	1.10
2	Minor Irrigation	370.40	1.43	1.43
Total		2113.39	2.37	2.53

£ Potential taken same as utilisation

The expected mobilisation from institutional sources is about Rs. 346 crores during 1983-84.

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

COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

Review of Progress 1982-83

6.11 The revised estimates for the year is likely to be Rs. 146.90 crores against the approved outlay of Rs. 155.96 crores. The target and achievements in

respect of construction of field channels and land levelling during 1982-83 are as given below:

Table 6.3 Targets and Achievements

(Million ha.)

	Target	Anticipated achievement
1 Construction of field channels.	0.9	1.0
2 Land Levelling	0.12	0.1

6.12 The programme would be continued in the 76 on-going projects. Some new projects are also proposed to be taken up during the year in order to reduce the gap between potential and utilisation. The programme has to be accelerated to improve productivity in the irrigation commands by stepping up utilisation of potential created and by making available critical inputs like seeds, fertilizers, pesticides credits etc. State Governments have been asked to avoid frequent changes of key functionaries in the Command Area. These should be allowed to stay in the CAD set up for a minimum period of 3 to 5 years.

6.13 The outlay provided for the programme during 1983-84 is Rs. 186.64 crores of which Rs. 46.95 crores is in the Central Sector. During the year it is proposed to cover an area of 1.0 million hectares under field channels and 0.15 million hectares under the land levelling programme which has to be stepped up keeping in view the shortfall in the achievement of the Sixth Plan target of 1 million hectares. The State-wise outlays provided for the programme in the State Plans are shown in Annexure 6.1. It is

expected that an amount of Rs. 20 crores would be available from the institutional sector during the year.

FLOOD CONTROL (including Anti-Sea Erosion)

Review of progress during 1982-83

6.14 Against an approved outlay of Rs. 156.75 crores the anticipated expenditure (R.E.) is likely to be about Rs. 154.71 crores. A review of the implementation of the programme by the Ministry of Irrigation showed that in view of the inadequate outlays provided for the programme by the States, the benefits achieved in the first two years of the Sixth Plan (0.9 million hectares) were on the low side compared to the Sixth Plan target of 4 million hectares. The States have to concentrate on using the available funds for completion of priority schemes. The recommendations of the Rashtriya Barh Ayog have to be implemented by the States and the progress reviewed by the Ministry of Irrigation from time to time.

Plan for 1983-84

6.15 During 1983-84, the outlay provided for the programme is Rs. 164.14 crores of which Rs. 40.85 crores would be in the Central Sector. Special Central assistance will be provided for some important schemes in the flood affected States, besides such assistance being given to Brahmaputra Flood Control scheme in Assam, Rengali project in Orissa and anti-sea erosion works in Kerala. The State-wise outlays provided for the programme are given in Annexure 6.1. An area of 0.425 million hectares is targetted for protection from floods under flood control schemes in 1983-84.

ANNEXURE 6.1

Outlays on Major and Medium Irrigation Command Area Development and Flood Control Programmes for the Annual Plan 1983-84

(Rs. crores)

S. No.	Name of States/UTs.	Major & Medium Irrigation	Minor irrigation	CAD	Flood Control
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. STATES					
1	Andhra Pradesh	127.00	15.00	12.00	3.00
2	Assam	12.30	16.00	0.40	4.20
3	Bihar	165.00	44.00	6.50	27.00
4	Gujarat	213.00	22.75	4.70	2.00
5	Haryana	8.59	5.07	23.30	17.50
6	Himachal Pradesh	1.60	5.70	0.01	0.70
7	Jammu & Kashmir	11.07	7.50	1.86	4.70
8	Karnataka	86.90	20.79	10.00	0.70
9	Kerala	59.70	7.00	1.05	3.00
10	Madhya Pradesh	164.07	47.10	21.85	1.03
11	Maharashtra	299.35	42.04	13.00	0.14
12	Manipur	8.00	1.25	0.11	0.80
13	Meghalaya	0.30	1.25	..	0.20
14	Nagaland	..	2.00	..	—
15	Orissa	78.50	20.00	1.10	3.00
16	Punjab	43.20	2.50	5.80	4.67
17	Rajasthan	76.70	6.75	19.96	2.60
18	Sikkim	..	1.25	..	0.13
19	Tamil Nadu	53.83	4.54	2.27	2.80
20	Tripura	4.00	3.00	..	0.60
21	Uttar Pradesh	190.70	57.77	13.00	15.00
22	West Bengal	38.13	12.90	2.54	17.87
Sub-total States :		1715.94	346.16	139.54	111.64

££ Includes provision of Rs. 2.20 crores for Mewat Area Development.

£ Includes Rs. 60 lakhs for 'Colonisation'.

1	2	3	4	5	6
II. UNION TERRITORIES					
1	A & N Islands . . . . .	..	0.20	..	..
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.15	4.00	..	0.18
3	Ghandigarh . . . . .	..	0.1222	..	..
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2.60	0.1349	..	0.01
5	Delhi	0.51	0.4856	..	10.9040
6	Goa, Daman & Diu	11.75	1.20	0.15	0.15
7	Lakshdweep . . . . .	..	..	..	0.1450
8	Mizoram . . . . .	..	0.70	..	..
9	Pondicherry	0.335	0.90	..	0.2580
	Sub-total-UTs	15.345	7.7427	0.15	11.6470
III. CENTRAL SECTOR					
		11.70	16.50	46.95	40.85
	Grand Total	1742.985	370.4027	186.64	164.137

ANNEXURE 6.2

Benefits from Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes

('000 hectares gross)

Sl. No.	States	Ultimate Irrgn. Potn.	Pre-Plan benefits	Benefits from Plan Schemes to end of									
				1979-80 (actuals)		1980-81 (actuals)		1981-82 (actuals)		1982-83 (anticipated)		1983-84 (Targets)	
				Potn.	Utl.	Potn.	Utl.	Potn.	Utl.	Potn.	Utl.	Potn.	Utl.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5000	1676	1194	819	1293	889	1390	936	1493	1130	1538	1250
2.	Assam	970	..	94	51	106	67	118	76	134	85	150	95
3.	Bihar	6500	404	2048	1316	2121	1396	2205	1473	2300	1573	2392	1683
4.	Gujarat	3000	33	997	529	1019	578	1035	591	1080	665	1162	722
5.	Haryana	2000	436	1333	1194	1349	1217	1379	1244	1413	1254	1450	1273
6.	Himachal Pradesh	50	..	..	..	3	1	6	2	6	3	6	4
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	250	43	63	56	75	61	83	74	91	80	110	92
8.	Karnataka	2300	308	766	744	797	775	827	805	874	853	948	927
9.	Kerala	1000	158	300	280	315	295	325	305	343	323	384	364
10.	Madhya Pradesh	6000	513	927	606	1022	610	1100	613	1173	694	1268	780
11.	Maharashtra	4100	255	979	341	1063	387	1157	432	1277	534	1405	718
12.	Manipur	135	..	8	5	11	7	13	9	26	16	32	19
13.	Meghalaya	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14.	Nagaland	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Orissa	3600	455	972	972	1013	1013	1033	1033	1066	1066	1100	1100
16.	Punjab	3000	1220	1089	1084	1110	1106	1164	1155	1213	1199	1279	1237
17.	Rajasthan	2750	320	1215	1013	1128	1035	1254	1077	1331	1102	1438	1146
18.	Sikkim	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19.	Tamil Nadu	1500	891	288	274	300	274	308	287	319	307	333	318
20.	Tripura	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21.	Uttar Pradesh	12500	2553	3476	2388	3728	2459	4007	2596	4142	2737	4197	2970
22.	West Bengal	2310	440	1027	931	1058	950	1080	975	1105	993	1133	1013
	Sub-Total States	58315	9705	16776	12603	17611	13120	18484	13683	19386	14614	20325	15711
	Union Territories	106	..	19	13	19	13	19	13	19	13	19	13
Total	States & U.Ts.	58475	9705	16795	12612	17630	13133	18503	13696	19405	14627	20344	15724
	Additional Pre-plan benefits			9705	9705	9705	9705	9705	9705	9705	9705	9705	9705
	Total including/Pre-Plan benefits			26500	22321	27335	22838	28208	23401	29110	24332	30049	25429
	Addl. Benefits					835	517	873	563	902	931	939	1097

£ Assessed in I & CAD Division.

ANNEXURE 6.3
Benefits from Minor Irrigation

(Thousand Hectares gross)

Sl. No.	States	Ultimate Potential	Potential/Utilisation by year of				
			1979-80 (actual)	1980-81 (actual)	1981-82 (actual)	1982-83 (anticipated)	1983-84 (Targets)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4200	1985	2037	2083.5	2138.5	2203.5
2.	Assam	1700	288	299	310	333	358
3.	Bihar	5900	2355	2464	2613	2818	3068
4.	Gujarat	1750	1431	1454	1485	1523	1563
5.	Haryana	1550	1257	1292	1333	1362	1370
6.	Himachal Pradesh	285	96.5	102	107	112.2	117.2
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	550	313	317.8	321.6	325.78	329.78
8.	Karnataka	2100	1015	1045	1073.4	1103.4	1125.40
9.	Kerala	1100	310	323	337	354.4	371.40
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4200	1550	1622	1708	1767	1852
11.	Maharashtra	3200	1632	1676	1743	1786	1858
12.	Manipur	105	26.3	29.2	32.3	34.2	36.2
13.	Meghalaya	100	23.7	26	28.4	31.3	33.3
14.	Nagaland	80	42	44	46.87	49.69	51.69
15.	Orissa	2300	665	708	754	856	920
16.	Punjab	3550	2914	2956	2988.4	3021.4	3054.4
17.	Rajasthan	2400	1812	1848	1880.15	1919.15	1953.15
18.	Sikkim	22	9	10	10.75	11.75	12.75
19.	Tamil Nadu	2400	1887	1915.5	1945.69	1975.22	2005.22
20.	Tripura	115	38.4	39.4	40.60	41.8	42.80
21.	Uttar Pradesh	13200	8840	9595	10312	10971	11577
22.	West Bengal	3800	1430	1495	1514.07	1567.32	1602.32
	Total-States	54607	29899.9	31297.9	32667.73	34102.11	35525.11
	Union Territories	320	100	102	105	112.21	120.21
	Total	54927	29999.9	31399.9	32772.73	34214.32	35645.32
			30000	31400			
	Additional benefits			1400	1373	1441	1431

CHAPTER 7

ENERGY

POWER

Review for 1982-83

A total generation of 139.5 billion units was achieved. This was higher by 6.5 per cent than in the previous year and only marginally short of the target of 140 billion units. The thermal and hydel generation exceeded the targets and compensated for the short fall from the nuclear power plants. Thermal generation registered a growth of 15.5 per cent over the generation of the previous year. On account of close monitoring of the operation of thermal units, better availability of coal and adequate supply of spares, thermal capacity utilization increased to 49.8 per cent as against 46.8 per cent in 1981-82. The generation source-wise during 1981-82 and 1982-83, was as follows:—

Utilities	(Million Units)	
	1981-82 (Actual)	1982-83 (Provisional)
Hydro	49558	48240
Thermal	70346	81261
Nuclear	3021	2024
Sub-Total (Utilities)	122925	131525
Non-utilities	8000	8000
Total (All-India)	130925	1395.25

7.2 The addition of new generating capacity during the year was 3000 MW as against 2175 MW in 1981-82. It, however, fell short of the target by 12.1 per cent. The broad position is given as under:

	1982-83 (Target)	1982-83 Achieve- ment)
Hydro	1045	870
Thermal	2302	2070
Gas	135	120
Total	3482	3060

7.3 The slippages occurred mainly in the units which were scheduled to be commissioned in the last quarter of the year. These were delayed generally due to managerial weaknesses in the State Electricity Boards and delay in civil works. Annexure 7.1 shows scheme-wise details of the new capacity additions during the year.

7.4 The monitoring system, both at the State and Central level has been strengthened. Joint coordination meetings between the Central Electricity Authority, the main equipment suppliers, the project Authorities and the Planning Commission were held to ensure timely delivery of main plant and equipment by major suppliers and inputs by the customer. During the course of the year, discussions were held at the State capitals at the Chief Minister's level to review the implementation of the power plan of each State in order to identify power constraints and initiate timely remedial measures.

7.5 The data on the completion of new transmission lines are in the process of compilation. However, according to the provisional figures against a programme of erecting of 2010 circuit Kms of 400 KV lines, the achievement was 1126 Kms. On the 220 KV lines, against the target of constructing 4971 Kms of lines, the achievement was around 3876 Kms.

7.6 Under the rural electrification programme, 3.02 lakhs pump sets are likely to be energised against the target of 4.3 lakhs pump sets, while 23572 villages are expected to benefit from electricity during the year against a target of 25000 villages. The short-fall was mainly attributed to deficit supply position obtaining in various States and escalation in the cost of rural electrification programme.

7.7 The total investment in the power sector during the year is estimated to be Rs. 3910.74 crores as

against the approved Plan provision of Rs. 3947.79 crores as per details given below:—

	(Rs. crores)	
	1982-83 Approved Outlay	Revised estimates
States	2884.88*	2732.07
U.Ts.	53.13	53.57
Central Sector	929.26	1035.74
Sub-Total	3867.29	3821.38
Power component of Special Area Programme (NEC)	25.00@	33.86
Lumpsum provision for REC	55.50	55.50
Total (Power)	3947.79	3910.74

*Includes Rs. 5 crores for Hill Areas of Uttar Pradesh.

@This includes Rs. 11.90 crores loan from L.I.C.

Annual Plan 1983-84

7.8 The total power generation including non-utilities is estimated at nearly 154 billion units during 1983-84, as indicated below:—

	(Million Units)
(a) Utilities	
Thermal	93500
Hydel	49000
Nuclear	3500
Sub-Total (Utilities)	146000
(b) Non-utilities	8000
All-India (Total)	154000

Further details are given in Annexure 7.2.

7.9 The total generation envisaged in 1983-84 is about 10.4% more than in the preceding year. The target is considered realistic assuming a normal monsoon and is based on better capacity utilisation of thermal plants together with availability of adequate quantities of coal.

7.10 It is estimated that about 4157 MW of additional generating capacity would be installed during 1983-84, taking the aggregate installed capacity in country to about 42,240 MW by the end of March, 1984. The details of the new units expected to be commissioned are given in Annexure 7.3.

7.11 The plan is to improve the availability of the newly commissioned thermal units and reduce the time taken for their stabilisation. Among the hydro stations, the major additions will be in the Northern and Southern Region with the commissioning of Yamuna Stage-II, Dehar Extension Unit 6, Srisailem Units 3 and 4, and Kalinadi Unit 6. One unit of 500 MW at Trombay and 9 thermal units of 200/210 MW would be commissioned during the course of the year.

7.12 As in the past, the Central role in the power sector continues to grow. Besides continuing work on the four super thermal stations and Neyveli Power Station and hydel projects by NTPC and NHPC, the work on Vindhyachal Super TPS (6x210 MW) and Rihand Super TPS (2x500 MW) is proposed to be accelerated.

7.13 Under transmission and distribution, the work on 400 KV transmission lines and associated sub-station is proposed to be coordinated with the commissioning schedule of the projects. Works in progress will be on 400 KV lines in U.P., Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and these associated with super thermal power stations.

7.14 As in the past, the programme of Rural Electrification covered under the 20-Point Programme, will continue to be accorded high priority. The target fixed for 1983-84 for energisation of pump sets is 3.68 lakhs and electrification of villages is 23630 respectively. The total allocation for rural electrification during 1983-84 will be Rs. 386.6 crores including about Rs. 200 crores funded through the Rural Electrification Corporation. The programme also includes Rs. 61.84 crores for the MNP component of the programme.

7.15 The total outlay for the power sector in the Annual Plan for 1983-84 is Rs. 4628 crores. The break-up between the Centre and States is presented in the following table:

Category	Outlay (Rs. crores)
1. States	3246.08
2. Union Territories	63.64
3. Central Sector	1222.47
Sub-Total (1 to 3)	4532.19
4. Others	
(a) Power component of Special Area Programme (NEC)	27.82@
(b) Lump Sum for SPA Programme	60.00
(c) Rural Cooperative	8.00
Total (Power)	4628.01

@Includes Rs. 10 crores as loan from LIC.

7.16 The details of the Plan provision for the Centre and the States are given in Annexure 7.4 and 7.5. The investment in the power sector during 1983-84 will be 18.3 per cent higher than in 1982-83. The expanding role of the Centre in this sector is evident from the allocation of Rs. 1222.47 crores as against Rs. 929.26 crores in the year 1982-83, an increase of 30.5 per cent.

Coal and Lignite:

7.17 In 1982-83, while coal demand was assessed at 137 million tonnes (excluding washery middlings of 3 million tonnes), the production target was fixed at 133 million tonnes (CIL: 116 million tonnes, SCCL: 13.5 million tonnes, TISCO-IISCO-DVC: 3.5 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 21 million tonnes as on 1-4-82 and some imports of coking coal, envisaged at 1.2 million tonnes.

7.18 The actual production during the year is expected to fall short of the target by about 2.4 million tonnes. The shortfall is mainly on account of constraints in power supply, absenteeism, labour unrest and other miscellaneous factors such as delayed supplies of equipment. While the shortfall from the Eastern Coalfields is largely attributable to the inadequate power supplies, the shortfall from Singareni Collieries Company is due to labour unrest.

7.19 Despatches of coal showed improvement over the levels reached during the previous year. The loading by railways improved from 10863 wagons per day in April 1982 to more than 12185 wagons per day in March, 1983. The despatches by rail and road in 1982-83 are now expected roughly to be 91 million tonnes and 27 million tonnes respectively.

7.20 A disconcerting feature has been the increase in pit-head stocks. The stocks dropped from 21 million tonnes in April, 1982 to 18 million tonnes in September, 1982 but started rising again and at the end of the year, the pit-head stocks are expected to reach a record level of about 23 million tonnes. This situation has arisen essentially because of a mis-match between production, despatches and consumption. An overall analysis reveals that the total consumption of coal including an estimated import of about 1.2 million tonnes may not exceed 129 million tonnes against the demand projected at 137 million tonnes in 1982-83.

7.21 16 new coal mining projects with an ultimate capacity of 22.41 million tonnes and a total capital cost of Rs. 1060.91 crores were sanctioned in 1982-83. Besides, a number of projects are in various stages of preparation, appraisal and sanction.

7.22 The production from the first mine at Neyveli Lignite Corporation is expected to reach around 6.4 million tonnes, exceeding the target of 5.7 million tonnes by 0.7 million tonnes. Besides, around 0.50 million tonnes of lignite production is also estimated from the State sector in Gujarat.

Annual Plan 1983-84

7.23 The demand for coal in 1983-84 is expected to be around 147 million tonnes (excluding 3 million tonnes of middlings). The six sectors which account for nearly 75.40 percent of demand are power (38.09 per cent), Steel (18.7 per cent) railways (7.48 per cent), cement (5.10 per cent), fertiliser (3.31 per cent) and soft coke/LTC (2.72 per cent). In comparison with the likely consumption in 1982-83, the growth will be steeper in power and cement sectors.

7.24 Taking into account the production capacity that has been built over the previous years, the target of production has been set at 142 million tonnes (CIL: 123 million tonnes, SCCL: 15 million tonnes and TISCO/IISCO/DVC 4 million tonnes). While adopting this target, the urgent need to liquidate at least 4 million tonnes of pit-head stocks has been kept in view. The Plan provides for the import of 1.2 million tonnes of superior quality coal both to meet the shortfall in local availability as also to improve marginally the quality of the blends in which the imported coal is proposed to be used.

7.25. Even after drawing down 4 million tonnes from pithead stocks, these stocks will be around 19 million tonnes by the end of 1983-84, which is more than adequate.

7.26 Efforts will also be directed towards clearance of backlog in the developmental work both in the open cast and underground mines consistent with the growth in production envisaged in the remaining years of the Plan. The rail movement will have to be geared up to increase from 91 million tonnes in 1982-83 to a level of around 105-108 million tonnes to meet the projected demand in 1983-84. Emphasis has also been laid in the Plan on optimising the output from the existing washeries and on speedy completion of the washeries under construction. The Plan also takes note of the need for expeditious completion of the LTC plant at Dhankuni.

7.27 In order to supplement power availability in Bengal-Bihar area, gas turbines have been installed for captive power generation. The question of augmenting the captive power generation capacity through introduction of fluid-bed boiler technology is also being actively examined.

7.28 Special emphasis is laid in the Annual Plan on intensifying exploratory efforts so as to minimise the geo-mining problems at the stage of project implementation. The Plan also continues to lay emphasis on various aspects of exploitation, beneficiation and utilisation of coal as well as creation of infrastructural facilities. The safety and welfare of the miners within the framework of the Sixth Five Year Plan is being given special attention. In order that production, productivity and investments could be optimised in the high cost mining projects, a detailed review is undertaken of the past performance in respect of similar projects.

Lignite

7.29 In consonance with the likely demand from the down stream units of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation, the target for mine production for 1983-84 has been fixed at 6.3 million tonnes. In the Annual Plan 1983-84, the major thrust of activity and investment will continue to be on the Neyveli second mine cut which is linked to the Second Thermal Power Station at Neyveli. The programme of expansion of the second mine cut from a capacity of 4.7 million tonnes per annum to 10.5 million tonnes per annum has been sanctioned to meet the requirements of the power station, whose capacity was stepped up from 630 MW to 1470 MW.

7.30 Consistent with the stress laid on monitoring of projects at different levels, the coal companies have set up monitoring cells at the mine, company and Departmental levels. Close monitoring of all the major capital intensive projects has been assigned high priority.

7.31 The Plan also recognises the need for continuing research and development programmes in the coal sector and an outlay of Rs. 2 crores has been provided in 1983-84, for this purpose. This is in addition to the provision for the Central Fuel Research Institute under CSIR. Several of the research programmes have been completed and the impact of these studies is being evaluated.

7.32 An outlay of Rs. 946.17 crores has been provided for the development of coal and lignite in 1983-84. The company-wise break-up of the outlay is given in Annexure 7.6. To promote the pro-

grammes of development envisaged in the coal sector, the outlay for CIL has been raised in 1983-84 and provides for development of mines, washeries, infrastructural facilities and welfare measures. In the case of SCCL the need for upgradation of present level of technology to augment production from both underground as well as opencast mines is recognised. The outlay of Rs. 81.17 crores made for the NLC is related mostly to the second mine and includes Rs. 1 crore for exploration in Rajasthan but is exclusive of Rs. 130 crores provided separately for the second thermal power station.

PETROLEUM

Review for 1982-83

7.33 The indigenous production of crude oil was 21.06 million tonnes, which exceeded the original target of 20.98 million tonnes by 0.08 million tonnes. However, this fell short of the revised target of 21.40 million tonnes by 0.34 million tonnes. Of this, the contribution of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) was 18.23 million tonnes consisting of 5.35 million tonnes from onland and 12.88 million tonnes from the offshore fields. The balance of 2.83 million tonnes was produced from Oil India Limited's (OIL) fields in Assam. As compared with the revised targets, the shortfall was mainly due to restricted off-take by the Koyali Refinery in the Western Region and due to lower production from fields in Assam due to prolonged disturbances prevailing there.

7.34 Onland, ONGC deployed 39 seismic parties as against 40 planned by them. As against a total drilling of 271,600 metres, made up of 133,700 metres of exploratory and 137,900 metres of development drilling, the ONGC have achieved a total drilling metreage of 224,300 metres consisting of 119,700 metres of exploratory drilling and 104,600 metres of developmental drilling.

7.35 Offshore, ONGC has carried out about 27198 line Kms. of seismic surveys against a target of 20,300 line Kms. As compared with the total drilling target of 166,000 metres, made up of 50,000 metres of exploratory and 116,000 metres of developmental drilling, ONGC achieved a total drilling metreage of 161,600 metres consisting of 57,000 metres of exploratory and 104,600 metres of developmental drilling. The exploratory efforts both in the eastern and western coasts resulted in a number of oil/gas strikes, the more significant of these were in the Ratnagiri and DCS areas on the western coast, and in the Godavari area in the eastern coast.

7.36 OIL have achieved a total drilling metreage of 60,200 comprising 8,200 metres of exploratory and 52,000 metres of developmental drilling in their onland areas, as against a total target of 85,000 metres consisting of 34,000 metres of exploratory and 51,000 metres of developmental drilling. The drilling target of 10,500 metres was fixed for OIL's Mahanadi Offshore PEL Area; however, this could not commence due to delay in acquisition of a suitable drilling vessel. The shortfall in drilling carried out by both the ONGC and OIL was mainly due to land acquisition and drilling problems in the Assam region and extensive production testing in some of the wells of ONGC.

7.37 ONGC, in their Bombay Offshore areas, followed by and large, the developmental programme envisaged under the Accelerated Production Plan. Besides, a few need-based modifications were also effected. There have, however, been shortfalls in the programme of installation of platforms and in the drilling of wells.

7.38 As compared with the target of 35.99 million tonnes, the actual crude through put achieved in the refineries during the year was 33.16 million tonnes. The shortfall of 2.83 million tonnes was due to lesser crude run achieved at the Mathura Refinery due to stabilization problems of its FCC Unit, shut-down of CDU and LSHS containment problems at BPCL Refinery and power failure and sullage problems at BRPL Refinery. However, as compared with the revised target of 32.82 million tonnes, this shows an over-achievement. Although the installed refining capacity in the country had reached a level of 37.80 MTPA with the mechanical completion of Mathura Refinery, the effective capacity remained restricted to a much lower level mostly due to delay in completion of the Fluid Catalytic Cracking Units (FCCU) at Mathura and Koyali Refineries. The mechanical completion of these units has since been completed and the trial runs are being carried out.

7.39 The work on the expansion of the refinery capacity and the setting up of Secondary Processing Facilities at BPCL (Bombay), HPCL (Vaizag) MRL (Madras), CRL (Cochin) and IOC (Barauni) refineries is in progress. Another project for setting up a two million tonnes refinery at HPCL (Bombay), was approved and taken up for implementation. The Lube Refinery at HPCL (Bombay) is in the final completion stage. Work on the laying of the Mathura-Delhi-Ambala-Jullundur Product Pipeline has been completed, while some progress has been made in implementing Bombay-Poona Products

Pipeline. The OIL's LPG Plant at Duliajan was mechanically completed and put on trial-run. Phase-II of setting up of crude stabilising facilities and gas fractionation facilities at Uran was taken up by ONGC. Proposals for augmenting production from the North-Eastern region are also under consideration.

7.40 Work on setting up crude and product tankages and on schemes for LPG marketing has been accelerated.

7.41 A number of schemes for improving the thermal efficiency and conservation of energy were considered, approved and taken up for implementation. Concerted efforts were made to identify R & D gaps and work on a few such schemes was taken up.

Annual Plan 1983-84

Exploration and Production

7.42 The Plan (1983-84) would continue to accord high priority to exploration and exploitation of oil and gas resources. Both ONGC and OIL have drawn programme to meet this objective. ONGC proposes to deploy 45 land seismic parties and 48 land rigs this year, as against 39 land seismic parties and 40 land rigs deployed during 1982-83; effecting a significant step-up in their effort. Offshore, they propose to carry out 26,400 lines kms. of seismic surveys which include an appreciable amount of detailed and special type of work.

7.43 The exploratory drilling target for ONGC in their onland areas has been placed at 182,200 metres and that for development drilling at 149,500 metres; the total drilling target, being 331,700 metres, is a significant step-up over the drilling achievement of 224,300 metres for 1982-83. In offshore, they propose to drill 258,500 metres, made up of 74,500 metres of exploratory and 184,000 metres of development drilling. This again is a substantial step-up over the drilling metreage of 161,600 achieved during 1982-83. In order to realise these targets, drilling fleet is proposed to be increased from 10 to 15 vessels.

7.44 OIL propose to augment their onland drilling from 60,200 metres achieved in 1982-83 to 110,800 metres in 1983-84. This target is made up of 43,400 metres of exploratory drilling and 67,400 metres of development drilling. The exploration drilling will be continued in Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Orissa, while the developmental drilling will be carried out in the Jorajan Mining lease area and in Digboi Oilfields. In Offshore, it is proposed to drill 12,000 metres in the Mahanadi block this year.

7.45 The crude oil production both by ONGC and OIL is targetted at 26.25 million tonnes, the details of which are given below:—

1983-84	(In million tonnes)
I. ONGC (a) Onland	
(i) Western Region	3.67
(ii) Eastern Region	2.60
Sub-total (a) :	6.27
(b) Offshore	17.00
Total ONGC: (a) — (b) :	23.27
II. OIL	2.98
Total I & II :	26.25

Refining and Marketing

7.46 It is expected that the optimal refining capacity at Mathura and Koyali Refinery will be achieved with their FCC Units going on commercial production. The crude throughput target for the refineries has been placed at 34.42 million tonnes. The refinery-wise outlay is given in the Annexure 7.7. Substantial progress is expected to be made this year on the schemes of refinery expansion/setting up of secondary processing facilities at Cochin Refinery, Vizag Refinery, Madras Refinery, Bharat Refinery and Hindustan (Bombay) Refinery. The work on the laying of the Bombay-Pune Pipeline would also be accelerated. Likewise, the implementation of the

schemes envisaging stepping up of crude storage and product storage tankages would be intensified.

7.47 The projects slated for completion during the year are: Mandatory Crude Tanks (Phase-I and at Bombay of Phase-II); LPG—Marketing (Phase-I of IOC, HPCL and BPCL; Pipeline installations at Delhi, Ambala and Jullundur; and Paraffin Wax Plant of MRL.

7.48 While the present schemes for LPG marketing will be implemented comparatively at an accelerated pace, additional LPG marketing schemes are likely to be taken up, keeping in view the increase in availability of LPG from the refineries and gas fractionation units.

7.49 An outlay of Rs. 2260 crores has been provided for various programmes of exploration and production and the activities related to refining and marketing have been provided Rs. 546.05 crores. A provision of Rs. 4.95 crores has been made for Engineers India Ltd. while Rs. 4 crores is for the Department of Petroleum for certain special schemes. The total outlay for the Department of Petroleum for exploration and production, refining and marketing and related R & D activities, aggregate to Rs. 2815.00 crores. An organisation-wise break-up of the Plan outlays is placed at Annexure 7.8 and an organisation-wise, scheme-wise break-up is at Annexure 7.9.

7.50 A summary statement indicating target and production of crude oil refinery throughput is given at Annexure 7.10.

ANNEXURE 7.1

Target and Anticipated Achievement of Additions to Generating capacity 1982-83

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	State	Target MW	Anticipated Achievement MW	Slipage	Date of Commissioning/rolling
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Northern Region Hydro</i>						
1	Pong Unit-5	BBMB	60	60	..	19-9-82
2	Yamuna Stage II (Khodri) Unit-1	U.P.	30	..	30	
3	Yamuna Stage-II (Khodri) Unit-2	U.P.	30	..	30	
4	Yamuna Stage-II (Khodri) Unit-3	U.P.	30	..	30	
5	Anandpur Sahib Unit-1	Punjab	33.5	..	33.5	
6	Anandpur Sahib Unit-2	Punjab	33.5	..	33.5	
7	Mukerian Unit-1	Punjab	15	..	15	
8	Pong Unit-6	BBMB	..	60£	..	25-2-83
9	Dehar Unit-5	BBMB	..	165£	..	26-3-83 (R)
	Sub-Total (Hydro)		232	285	172	
<i>Thermal</i>						
10	Kota Unit-1	Rajasthan	110	110	..	17-1-83
11	Singrauli Unit-2	Central	210	210	..	25-11-82
12	Singrauli Unit-3	Central	..	210£	..	28-3-83
	Sub-Total (Thermal)		320	530	..	
	Total (Northern Region)		552	815	172	
<i>Western Region (Hydro)</i>		Nil				
<i>Thermal</i>						
13	Bhusawal Unit-3	Maharashtra	210	210	..	4-5-82
14	Wanakbori Unit-2	Gujarat	210	210	..	15-1-83
15	Koradi Unit-7	Maharashtra	210	210	..	13-1-83
16	Satpura Unit-8]	M.P.	210	210	-	25-1-83
17	Korba West Unit-1	M.P.	210	210	..	
18	Korba STPS Unit-1	Central	210	210	..	1-3-83
19	Ghandrapur Unit-1	Maharashtra	210	..	210	
	Sub-Total (Thermal)		1470	1050	420	

1	3	4	5	6	7
20	Urban Gas Turbine Unit-3 Maharashtra	60	60	..	25-5-82
21	Urban Gas Turbine Unit-4 Maharashtra	60	60	..	21-7-82
	<i>Sub-Total (Gas)</i>	120	120	..	
	<i>Total (Western Region)</i>	1590	117	420	
	<i>Southern Region-Hydro</i>				
22	Nagarjunasagar PSS Unit-3 A.P.	100	100	..	22-6-82
23	Nagarjunasagar PSS Unit-4 A.P.	100	100	..	30-3-83 (R)
24	Srisaillam Unit-1 A.P.	110	110	..	30-8-82
25	Srisaillam Unit-2 A.P.	110	110	..	15-12-82
26	Srisaillam Unit-3 A.P.	110	110	..	
27	Kalinadi Unit-5 Karnataka	135	135	..	30-3-83
28	Nagar Junasagar RBC Unit-1 A.P.	30	30	110	24-2-83
	<i>Sub-Total (Hydro)</i>	695	585	110	
	Thermal Nil				
	<i>Total (Southern Region)</i>	695	585	110	
	<i>Eastern Region Hydro</i>				
29	Jaldhaka Unit-1 West Bengal	4	..	4	
30	Jaldhaka Unit-2 West Bengal	4	..	4	
	<i>Sub-Total (Hydro)</i>	8	..	8	
	<i>Thermal</i>				
31	Bandel Unit-5 West Bengal	210	210	..	8-10-82
32	Titagarh Unit-1 West Bengal	60	60	..	12-12-82
33	Barauni Unit-6 Bihar	110	110	..	31-3-83 (R)
34	Talcher Unit-6 Orissa	110	110	..	24-3-83
	<i>Sub-Total (Thermal)</i>	490	490	..	
	<i>Total (Eastern Region)</i>	498	490	8	
	<i>Eastern Region (Hydro)</i>				
35	Loktak Unit-1 Central	35	..	35	
36	Loktak Unit-2 Central	35	..	35	
37	Loktak Unit-3 Central	35	..	35	
38	Gumti Unit-3 Tripura	5	..	5	
	<i>Sub-Total (Hydro)</i>	110	..	110	
	<i>Thermal</i>				
39	Namrup Waste Heat Plant Assam	22	..	22	
	<i>Sub-Total (Thermal)</i>	22	..	22	
	<i>Gas</i>				
40	Lakwa Gas Turbine Assam	15	..	15	
	<i>Sub-Total (Gas)</i>	15	..	15	
	<i>Total (N.E. Region)</i>	147	..	147	
	TOTAL ALL INDIA				
	HYDRO	1045	870	400	
	THERMAL	2302	2070	442	
	GAS	135	120	15	
	<i>Grand Total (All India)</i>	3482	3060	857	

R: Rolled;

Units with total capacity of 435 MW which were not included in the target for 1982-83 were also commissioned during the year

ANNEXURE 7.2
Energy Generation in 1982-83 and 1983-84

(Million Kwh)

Region	1982-83 (Anticipated)				1983-84 Target			
	Hydro	Thermal	Nuclear	Total	Hydro	Thermal	Nuclear	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Utilities</i>								
Northern Region	18670	18844	553	38067	18259	22675	1580	42514
Western Region	6339	32900	1471	40710	5920	39050	1920	46890
Southern Region	20452	13441	..	33893	21874	13900	..	35774
Eastern Region	2316	15188	..	17504	2347	16850	..	19197
North Eastern Region	463	888	..	1351	600	1025	..	1625
Total (Utilities)	48240	81261	2024	131525	49000	93500	3500	146000
<i>Non-Utilities</i>				8000				8000
<i>All India</i>				139525				154000

ANNEXURE 7.3

List of Projects likely to Yield Benefits during 1983-84

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	State	Capacity (MW)	Schedule date of Commissioning
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Northern Region</i>				
<i>Hydro</i>				
1	Binwa Unit-1	H.P.	3	1/84
2	Biwna Unit-2	H.P.	3	1/84
3	Mukerian Unit-1	Punjab	15	4/83
4	Mukerian Unit-2	Punjab	15	7/83
5	Mukerian Unit-3	Punjab	15	10/83
6	Yamuna Stage-II (Khodri) Unit-1	U.P.	30	10/83
7	Yamuna Stage-II (Khodri) Unit-2	U.P.	30	11/83
8	Yamuna Stage-II (Khodri) Unit-3	U.P.	30	12/83
9	Yamuna Stage-II (Khodri) Unit-4	U.P.	30	1/84
10	Maneri Bhali Stage-I Unit-1	U.P.	30	2/84
11	Dehar Extension Unit-6	BBMB	165	11/83
	<i>Sub-Total (Hydro)</i>		366	
<i>Thermal</i>				
12	Kota Unit-2	Rajasthan	110	5/83
13	Paricha Unit-1	U.P.	110	6/83
14	Paricha Unit-2	U.P.	110	12/83
15	Singrauli S.T.P. S. Unit-4	Central	210	10/83
	<i>Sub-Total (Thermal)</i>		540	
	<i>Total (Northern Region)</i>		906	
<i>Western Region</i>				
<i>Hydro</i>				
<i>Thermal</i>				
Nil				
16	Wanakbori Unit-3	Gujarat	210	8/83
17	Korba West Unit-1	Madhya Pradesh	210	6/83
18	Korba West Unit-2	Madhya Pradesh	210	2/84
19	Satpura Unit-9	Madhya Pradesh	210	10/83
20	Ghandrapur Unit-1	Maharashtra	210	4/83
21	Ghandrapur Unit-2	Maharashtra	210	10/83
22	Trombay Extn.	Maharashtra	500	9/83
23	Korba S.T.P.S. Unit-2	Central	210	9/83
	<i>Sub-Total (Thermal)</i>		1970	
	<i>Total (Western Region)</i>		1970	
<i>Southern Region</i>				
<i>Hydro</i>				
24	Srisaillam Unit-3	Andhra Pradesh	110	7/83
25	Srisaillam Unit-4	Andhra Pradesh	110	10/83
26	Donkararji Unit-1	Andhra Pradesh	25	4/83

1	2	3	4	5
27	Nagarjunasagar RBC Unit-2	Andhra Pradesh	30	6/83
28	Kalinadi Stage-I Unit-6	Karnataka	135	12/83
	<i>Sub Tptal (Hydro)</i>		410	
29	Ramagundam STPS Unit-1	Central	200	12/83
	<i>Sub-Tptal (Thermal)</i>		200	
	<i>Nuclear</i>			
30	Madras Atomic Power Project Unit-1	Central	235	83/84
	<i>Sub-Tptal (Nuclear)</i>		235	
	<i>Tptal (Spuihern Region)</i>		845	
Eastern Region				
<i>Hydro</i>				
31	Jaldhaka Unit-1	West Bengal	4	6/83
32	Jaldhaka Unit-2	West Bengal	4	6/83
	<i>Sub-Tptal (Hydro)</i>		8	
	<i>Thermal</i>			
33	Patratu Unit-9	Bihar	110	6/83
34	Titagarh Unit-2	West Bengal	60	4/83
35	Titagarh Unit-3	West Bengal	60	9/83
	<i>Sub-Tptal (Thermal)</i>		230	
	<i>Tptal (Eastern Region)</i>		238	
<i>Nprth Eastern Region</i>				
<i>Hydro</i>				
36	Dikhu Units 1 & 2	Nagaland	1	3/84
37	Kopili Unit-1	N. E. G.	25	9/83
38	Kopili Unit-2	N. E. G.	25	12/83
39	Gumti Unit-3	Tripura	5	4/83
40	Loktak Unit-1	Central	35	5/83
41	Loktak Unit-2	Central	35	5/83
42	Loktak Unit-3	Central	35	5/83
	<i>Sub-Tptal (Hydro)</i>		161	
	<i>Thermal</i>			
43	Namrup waste Heat Plant		22	3/83
	<i>Sub-Tptal (Thermal)</i>		22	
	<i>Gas</i>			
44	Lakwa Unit-3	Assam	15	7/83
	<i>Sub-Tptal (Gas)</i>		15	
	<i>Tptal (N.E. Region)</i>		198	
TOTAL ALL INDIA;				
	Hydro Units 25 Nos.		945	
	Thermal Units 16 Nos.		2962	
	Gas Unit 1 No.		15	
	Nuclear Unit 1 No.		235	
	GRAND TOTAL		4157	

ANNEXURE 7.4
Plan Outlay in Power for 1983-84

(Rs. lakhs)

	Generation			Transmission and Distribution	Rural Electrification		Miscellaneous	Total
	Ongoing	New	Total		Total	MNP		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
States	166062	36235	202297	86993	31384	5886	3934	324608.00
Union Territories	345	407	752	4837.5	473.93	298	300.30	6363.73
Central	66684	36211	102895	15640	..	..	3712	12224.6
Total	233091	72853	305944	107470.5	31857.93	6184	7946.30	453218.73

£Excludes

1 £Lump sum provision for Special Projects Agriculture (SPA) and Rural Cooperatives, Rs. 6800 lakhs

2 £Power Component of Special Area Programme of North Eastern Council (NEC) Rs. 2782 lakhs.

All India Rs. 462800.73 lakhs.

ANNEXURE 7.5

ANNUAL PLAN 1983-84

TENTATIVE BREAKUP OF OUTLAY FOR POWER SECTOR

(Rs. lakhs)

I. States	Generation				T&D	Rural Electrification				Misc.	Total
	Ongoing	New	Sub-Total	State Plan		REG	MNP	Sub-Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Andhra Pradesh .	7000	..	7000	4000	1763	687	50	2500	..	13500	
2. Assam . . .	5368	..	5368	4000	100	389	800	1289	178	10835	
3. Bihar . . .	7791	1200	8991	4200	300	967	750	2017	342	15550	
4. Gujarat . . .	16430	1322	17752	7000	675	684	90	1449	299	26500	
5. Haryana . . .	8132	1150	9282	3400	500	308	..	808	25	13515	
6. Himachal Pradesh	2260	100	2360	745	100	410	25	535	80	3720	
7. Jammu & Kashmir	508	200	708	1400	..	483	59	542	125	2775	
8. Karnataka . .	12221	410	12631	3550	699	399	25	1123	102	17406	
9. Kerala . . .	2930	100	3030	2630	270	230	..	500	90	6250	
10. Madhya Pradesh .	15030	4600	19630	10500	715	1560	1100	3375	875	34380	
11. Maharashtra . .	18413	9630	28043	12156	2946	854	..	3800	930	44929	
12. Manipur . . .	63	13	76	253	20	16	65	101	20	450	
13. Meghalaya . .	480	5	485	120	..	246£	65	311	34	950	
14. Nagaland . . .	45	5	50	128	80	33	37	150	15	343	
15. Orissa . . .	4801	600	5401	2300	..	809	480	1289	130	920	
16. Punjab . . .	14745	1970	16715	4100	..	690	..	690	..	21505	
17. Rajasthan . . .	2428	3150	5578	4851	100	974	660	1734	45	12208	
18. Sikkim . . .	2	10	12	150	50	..	10	60	8	230	
19. Tamil Nadu . .	11942	3800	15742	7800	3111	389	..	3500	200	27242	
20. Tripura . . .	75	135	210	110	..	165	55	220	15	555	
21. Uttar Pradesh .	27824	6200	34024	10500	794	1406	1500	3700	320	48544	
22. West Bengal . .	7574	1635	9209	3100	50	1526	115	1691	101	14101	
Sub-Total . . .	166062	36235	202297	86993	12273	13225	5886	31384	3934	324608	
II. Union Territories											
1. A. & N. Islands .	114	238	352	..	..	..	28	28	..	380
2. Arunachal Pradesh	148	27	175	80	..	..	170	170	25	450
3. Chandigarh . . .	..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	500
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . .	..	..	..	55.5	11	..	..	11	14.8	81.30

£Includes outlay of 132 KV line funded under REG

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5. Delhi	25	100	125	3400	100	..	..	..	100	118'50	3743'50
6. Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .	..	10	10	307	6	..	..	..	6	227	450
7. Lakshdweep . . . . .	..	..	..	..	28'93	..	..	..	28'93	..	28'93
8. Mizoram	58	32	90	270	30	..	..	100	130	15	505
9. Pondicherry . . . . .	..	..	..	225	..	..	..	..	..	..	225
Sub-Total U. Ts.	345	407	752	4837'5	175'93	..	..	298	473'93	300'30	6363'73
III. Central Plan											
1. Deptt. of Power	43453	27031	70484	13320	..	..	..	..	..	3134	86938
2. Deptt. of Atomic Energy	7189	3480	10669	..	..	..	..	..	..	578	11247
3. D.V.G.	4142	5700	9842	1220	..	..	..	..	..	..	11062
4. Neyveli	11900	..	11900	1100	..	..	..	..	..	..	13000
Sub-Total Central Plan (1-4)	66684	36211	102895	15640	..	..	..	..	..	3712	122247
Total All India	233091	72853	305944	107470'5	12448'93	13225	6184	31857'93	7946'3	453218'73	
NEG	2115	100	2215	317	..	..	..	..	..	250	2782
Lumpsum for S.P.A. Programme . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	6000	..	6000	..	..	6000
Rural Cooperative . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	800	..	800	..	..	800
GRAND TOTAL POWER	235206	72953	308159	107787'5	12448'93	20025	6184	38657'93	8196'30	462800'73	

OUTLAY ANNUAL PLAN 1983-84—COAL AND LIGNITE

(Rs. Crores)

Sector/Undertaking	Budgetary Support	Extra Budgetary Resources	Plan Outlay
A. COAL			
1. Coal India Ltd.	791.00	Nil	791.00
2. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd	72.00	Nil	72.00
<i>Sub-Total Coal</i>	863.00	Nil	883.00
B. LIGNITE			
Neyveli Lignite Corporation (Mines)	15.00	66.17	81.17
(includes Rs. 1 crore Lignite for exploration in Rajasthan).			
G. Science and Technology	2.00	Nil	2.00
<i>Grand Total (A+B+G)</i>	880.00	66.17	946.17

NOTE :—The outlay as above does not include provisions for
 (a) Power Development Programme of Neyveli Lignite Companies and
 (b) Central Fuel Research Institute under G.S.R.I.

Actual Crude Throughput—1982-83 and Targets for Crude Oil Refining 1983-84

(in million tonnes)

Organisation	1982-83 Actual	1983-84 Target
I. Indian Oil Corporation		
i) Gauhati	0.81	0.82
ii) Barauni	3.07	2.87
iii) Gujarat	7.09	7.12
iv) Haldia	2.50	2.40
v) Mathura	8.85	5.70
vi) Digboi, AID	0.51	0.53
<i>Sub-Total I</i>	17.83	19.44
II. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited		
i) Bombay	3.12	2.92
ii) Visakh	1.08	1.15
<i>Sub-Total II</i>	4.20	4.07
III. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	4.48	5.00
IV. Madras Refineries Ltd.	2.86	2.80
V. Cochin Refineries Ltd.	3.19	2.31
VI. Bongaigaon Refineries and Petro-chemicals Limited	0.60	0.80
Total (I to VI)	33.16	34.42

ANNUAL PLAN 1983-84

Department of Petroleum—Petroleum Sector

Organisation-wise Plan Outlays

(Rs. crores)

Organisation	Approved Plan Outlay	Extra- Budgetary Resources	Budgetary Support
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
A. Exploration and Production			
1. Oil and Natural Gas Commission	2085·00	1882·00	203·00
2. Oil India Ltd.	175·00	175·00	..
Sub-Total (A)	2260·00	2057·00	203·00
B. Refining and Marketing			
1. Indian Oil Corporation	147·18	147·18	..
2. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	102·22	80·22	22·0
3. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	159·84	104·84	55·00
4. Cochin Refineries Ltd.	54·51	42·51	12·00
5. Madras Refineries Ltd.	69·90	39·90	30·00
6. Bongaigaon Refineries and Petrochemicals Ltd.	9·50	9·50	..
7. dubrizol India Ltd.	2·90	2·90	..
Sub-Total (B):	546·05	427·05	119·00
C. Others			
1. Engineers India Ltd.	4·95	4·95	..
2. Department of Petroleum	4·00	4·00	..
(Total (A+B+C)).	2815·00	2493·00	322·00

Annexure — 7.9

ANNUAL PLAN 1983-84

Department of Petroleum—Petroleum Sector

Schemewise Plan Outlays

(Rs. crores)

Organisation/Scheme	Approved Plan Outlay	Extra- Budgetary Resources	Budgetary Support
1	2	3	4
I. Oil & Natural Gas Commission (ONGC)			
<i>A. Continuing Schemes</i>			
1. Onland Operations	488.30		
2. Offshore Operations	1589.63		
3. Institutes	3.87		
4. R & D Schemes	3.20		
Total (A) ONGC	2085.00	1882.00	203.00
II. Oil India Ltd. (OIL)			
<i>A. Continuing Schemes</i>			
1. Maintenance of Production in Assam—Capital Equipment & Facilities	50.00		
2. Jorajan Development	11.60		
3. Exploration in Arunachal Pradesh PEL Area	8.60		
4. L.P.G. Project	0.17		
5. <i>Exploration to Development Drilling Activities</i>			
(a) <i>Onland</i>			
(i) Assam	17.63		
(ii) Ningru	4.00		
(iii) Mahanadi	3.00		
(iv) Rajasthan	10.00		
(b) <i>Offshore</i>			
(i) Mahanadi	55.00		
(ii) Northeast Coast	2.00		
Sub-Total (A) :	162.00		
<i>B. New Schemes</i>			
1. Additional Power Generation	300		
2. Pipeline Expansion	10.00		
Sub-Total (B) :	13.00		
Total (A+B) OIL :	175.00	175.00	

1	2	3	4
III. Indian Oil Corporation			
(a) Refineries & Pipelines Division			
A. Continuing Schemes			
1.	Gujarat Refinery Expansion Project	0.50	
2.	Mathura Refinery Project	2.09	
3.	Gujarat Refinery Secondary Processing Facilities	1.03	
4.	Addl. Coking Unit at Barauni	7.00	
5.	Effluent Disposal line at Gauhati	0.65	
6.	Cooling Towers at Gauhati	0.46	
7.	Naphtha Splitter Facilities at Gauhati Refinery	0.28	
8.	Addl. 8 MW Turbo-Generator Set at Gauhati Refinery	0.68	
9.	Augmentation of Propane De-asphalting Unit Cylinder Oil at Haldia Refinery	0.61	
10.	Replacement of Furnaces in 3 distillation units at Gujarat Refinery :		
	AU-I	2.25	
	AU-II	2.25	
	AU-III	0.10	
11.	Replacement Furnaces in 3 distillation units at Barauni :		
	AVU-I	0.10	
	AVU-II	0.10	
	AVU-III	0.10	
12.	Office Accommodation at New Delhi	2.50	
13.	Micro-crystalline Wax production facilities at Haldia	0.50	
14.	Mandatory Crude Tankages—Phase-I	7.00	
	Phase-II	10.00	
15.	Haldia Refinery Expansion	1.50	
16.	Paraffin Wax production at Barauni	0.10	
17.	Salaya-Viramgam-Koyali-Mathura Crude Oil Pipeline	5.00	
18.	Mathura-Delhi Ambala-Jullundur Product Pipeline	6.00	
19.	Gauhati-Siliguri Pipeline Expansion	0.25	
20.	Rajkot Pump Station (SVK Expansion)	2.81	
21.	Additional Tanks at Viramgam	0.53	
22.	Spare Buoy at Salaya	3.75	
23.	Uran-Koyali-Viramgam Pipeline	0.10	
24.	Augmentation of Haldia-Barauni Pipeline Capacity	0.10	
Sub-Total (A) :		58.34	

	1	2	3	4
B. New Schemes				
1. Karnal Refinery		4.00		
2. Barauni Refinery Expansion		0.50		
3. Viramgam-Mathura Pipeline expansion and extension of pipeline to Karnal		0.10		
4. Telemetry/Telecontrol Facilities AB Section		1.50		
Sub-Total (B) :		6.10		
Sub-Total (A+B) : R & P Division		64.44		

(b) *Marketing Division*

A. *Continuing Schemes*

1. LPG Marketing Facilities Phase-I	4.63
2. Pipeline installations at Delhi, Ambala and Jullunder	1.18
3. Office Accommodation at (a) Bombay	1.50
(b) Madras	0.11
4. Haldia Dockline Project	0.25
5. Madras Dockline Project	0.25
6. Facilities for Marketing of OIL's LPG	6.19
7. Pipeline connecting Delhi installation with Palam ARD	0.08
8. Fuel Hydraul System at Bombay-Phase II	0.84
9. Railway Siding and Allied Facilities at Siluguni: Phase-I	0.08
Phase-II	0.05
10. Addl. Product Tankages-Phase-I	10.14
11. Office Accommodation at Calcutta	0.50
12. Marketing of LPG-Phase III	27.91
13. LPG bottling Facilities at Shakurbasti/Kanpur	1.60
14. Rail Siding and Allied Facilities at Madras	2.00
15. Residential Accommodation at Bombay-Phase I & II	
(i) Two buildings at Indian Oil Nagar	—
(ii) Purchase of 25 flats at Vikas Finlay	1.00
(iii) Purchase of 84 flats at Goregaon	—
Sub-Total (A) :	58.31

B. *New Schemes*

1. Residential accommodation :	
1.1 Purchase of flats and land for construction of flats	}
1.2 Purchase of Leased flats	}
1.3 Flats at Services Station at Bombay West	}
1.4 Flats at Services Station at Bhulabhai Desai Road	}
1.5 Multi-storeyed Building at Indian Oil Nagar with 72 flats	}

1.6 Residential accommodation at Delhi :

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| (a) NOIDA-I : 18 flats | } | |
| (a) NOIDA-II: 200 flats | | |
| (c) DDA Scheme ; Provision of 200 flats | | |
| (d) Purchase of flats | | |

1.7 Residential accommodation at Madras 100 flats	8.00
1.8 Residential accommodation at Calcutta 35 flats.	
1.9 Residential accommodation at 12 out of 25 Divisional Office Towns	
1.10 Residential accommodation at Terminals	
1.11 Residential accommodation at Depots	
1.12 Residential accommodation at AFSs	
1.13 Office accomodation for Divisional Offices at 8 out of 25 locations	
1.14 Training Centre at Bombay	

2. Lube blending plant at Delhi	0.10
---	------

3. Facilities for export of LSHS	0.50
--	------

Sub-Total (B) :	8.60
---------------------------	------

Sub-Total (A+B) Marketing Division	66.91
------------------------------------	-------

(c) R & D Schemes

(i) Phase I	1.80
-----------------------	------

(ii) Phase I	0.10
------------------------	------

Sub-Total (c) : R & D	1.90
---------------------------------	------

A. Assam Oil Division

(i) Refinery Wing

Continuing Schemes

1. SO ₂ drying system	0.50
--	------

2. Digboi Refinery Effluent System	1.00
--	------

3. Digboi Refinery Revamping expansion	1.00
--	------

Sub-Total (A) :	2.50
---------------------------	------

B. New Schemes

1. Renewal of Digboi-Tinsukia White Oil Line	1.92
--	------

2. Inter-in Power Augmentation in Digboi Refinery	1.28
---	------

3. New Steam and Power Plants	2.84
---	------

Sub-Total (B) :	6.04
---------------------------	------

Sub-Total (A+B) :	8.54
-----------------------------	------

(ii) Marketing Division

A. Continuing Schemes

1. Marketing of LPG	0.97
-------------------------------	------

2. Additional Product Tankage.	3.28
--	------

Sub-Total (A) :	4.25
---------------------------	------

1	2	3	4
B. New Schemes			
q. Combuccion of additional tankage at NTF, Digboi and Tinsukia for Refinery Expansion	0.50		
<i>Sub-Total (B) :</i>	0.50		
<i>Sub-Total (A+B) :</i>	4.75		
<i>Sub-Total (i)+(ii) : AOD</i>	13.29		
(e) Indian Oil Blending Ltd.			
A. Continuing Schemes			
1. Calcutta Plant	0.47		
2. Bombay Plant	0.17		
<i>Sub-Total (A) IOBL</i>	0.64		
<i>Total (a+b+c+d+e): IOG</i>	147.18	147.18	..
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL)			
A. Continuing Schemes			
(a) Bombay Refinery			
1. ATF Pipeline	0.40		
2. Crude Desalter	0.70		
3. Sulphur Recovery Unit	2.00		
4. Mandatory Crude Tanks : Phase I-B	0.35		
Phase-II	1.31		
5. Hydrogen Recovery	1.00		
6. Bombay Refinery expansion	21.00		
7. Hexane Maximisation	1.50		
8. ATF Maximisation	0.48		
9. New Crude Oil Furnaces	1.25		
10. Crude Pre-heat exchanger	0.12		
11. CD Boiler	0.15		
12. Bright Stock manufacture	0.20		
13. Slack Wax manufacture	0.10		
<i>Sub-Total (i) Bombay Refinery</i>	30.56		
(b) Visakh Refinery			
14. Mandatory Crude tanks Phase -IB	1.11		
15. Mandatory Crude tanks Phase -II	5.00		
16. Visakh Refinery expansion	69.00		
17. Waste Heat Boiler	0.40		
18. Replacement of Boilers	2.40		
19. Crude oil discharge Pipeline	5.36		
20. Visakh Terminal	5.36		
21. Replacement of furnaces	1.00		
22. Heat Exchangers and other facilities	1.10		
<i>Sub-Total (b) Visakh Refinery</i>	90.37		

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>(c) Marketing Schemes</i>			
23. Marketing of LPG Phase-I	0.93		
24. Marketing of LPG Phase-II	1.75		
25. Marketing of LPG Phase-III	12.19		
26. Computer Replacement	0.70		
27. Bombay Pune Pipeline	15.00		
28. Aviation Facilities	0.50		
29. Oil Terminal at New Bombay	2.21		
30. Product Tankage Phase-I	3.00		
31. Residential Units	3.13		
32. HPCL's Share at Palam Hydrant facilities			
<i>Sub-Total (c) : Marketing Schemes</i>	35.91		
<i>Sub-Total (A) : Continuing Schemes</i>	156.84		
<i>B. New Schemes</i>			
1. Black Oil Handling Facilities at Luni	0.50		
2. Captive Power Plant	0.50		
3. Product Tankage Facilities at Cochin	2.00		
<i>Sub-Total (B) New Schemes</i>	3.00		
<i>Total (A+B) : BPCL</i>	159.84	104.84	55.00

V. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL)

A. Continuing Schemes

1. Secondary Processing Facilities	50.00
2. Sulphur Extraction	3.05
3. Mandatory Crude Tanks	3.47
4. Maximisation of ATF	1.69
5. CO Boiler for FCC	1.25
6. New Furnace for HFU	1.25
7. Additional Exchangers/Pre-heaters	2.98
8. Marketing of LPG—Phase I	0.64
9. Marketing of LPG—Phase II	4.65
10. Product Tankage (including tankage at Butcher Island)	8.41
11. Fuel Hydrant at Palam (BPCL's share)	6.31
12. New Computer	2.05
13. R&D Facilities for Lube	0.10
14. Staff quarters : Scheme I	0.35
Scheme II	0.50
Scheme III	1.30
<i>Sub-Total (A) Continuing Schemes</i>	88.00

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
B. New Schemes				
1. Product despatch facilities at the Refinery		0' 10		
2. Product despatch facilities at Sewri		0' 10		
3. Marketing of LPG—Phase III		10' 42		
4. Staff quarters : Scheme IV		2' 00		
Scheme V		0' 50		
Scheme VI		1' 00		
5. Captive Power Plant		0' 10		
	<i>Sub-Total (B)</i>	14' 22		
	<i>Total (A+B) : BPCL</i>	102' 22	80' 22	22' 00
VI. Madras Refineries Ltd. (MRL)				
A. Continuing Schemes				
1. Paraffin Wax Project		0' 70		
2. Refinery Expansion from 2'8 mtpa to 5'6 mtpa		60' 07		
3. Mandatory Crude Tanks Phase II (4 Nos)		4' 20		
4. Asphalt Maximisation		3' 11		
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	68' 08		
B. New Schemes				
1. Lube Plant		0' 72		
2. Energy Conservation Projects		1' 00		
3. Captive Power Plant		0' 10		
	<i>Sub-Total (B)</i>	1' 82		
	<i>Total (A+B) : MRL</i>	69' 90	39' 90	30' 00
VII. Cochin Refineries Ltd. (CRL)				
A. Continuing Schemes				
1. Secondary Processing Facilities		40' 00		
2. Mandatory Crude Tanks		2' 50		
3. Refinery Expansion to 4'5 mtpa		8' 00		
4. Maximisation of BH crude		0' 26		
	<i>Sub-Total (A) :</i>	50' 76		
B. New Schemes				
1. Delayed Goking Unit		0' 50		
2. Improvement of Thermal Efficiency		3' 15		
3. Captive Power Plant		0' 10		
	<i>Sub-Total (B) :</i>	3' 75		
	<i>Total (A+B) : CRL</i>	54' 51	42' 51	12' 00
VIII. Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd. (BRPL)				
A. Continuing Schemes				
1. Captive Power Plant		4' 50		
B. New Schemes				
1. Additional Crude Distillation Unit		5' 00		
	<i>Total (A+B) : BRPL</i>	9' 50	9' 50	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
IX. Lubrizol India Ltd. (LIL)			
A. Continuing Schemes			
1. Schemes for normal manufacturing activities	0.59		
2. R & D Laboratory	0.24		
3. Calcium Phenate	0.07		
<i>Sub-Total (A)</i>	0.90		
B. New Schemes			
1. Engine Testing Laboratory	1.35		
2. Cold Flow Improver	0.45		
3. Sulfonic Acid	0.20		
<i>Sub-Total (B)</i>	2.00		
<i>Total (A+B) LIL</i>	2.90	2.90	..
X. Engineers India Ltd.			
A. Continuing Schemes			
1. Engineers India House	0.42		
2. R & D Schemes	0.78		
<i>Sub-Total(A)</i>	1.20		
B. New Schemes			
1. EIL Annexe Building	2.75		
2. R & D	1.00		
<i>Sub-Total (B)</i>	3.75		
<i>Total (A+B) & (EIL)</i>	4.95	4.95	..
XI. New Schemes under Department of Petroleum			
1. Onshore Crude Oil Storage Terminal in Eastern Region	1.00		
2. Reinjection of Gas into the reservoir	1.00		
3. Product Tank-ge—Phase II	1.00		
4. Gas Supply to Bombay City	1.00		
<i>Total (DOP)</i>	4.00	4.00	
<i>Grand Total (I to XI) (Petroleum Sector)</i>	2815.00	2493.00	322.00

ANNEXURE—7.10

Target of Production of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products

Programmes	1982-83 Actuals	1983-84 Target
I. Crude Oil (MMT)		
1. O.N.G.C.		
(a) Onland	5.35	6.27
(b) Offshore	12.88	17.00
<i>Sub Total O.N.G.C.</i>	18.23	23.27
2. O.I.L.	2.83	2.98
<i>Total</i>	21.06	26.25
II. Petroleum Products (MMT)		
1. Installed Capacity	37.80	37.80
2. Crude Throughout	33.16	34.42
3. Products	30.83	32.01

CHAPTER 8

VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

Promotion of Village and Small Industries sector assumes significant importance in the amelioration of poverty among the less privileged sections of society by providing them gainful employment opportunities on a widely dispersed basis with comparatively low capital investment and optimum utilisation of local resources and materials. The New 20 Point Programme lays particular stress on the provision of all facilities for the growth of Village and Small Industries including handicrafts and handlooms. It also stresses the need for upgrada-

tion and development of technology. Village and Small Industries sector falling largely within the purview of the State Governments, the role of the Centre is primarily to supplement and act as a catalytic agent in the various development programmes and schemes.

8.2 The table below gives the terminal year target of the Sixth Plan together with physical achievements in 1980-81 and 1981-82, targets and achievements for 1982-83 and targets for 1983-84.

TABLE 8.1 - Targets and Achievements

Sector	1	6th Plan 1984-85 terminal year target	1980-81 (actuals)	1981-82 (actuals)	1982-83		1983-84 estimated
		2	3	4	Targets	Anticipated	7
I Production (Value in Rs. crores at 1979-80 prices)							
1. Khadi : M/Sq. Mtrs.		165	91	96.42	125	110.00	130.00
Value		200	106.85	123.40	137	145.28	160.00
2. Village Ind. : Value		1000	451.24	542.37	617.50	619.45	720.00
3. Sericulture : Lakh Kg.		90	50.41	52.49	75.55	57	62.00
Silk Value		245	143.17	168.75	207.00	182.70	198.25
4. Handlooms : M. Mtrs.		4100	3100	3113	5550	3300	3650
Value		2460	1860	1868	2130	1980	2190
5. Handicrafts : Value		3200	2300	2800	2710	2880	3090
6. Coir : Lakh tonnes of Fibre		2.63	1.59	1.70	1.96	1.85	2.02
Value		122	73.83	79.05	90.92	85.82	93.93
7. Small Scale Ind. : Value		32873	23566	25920	27500	27700	30000
8. Powerlooms : M. Metres		4300	3369	3603	3650	3872	4070
Value		4100	3176	3394	3438	3647	3834
II. Exports (Value in Rs. crores at 1979-80 prices)							
1. Sericulture - Value*		100	53.12	69.73	90	85	90
2. Handlooms - Value*		370	293.36	322.42	324	414	445
3. Handicrafts - Value*		1315	966.37	1177.09	1160	1210	1300
4. Coir - Value*		50	25.55	26.93	32.00	28.60	30.32
5. Small Scale - Value Ind. (at 1979-80 prices)		1850	1549**	2026**	1430	2390**	1625

* At current prices except for the 6th Plan target which is at 1979-80 prices.

** Estimated at current prices.

8.3 The above figures reveal that except for village industries and the sub-sectors of small scale industries, handicrafts and powerlooms, the anticipated production has fallen short of the target for 1982-83. However, exports of both handicrafts and small scale industries are likely to exceed the targets set for 1982-83. A brief review of the progress achieved during 1982-83 and the major highlights of the programmes envisaged in the different sub-sectors for 1982-83 will be found in the following paragraphs:-

Handicrafts.

8.4 In this sector, the programmes are largely directed towards imparting training to artisans, adoption of new designs to suit market requirements, promotion of technical development and assistance in procuring raw material and marketing operations to enhance handicrafts production and productivity as also to increase the earnings of the artisans. In 1982-83, the production of handicrafts is expected to reach a level of Rs. 2880 crores against the target of Rs. 2710 crores. Of this, exports are likely to be to the tune of Rs. 1210 crores against the target of Rs. 1160 crores.

8.5 The main thrust of the institutional training is in carpet weaving for which 463 training centres are being continued. In addition, 100 advanced training centres are being set up in Jammu and Kashmir through conversion of 50 existing centres and opening of 50 new centres. The impact of these training programmes on production, export and productivity is proposed to be reviewed. The programme of training at 42 art metal ware centres, 39 cane and bamboo centres and a few centres in hand printed textiles and woodcraft is being continued.

8.6 During 1983-84 it is proposed to set up 5 centres in addition to 34 marketing and service extension centres to assist craftsmen in production and marketing. A new scheme of providing financial assistance to Central and State Governments and Apex Coop. Societies for expansion and renovation of existing sales outlets and setting up of new sales depots/emporia has been initiated. Assistance by way of share participation in the equity is being given to State Corporations to cover programmes like direct purchases from craftsmen, distribution of raw materials etc. Monitoring of the performance of these corporations and Apex Coop. Societies on a regular basis is also proposed to be undertaken. The activities of the existing technical institutes/centres for design and technical development are also proposed to be strengthened. With a view to strengthening

the cooperative societies in the handicrafts sector, schemes for financial assistance to States on matching basis through share capital loans and managerial subsidy are proposed to be undertaken in 1983-84.

Handlooms:

8.7 Programmes in the handloom sector aim at increasing the institutional coverage of looms in the form of cooperatives and formulation of special projects to provide a package of assistance in the nature of credit, raw materials, technological support, marketing services etc to eliminate exploitation of weavers by the middlemen. So far about 16.8 lakh looms have been brought within the cooperative fold and the number is expected to increase to 19.75 lakh looms in 1983-84. To promote handloom sector and augment the supply of hank yarn, loan assistance is extended through the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) to State Governments for share capital participation in the handloom Weavers Cooperative Spinning mills for their expansion and modernisation and for the setting up of additional spindles in new cooperative spinning mills. About 9.14 lakh spindles have been installed in 37 weavers cooperative spinning mills with NCDC assistance. During 1983-84, it is proposed to finance 3 new spinning mills in Bihar, 2 in Tamil Nadu and 2 in Kerala and the spill over schemes of 7 mills in U.P. and Orissa. Work on setting up of these mills which are in varying stages of implementation will be monitored to ensure their commissioning on schedule for deriving maximum benefits out of the scheme. Concentration of handlooms and areas of deficiency in the supply of hank yarn will be the determining factors for deciding the location of new mills.

8.8 The National Handlooms Finance and Development Corporation set up with the multiple objectives of procurement and timely distribution of hank yarn and other raw materials to handloom industry, opening of retail outlets and financing of spinning/reeling units in non-coop. sector is expected to start functioning during the year. Financial assistance by way of strengthening the share capital base is being provided to State Handloom Development Corporations through State Governments to enable them to expand their marketing activities and provide support to handloom weavers outside the cooperative fold. However, the working of the State Handloom Development Corporations catering to the needs of the weavers outside the cooperative fold is proposed to be reviewed. The North-eastern

Handlooms and Handicrafts Development Corporation set up to provide infrastructure facilities like regular supply of hank yarn, marketing assistance, design and product development and processing facilities in the North-eastern region has given encouraging results; its turn over is expected to increase from Rs. 35 lakhs in 1980-81 to Rs. 60 lakhs, approximately in 1982-83.

8.9 The existing weavers service centres are proposed to be strengthened. During 1982-83, assistance was extended to 15,000 looms for purposes of modernisation/renovation and an additional 15,000 looms in the different States are expected to benefit from such assistance in 1983-84. To enhance productivity and earnings, pre-loom and post-loom processing facilities in the nature of dyeing, mercerising, stentering etc. are proposed to be strengthened. So far such composite facilities have been created with a capacity for over 70 million metres of cloth per year in the handloom sector.

8.10 The Janata cloth scheme of providing cheap cloth to the poorest sections of the society and giving sustained employment to handloom weavers, has registered significant progress. The target of Janata cloth production for 1983-84 has been set at 350 million square metres against 340 million square metres envisaged for 1982-83. The definition of Janata cloth has been extended to include production of local variety of cloth used by the weaker sections in the North-eastern region. The working of the scheme is proposed to be reviewed in the context of the objectives for which it was formulated.

Powerlooms

8.11 12 Powerloom Service Centres were functioning in the country upto the end of 1981-82 and 3 expected to be set up, could not be set up as the working of the scheme is being examined. Two new powerloom Service Centres are planned for 1983-84. The need to bring to an end the proliferation of unauthorised powerlooms in the country and eliminate their encroachment on the handloom sector has been well-recognised. The All India Powerloom Board set up as a regulating body is expected to devise suitable measures to eliminate undesirable competition between powerlooms and handlooms.

Small Scale Industries

8.12 Essentially, the programmes in the small scale sector are promotional in nature. With the net-

work of DICs being established in 395 districts covering 418 districts in the country, a focal point at the district level has been created for promoting industrial development, taking into account the available local resources and skills. The guidelines for the restructuring of the DIC organisational structure issued in August 1981 are still to be fully implemented. Out of the 29 States and UTs where the DIC programme is functioning, inter-action of the State Governments with the Centre for restructuring of the DICs has taken place in the case of only 19 States/UTs. Even in these States, considerable work still remains to be done to operationalise the concept and the programme.

8.13 Under the Scheme of Nucleus plants envisaged in the Industrial Policy Statement of July 1980 by which ancillaries would be promoted and development of industrially backward areas accelerated, 69 districts have been identified for the location of such plants.

8.14 The policy of reservation of items reserved for exclusive production in the small scale sector and for exclusive purchase by the Government is being regularly monitored and the respective figures stand at 837 and 437. During 1982-83, concessions and incentives available to small scale industries have also been extended to small scale service establishments with investment in plant and machinery upto Rs. 2 lakhs and located in rural areas and towns with a population of 5 lakhs or less. Such small scale establishments would typically cover personal or household services required in urban, semi-urban/rural contexts such as laundry, xeroxing, repair and maintenance of consumer durables, hatchery, poultry farm, etc. A scheme for quality certification of small scale industries products is being introduced during 1983-84 to ensure quality of the products. To strengthen the facilities of quality testing at the existing four Regional Testing Centres, 20 field testing stations have been/are being established in different parts of the country. Small entrepreneurs are proposed to be given special recognition. For this purpose a scheme of national awards to small scale entrepreneurs is to be introduced in 1983-84 under which four National Cash Awards would be instituted. Modernisation of the net work of Small Industries Service Institutes, branch institutes and extension centres will be taken up during 1983-84. Process-cum-Product Development Centres with UNDP Assistance will be set up particularly in the sphere of castings and forgings, sports goods and leisure equipment and domestic electric appliances.

It is also proposed to take up modernisation programme for Proto-type Development Centre under the NSIC. An expanding role has also been visualised for the NSIC during 1983-84 in the field of marketing. Greater emphasis will also be laid on the existing export consortia and other agencies in the field of external marketing.

8.15 To strengthen the data base of this sector, a scheme of Census-cum-Survey has been launched during 1982-83 by updating the data collected in the earlier Census of Small Scale Industries. The results of this Census-cum-Survey are expected to be available during 1983-84.

Khadi and Village Industries

8.16 The development and expansion of the Khadi and Village Industries coming under the purview of Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has been assigned high priority in the Sixth Plan. It was estimated that KVIC will assist 50 families in each block under the IRD Programme. Accordingly, in 1982-83, the KVIC took up 200 IRD blocks and they propose to take up 300 blocks during 1983-84. On the organisation side, it has been *inter-alia* envisaged that the State Khadi & Village Industries Boards and other field organisations would be revitalised to establish proper linkages with the KVIC. A 'Model' bill for amending the constitution of the State KVI Boards has been formulated and circulated to the State Governments. The progress in this regard has not been very encouraging.

8.17 An all India Conference of the Chairmen of State KVI Boards and other institutions was organised in May 1982 to discuss various aspects relating to the development of Khadi & Village Industries sector. On the basis of the deliberations of this Conference, certain recommendations on the organisational, technological and financial aspects of the programme were made. Follow up action on these decisions has since been initiated. KVIC also organised a saranjam (technology) samelan for updating the technology adopted by Khadi & Village Industries. The Reserve Bank of India have since included the KVI activities and the KVI institutions in the 'Priority' sector for bank finance which entails the benefit of lower margins and lower rate of interest (13.5 per cent). The newly established National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD) has been assigned the role of coordinating all aspects of rural development including promotion of cottage industries. Marketing facilities have been strengthened. Added emphasis has been

given to improve the quality of products particularly manufacturing of ready made garments and tapestry cloth. A liberalised pattern of assistance has been extended to the physically handicapped so as to provide increasing avenues of employment to them in the KVI sector. Activities benefitting Scheduled Castes/Tribes have been identified for intensive development so that the share of this target group in employment could be raised from the existing level of 27 per cent in 1982-83.

8.18 The progress made in the khadi & village industries sector is essentially due to the technological break-through achieved in the spinning sector with the introduction of New Model Charkhas (NMCs) and in the weaving sector through the evolution of improved semi-automatic new looms. As against 1678 NMC sets (of 25 charkhas each) supplied during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82, 746 sets were supplied during 1982-83. Besides, 70 Muslin charkha sets (of 50 charkhas each), 80 woollen charkha sets (of 20 charkhas each) and 300 set charkhas were also supplied during 1982-83. In the case of woollen khadi, while there was fourfold increase in the productivity of the improved NMCs resulting in increase in production of 17 per cent in 1982-83 against 7 per cent achieved in 1981-82, this sector has been facing enormous problem *vis-a-vis* the organised mill sector in the matter of sale of woollen cloth. As regards the village industries, while some progress has been achieved in the case of traditional village industries like processing of cereals, ghani oil, village leather, bee keeping, village pottery, collection of forest plants, manufacture of gums and resins and cane and bamboo; the progress achieved in the newly taken up village industries like Lok Vastra and Poly Vastra has not been quite satisfactory.

8.19 During 1983-84, the production is targetted to increase by 15 per cent over the 1982-83 level, comprising 10 per cent in Khadi and about 16 per cent in village industries. The corresponding increase in employment would be 7 per cent comprising 9 per cent in the khadi and 6 per cent in the village industries sector. The targetted increase in production would be achieved *inter-alia* through improvement in the skills of the artisans and increased supply of improved tools and equipments viz. NMCs in the case of khadi & tools in the case of some of the village industries including village pottery, fibre processing, supply of gobar gas plants etc. During 1982-83, it is expected to instal 10,818 gobar gas plants and the target for 1983-84 has been placed at 40,000 plants. Science & Technology efforts would be intensified in

the ongoing schemes of silk and muslin khadi, bee keeping, polyester khadi and in new schemes relating to soap, leather, fibre processing etc. Arrangements are also proposed to be strengthened for supply of raw materials, widening of marketing outlets and increased flow of institutional finance besides other inputs. This should considerably help in increasing production of khadi and village industries.

Sericulture

8.20 The production of raw silk during 1982-83 has not been commensurate with the efforts made and the potential existing for sericulture development in the country. Against a target of 75.55 lakh Kgs. set for 1982-83, the anticipated achievement is likely to be around 57 lakh Kgs. The shortfall has been largely on account of the production levels not being achieved in the non-traditional silk sector, the uzi-fly menace in the States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal, poor quality and inadequate production of silkworm seeds and inadequate facilities for the reeling technology and finishing process. By and large the problem of uzi-fly has been brought under control with the help of nylon/HDPE nets, being provided at a subsidised cost to the rearers. However, research on biological control of uzi-fly may be necessary in the interest of a long term solution to the problem.

8.21 The progress towards achievement of the target of production of bivoltine mulberry silk has been unsatisfactory. Though bivoltine cocoon produce superior filament with better yield, sufficient inducement does not exist to enable rearers to switch over to rearing of bivoltine cocoons as they do not fetch attractive prices as compared to multi-voltine cocoons in the market. Besides quality seed production and improvisation in the existing reeling technology need special attention. It is also necessary to develop infrastructural facilities in terms of chawki rearing farms, modernisation of reeling technology and suitable rearing houses in the seal areas. Availability of quality seed in adequate quantities has also to be ensured. A beginning in this direction was made in 1981 with the organisation of the National Silkworm Seed Project to produce quality seeds. About 1.18 crore DFL's were produced in 1981-82, and 82.38 lakhs upto Sept. 1982. The target for 1982-83 has been placed around 1.45 crores. Under this project, 14 grainages were organised during 1981-82 and another 5 grainages have been sanctioned in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh in 1982-83 each having a capacity of 2 lakhs to start

with in the first year, which would increase to 5 lakhs in the second year and to 10 lakhs in the third year. These are likely to go onstream during 1983-84. The project is also expected to play a vital role in organising seed cocoons production and supply of quality dfls in new sericulture States. At present, seed production programme is being implemented by a number of agencies like the Central Silk Board, the Central Research and Training Institutes, State Departments of sericulture and licensed private seed producers. The role of these different agencies need to be clearly specified for achieving better results.

8.22 The Central Silk Board is expected to concentrate its efforts for the overall development of the industry which includes such areas as (i) research (ii) testing (iii) production of basic seeds (P4 and P3 levels) (iv) training of personnel at advanced level etc. The activities of the States may include expansion of area under food plants for silkworms, extension and demonstration, setting up of chawki rearing centres for rearing of young age silkworms, production of seeds at P2 and P1 levels and industrial seeds, training of personnel at artisan and middle level etc.

8.23 To reverse the set backs in muga silk production and ensure better and more steady income to the farmers/rearers the Central Silk Board had drawn up a Muga Silk Project primarily for the States of Assam, Meghalaya and Nagaland. The project aims at building up a sound seed organisation and improving the muga-reeling industry. Under the project, it is proposed to set up two P4 seed stations which will supply seeds to five P3 stations, which in turn will produce dfls to be supplied to P2 stations for further multiplication. For improving reeling technology, 20 collective muga reeling units will be established with 20 improved muga reeling machines in each unit as designed by the Central Muga and Eri Research Institute (CEMERI) at Titabar in Assam. Training of the rearers as well as the intending private seed producers will be imparted by the CEMERI. For the tribal silk worm rearers, the inter-State Tasar Project taken up in 1981 for implementation in the 8 States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, U.P., A.P., Maharashtra, Rajasthan and West Bengal has made good progress. Under this project, against the target coverage of 6000 hectares of land to be planted with Arjun trees in the implementing States, plantation programme has been completed in 2917 hectares. During 1983-84, 2650 hectares are proposed to be covered under the plantation programme. It is also proposed to establish pilot project centres, grainages,

reeling units and cold storages. The project is estimated to benefit 30,000 persons and produce a quantity of one lakh kg. of tasar raw silk.

8.24 A Technological Research Institute for natural silk is being set up at Bangalore to look into the aspects relating to silk reeling, spinning, testing, weaving, waste processing, etc. Research Programmes for general improvement in the levels and quality of silk production are being contained in the Sericulture Research and Training Institutes of the Central Silk Board. Facilities in the Institutes and in the various sub-stations are proposed to be strengthened for research activities, training, extension work, basic seed multiplication etc. relating to the development of all varieties of silk i.e. mulberry, tasar, eri and muga. Besides, the Central Silk Board also proposes to undertake further research activities in the Regional Research Stations for mulberry, muga and eri in the North Eastern Region, univoltine research sub-station at Majra (U.P.) and Regional Research sub-station at Pampore (J & K).

Coir

8.25 The production of coir fibre during 1982-83 is expected to be around 1.85 lakh tonnes against the target of 1.96 lakh tonnes. There is likely to be a shortfall in the export of coir also; against a target of Rs. 32 crores, the anticipated exports is around Rs. 28 crores. During 1983-84, a production target of 2.02 lakh tonnes is envisaged and exports are likely to reach the level of Rs. 30.32 crores.

8.26 In order to reverse the declining trend in this industry, a two pronged strategy has been visualised. On the one hand, market and promotional efforts are being strengthened for sustaining and improving the existing market, and on the other hand the R & D activities are being intensified for technological improvement and diversification of products. The Coir Board has already initiated extension programme in yarn producing areas to maintain and upgrade the quality of yarn and in-plant inspection programme which has to be supplemented by efforts

in producing new designs and patterns to cater to the changing demand. Extensive market surveys in West Asia, West Europe and USA are being undertaken to identify the precise type of products which have better prospects. Towards this end, the Coir Board is also participating in foreign exhibitions. Apart from these efforts, a cash compensatory support on export of coir products is also available. On the R & D side, studies on retting process are being undertaken to see how far the retting period could be reduced and the quality of the fibre improved. A new retting and improved handloom have also been developed. For experimenting the design aspects, a modern jacquard has been imported. Diversification of uses of coir to include areas like controlling sea erosion and its usage as a barricading material in mines are being experimented. For product diversification, a needle felt plant has been imported and commissioned.

8.27 A centrally sponsored scheme for the Co-operativisation of Coir industry has been introduced with effect from 21st August, 1982. The scheme provides for share capital assistance, managerial subsidy, assistance for the purchase/modernisation of equipment etc. and marketing assistance for cooperative federations. Under the scheme, it is proposed to achieve 60 per cent co-operativisation. To render guidance to entrepreneurs, for setting up di-fibring units and also to impart the necessary training to artisans and the middle level executives, it is proposed to set up Regional Coir Training & Development Centres in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh in co-operation with the State Governments. These centres would have two Divisions—one for training and extension and the other for developmental purposes. The NABARD has also set up a task force to study the financial problems of the *Coir Industry*

Outlays and Expenditure

8.28 The expenditure incurred and outlays provided for the different sub-sectors are given in Annexure 8.1.

Plan outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. crores)

	1982-83			1983-84			
	Centre	States & UTs	Total (2+3)	Centre B.E.	States & UTs appd. outlay.	Total	
	-----	Rev appd	outlay				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Small Scale Industries incl. industrial estates	34.35	30.56	84.90	115.46	60.28	95.79	156.07
2. Coir	2.71	1.14	2.64	3.78	3.20	3.49	6.69
3. Khadi and Village Ind.	97.00	96.50	9.63	106.13	110.00	12.90	122.90
4. Handlooms	23.42	22.63	35.45	58.08	23.40	39.25	62.65
5. Powerlooms	0.20	0.20	0.62	0.82	0.26	1.19	1.45
6. Sericulture	7.25	7.25	22.74	29.99	9.75	33.83	43.58
7. Handicrafts	10.00	8.69	7.62	16.31	8.30		17.84
TOTAL	174.93	166.97	163.60	330.57	215.19	195.99	411.18

CHAPTER 9

INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

Review of Plan Performance in 1982-83:

Industrial Production in 1982-83 recorded an increase of 3.7 per cent over the previous year. This was considerably lower as compared with the increase of 8.6 per cent achieved during 1981-82 as also in relation to the annual average growth target of 8 per cent envisaged in the Sixth Plan.

9.2 The sectoral production trends show increase of 10.6 per cent, 7.1 per cent and 2.1 per cent respectively in the outputs of the mining, electricity and manufacturing sectors. In 1981-82 these sectors had recorded substantially higher rates of growth of 15.8 per cent in the mining sector, 10.2 per cent in the power sector and 8.6 per cent in the manufacturing sector.

9.3 As a result of sustained efforts, the performance of the key infrastructure sectors viz., coal, railway transport, port facilities and power generation had shown considerable progress in 1981-82. This was more or less continued in 1982-83 also though constraints were experienced in certain areas. The modest growth rate of 1982-83 has also to be viewed in the light of the fact that it has been achieved on the relatively higher base of the previous year's production and also in spite of the sluggishness in output in many industries which had achieved peak output levels during the previous year. The reasons for the slow growth of industrial production during 1982-83 were complex and varied from industry to industry. However, some of the general factors that affected industrial production were the inadequacy of demand in many industries, power shortages in various States, strike in the textile mills in Bombay throughout the year and the depressed demand in the world market for our exports.

9.4 The data of industrial production for the period presents a mixed picture. It is observed that significant increases were recorded in the output of a number of key industries like coal, cement, petroleum, fertilisers, copper, newsprint, 1d polyethy-

lene, polystyrene, nylon filament yarn and agricultural chemicals. The most spectacular was the increase of more than five million tonnes in the production of crude oil. Production of industrial machinery like boilers, mining and metallurgical machinery, sugar machinery, chemical and pharmaceutical machinery, earth moving equipment and transport vehicles like scooters, motor cycles and mopeds increased substantially during the year. In the consumer industries group, a number of industries such as sugar, baby food, beverages, vanaspati, typewriters, electric fans, domestic refrigerators, electronic watches, other consumer electronics, etc. recorded significant increases during the year. However, in a number of vital industries such as steel, iron ore, aluminium, lead, automobile tyres, commercial vehicles, etc., the production was virtually at the same level as in the previous year.

9.5 At the same time, a marked decline in production was noticed in the case of a large number of industries, particularly textiles, drugs and pharmaceuticals like streptomycin, chloromphenical, sulphadiazine and vitamin A, basic chemicals and intermediates like soda ash, caustic soda, man-made fibres like viscose staple fibre and polyester staple fibre, transformers, ACSR & AA conductors, agricultural tractors, consumer durables like sewing machines and transport equipment such as railway wagons and coaches, diesel and electric locomotives.

9.6 So far as the creation of additional capacity is concerned, the achievement has been in accordance with the targets envisaged for the year, in the case of non-ferrous metals, alloy and special steels, sponge iron, refractories, newsprint, calcium carbide, BHC, DDT, commercial vehicles, passenger cars, motor cycles and scooters, ship-building, mechanical and electrical components and electronic items. In the case of thermoplastics like polyvinyl chloride, man-made fibres like nylon filament yarn and polyester filament yarn and pesticides like malathion and other pesticides, the capacity build up has exceeded

the targets for 1982-83. Major items in which capacity generation is likely to fall short of targets are cement, petroleum refinery products, soda ash, nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilisers, paper and paper board, methanol, polyester staple fibre, railway wagons and jeeps.

9.7 The production in 1982-83, though higher than that of the previous year has fallen short of targets in a number of industries such as steel, aluminium, cement, petroleum products, nitrogenous fertilisers, styrene butadiene rubber, chemical intermediates like caprolactam, methanol and phenol, paper and newsprint, synthetic detergents (organised sector), HT insulators and circuit breakers. In the textile industry (mill sector) production of yarn and cloth would fall short of the targets for 1982-83 and will also be less than the production achieved in 1981-82. Similar would be the case in jute manufactures. However, the cloth production in the powerloom sector is expected to be higher than the target.

9.8 The overall deceleration in industrial growth during 1982-83 was partly brought about by the shortfall in output experienced by a number of specific industries. However, an analysis of the production and demand trends in the affected industries does not support the emergence of a generalised recession in the industrial sector. The causes of the shortfall in production were specific to each industry though in some industries the problem was one of short-term adjustment of supply and demand while in others it was more deep-rooted and at times was attributable to the larger issue of industrial sickness. In the case of caustic soda, soda ash, paper, commercial vehicles and agricultural tractors, the major problem was one of adjustment of demand and supply. The stringency of bank credit also affected the off-take of output of these industries which had already reached high levels in the previous year. The stagnation and even declining trend in the export performance affected the production of export oriented industries like tea and jute manufactures. The competition from synthetics and slow growth in indigenous demand have affected the jute industry. The more deep-rooted problem of the textile mill industry (including jute mills) is the need for modernisation and diversification. In the case of the cotton textile industry, the prolonged strike in the Bombay mills aggravated the situation and led to a significant decline in output. However, there has been no shortage of cloth for consumption or yarn for the decentralised sector, mainly because of the increasing contribution of the decentralised

sector and also the sluggish demand for cloth in the country.

9.9 In order to ease the availability of credit for the industry, the Reserve Bank of India had announced a selective liberalisation of credit policy to ensure the provision of greater credit to those sectors of industry where difficulties were being felt or were likely to be felt.

9.10 Policy measures were also taken by the Government to raise industrial production and to increase the capacity utilisation in industries. Within the framework of accepted policy and subject to certain conditions, units were allowed re-endorsement of capacity based on their best production performance during the past five years ending 1981-82, with further opportunity for re-endorsement of capacity depending on higher levels of production achieved in 1982-83. Large houses and FERA companies were also permitted to establish capacities in high technology and high investment areas. A dual pricing policy for the cement industry was introduced in order to increase productivity in existing units and also to facilitate modernisation and establishment of new capacity. With a view to correcting regional imbalances, "no industry" districts in various States were identified. These districts are given overriding preference in matters of industrial licensing.

9.11 Considerable stress has also been placed on the improvement in the performance of the public enterprises with particular reference to improved efficiency, capacity utilisation and generation of internal resources to enable modernisation, expansion and upgradation of technology. The machinery for monitoring and improving the performance of public enterprises has been strengthened in accordance with the emphasis laid in the Revised 20-Point Programme.

Annual Plan 1983-84:

9.12 The Annual Plan 1983-84 has been formulated within the broad framework of the Sixth Five Year Plan keeping in view the prevailing resource constraint, programme thrusts and the general objectives outlined therein. Within the industrial sector, priority has been assigned to continuing projects, so that they are commissioned in time and investments already made bear fruits quickly. With a view to maximising production from existing capacities, provision has been made for balancing equipment and timely replacement of assets. New starts have been provided for, taking into account the future

demand projections, the employment potential of the project, its gestation period and the availability of financial resources. Taking into consideration the cost escalation and the need for speedy implementation of projects, the Plan outlay had necessarily to be stepped up.

9.13 An outlay of Rs. 6469.45 crores has been provided in the Plan for large and medium industrial and mineral projects in the Central sector. This represents an increase of about Rs. 1290 crores or 25 per cent over the previous year's outlay. The Plan would be financed by budgetary support to the extent of Rs. 2819.37 crores (44 per cent) and internal and extra-budgetary resources to the extent of Rs. 3650.08 crores (56 per cent). In accordance with the priority attached to the provision of infra-structural inputs to the various sectors of the economy, a major share of the outlay of the Central sector (79 per cent) has been provided for petroleum, coal, iron and steel and fertilisers. The outlays provided for important industries are indicated below.

Industry	Outlay 1983-84
	Rs. Crores
Petroleum	2815
Coal & Lignite	946
Iron & Steel	820
Fertilisers	544
Non-ferrous metals	494
Petro-chemicals	103
Cement	31
Textiles	25
Chemicals & Pesticides	16
Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	14
Further information is given in Annexure	9.1

9.14 An outlay of Rs. 332.05 crores has been provided for industry and mineral projects in the Plans of the States and Union Territories, details of which are given in Annexure 9.2.

9.15 A major portion of the outlay provided for industry and mineral sector in the Plans of States and Union Territories comprises equity contribution and other assistance to State Industrial Development Corporations, Infrastructural Corporations, Finance Corporations, etc., for expanding their activities for promotion of industrial development and establishment of industrial units being set up in the States

in the public, joint and private sectors. Sizeable outlays have also been provided for investment in specific public sector/joint sector projects being implemented by the State Governments in industries like textiles, sugar, cement, paper etc.

9.16 The targets of capacity and production envisaged for 1983-84 for selected industries along with the actual achievements in 1981-82 and targets and anticipated achievements in 1982-83 are given in Annexure 9.3.

9.17 Additions to capacity are envisaged in 1983-84 in major industries like steel, aluminium, lead, cement, caustic soda, petroleum products, fertilisers, methanol, polyester staple fibres and filament yarn, leather footwear (organised sector), paper, machine tools, various industrial machinery, earth moving equipment, ship building, passenger cars and jeeps, scooters and other two wheelers, bicycles (organised sector), GIS lamps, domestic refrigerators and various electronic items. The overall industrial production is expected to show significant improvement in 1983-84 as a result of additional capacity creation and better utilisation of existing capacities in various industries. Sizeable increases in production have been targetted in industries like power generation, mining, alloy and special steels, sponge iron, aluminium, lead, cement, caustic soda and soda ash, fertilisers, methanol, polyester staple fibres and filament yarn, paper and newsprint, machine tools, power transformers, boilers, electric motors, construction machinery, agricultural tractors, commercial vehicles, two wheelers, ship building, sewing machines, mechanical watches, electrical components and consumer durables and electronic goods.

9.18 It is proposed to give a new thrust to the development of industrially backward areas in the country. The incentives and concessions applicable to such areas have been considerably liberalised. For the purposes of grant of Central subsidy, the industrially backward districts have been divided into three categories. Category 'A' will consist of 'no industry districts' and those in the special areas like J & K, Himachal Pradesh, North Eastern States, etc., totalling 118 districts. These districts would be eligible for subsidy to the extent of 25 per cent of the cost of the project subject to a maximum of Rs. 25 lakhs. Category 'B' will consist of the districts currently eligible for Central subsidy except those included in Category 'A'. There are 55 such districts which would be eligible for 15% subsidy subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs. Category 'C' will consist of existing 246 districts at present

eligible for concessional finance, excluding those included in Category 'A' & 'B' above. These districts numbering 113 would also be eligible for subsidy amounting to 10% of the cost of the project subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 lakhs. All the backward districts falling in the above categories would also be eligible for concessional finance in addition to Central subsidy. In order to promote industrial development in the really backward areas, the blocks/taluks/urban agglomerations in districts in categories 'B' & 'C' where investment has exceeded Rs. 30 crores would not be entitled to subsidy.

9.19 The companies covered under FERA and MRTP Act are also eligible to set up industries in non-Appendix I industries not reserved for the small scale sector in the above districts. They would, however, have an export obligation of 50% in respect of category 'B' & 'C' districts and 30% in respect of category 'A'. In order to provide larger employment opportunities through the establishment of ancillary industries in these areas, it has been decided to recognise certain industrial units of this type as nucleus plants which would also be eligible for Central subsidy.

9.20 The proposals contained in the Central Budget for 1983-84 provide further incentives for stimulating investment and savings, for increasing the productivity in the economy and for promoting export. The Central Plan outlay for 1983-84 has been increased by 26.1% over the previous year. In addition to the outlay on Central schemes a special provision of Rs. 300 crores has been made for giving grants to the State Governments on the basis of their better performance in implementing specific programmes including that of power projects which has a direct bearing on industrial production. Specific concessions and incentives have also been provided for introducing energy saving systems and devices and for minimising environmental pollution as well as for shifting of industries from congested urban areas. In order to attract investment in industry from non-residents of Indian origin, incentives and facilities have been announced and procedures streamlined. More fiscal concessions have been provided for encouraging replacement and modernisation of plant and machinery. The scheme for tax relief to exporters has been simplified and further liberalised.

9.21 The capital market continued to be buoyant in 1982-83. The measures initiated to increase production and reduce costs and curtail wastage

in the economy are expected to improve their investment climate further. In order to achieve a sustained high level of industrial growth in the last two years of the Sixth Plan, it would be necessary to make concerted efforts to increase efficiency in all areas of industrial production and to effect a reduction in the prices of industrial products through better capacity utilisation and cost reduction. With further improvement in the provision of infrastructural inputs and the achievement of targets postulated in the Annual Plan, it should be possible to achieve a growth rate of 8-9% in 1983-84.

9.22 The development programmes for 1983-84 in major industries are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Steel

9.23 The production target for 1982-83 for saleable steel by the integrated steel plants was 8.04 million tonnes. The supply of power especially from Orissa State Electricity Board continued to be a cause for concern during the first six months of the financial year. Production of Rourkela Steel Plant suffered badly during this period. The supply of power from D.V.C. was also not satisfactory. However, Bhilai Steel Plant continued to get adequate power from Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board. The production of saleable steel from integrated steel plants during 1982-83 was 7.29 million tonnes which is 91 per cent of the target and marginally higher than the production of 7.26 million tonnes in 1981-82. The target of production of saleable steel for 1983-84 by the integrated steel plants has been placed at 7.59 million tonnes.

9.24 The production of hot metal by the integrated steel plants was of the order of 9.49 million tonnes during 1982-83 as against the target of 11.21 million tonnes. Though there was improvement in the availability of coking coal, and increased production of sinter, fluctuation in the quality of coal including the ash percentage and varying caking property of prime and medium coking coal is reportedly causing serious problems in the operation of blast furnaces especially at Bokaro. The target for 1983-84 has been increased to 10.77 million tonnes envisaging marginal improvement in the capacity utilisation and additional production from 5th Blast Furnace of Bokaro scheduled to be commissioned by November 1983.

9.25 The performance of mini-steel plants continued to be satisfactory. Further improvement in their performance is envisaged during 1983-84 when their contribution is estimated at 2.35 million tonnes of steel ingots as against 2.03 million tonnes during 1982-83.

9.26 Although the production of saleable steel in 1982-83 has fallen short of the target, the general decline in demand and inflexibility of the product-mix of the steel plants has resulted in unwanted accumulation of stocks. At the same time, substantial imports of specified qualities of steel had to be resorted to. While planning for production for 1983-84, concerted effort has to be made to suit the indigenous product mix to the requirements of various shapes, sizes and qualities of steel in order to keep import of steel to the minimum. A judicious marketing policy has to be adopted to unload the existing stock of steel to ensure stability in the market. The need for co-ordinated production-cum-market planning among the steel plants in the light of the emerging demand situation becomes imperative.

9.27 The Annual Plan 1983-84 provides an outlay of Rs. 820.37 crores for the various schemes under the Department of Steel. A major part of the outlay is meant for the expansion of Bokaro and Bhilai to 4 million tonnes capacity each, Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant, Silicon Steel Plant at Rourkela and Captive Power Plants at Bokaro, Durgapur and Rourkela. Excepting for the Cold-Rolled Mills Complex of Bokaro Steel Plant and 7th Blast Furnace of Bhilai Steel Plant under the 4 million tonnes expansion schemes, all the other units are expected to be completed by March 1984. The Silicon Steel Plant of Rourkela is expected to be commissioned by September, 1983. The first unit of the Captive Power Plant at Durgapur is now envisaged to be commissioned by December, 1983 and that of Bokaro Steel Plant by November, 1983. The second unit of the Captive Power Plant at Bokaro is anticipated to be commissioned by January, 1984 and the third unit by May, 1984. With regard to the second unit of the captive Power Plant at Durgapur, the revised commissioning date is June, 1984. Adequate provision has been made for various schemes of additions, modifications, replacement and modernisation in the existing plants so as to optimise the utilisation of their capacities.

Non-Ferrous Metals

9.28 Performance of non-ferrous metal industries during the year 1982-83 was better in comparison with the previous year. However, targets set for the year were not realised due to power cuts imposed by the various State Electricity Boards and frequent interruptions in power supply even when power was available.

Aluminium

9.29 Production of aluminium during 1982-83 was around 208,000 tonnes as against the target of 250,000 tonnes set for the year. Although production during the year was short of the target by 42,000 tonnes, it was higher by 1000 tonnes compared to the previous year. The shortfall in the achievement of target was mainly due to inadequate availability of power. The overall capacity utilisation during the year 1982-83 was around 65 per cent as against 64 per cent during the previous year.

9.30 The two pot-lines with a capacity of 50,000 tonnes of the Korba Smelter of the Bharat Aluminium Co. could not be energised due to non-availability of power. The captive Power Plant of Hindustan Aluminium Co. is expected to be fully commissioned and this will improve the production of the company. Keeping in view the likely availability of power, a target of 250,000 tonnes has been set for the Aluminium industry for 1983-84.

9.31 According to earlier projections, there was a gap between demand and supply from indigenous sources which was proposed to be covered by import. In reality, however, the demand did not rise to the level expected due to sluggish off-take especially by the State Electricity Boards. The demand could be met through the indigenous production and the carry over stocks besides REP imports. There was, therefore, no import of aluminium in 1982-83.

9.32 The implementation of the bauxite mining project in the Gandhamardan deposit has been started by the Bharat Aluminium Co. and the project is likely to be completed by mid-1986.

9.33 In order to insulate the Korba Smelter from the existing vagaries of power supply and to utilise the installed capacity fully, the Government has approved setting up of a captive thermal power plant of 270 MW capacity at a total cost of

Rs. 285 crores. The first unit of the power plant is expected to be ready in three years' time from the start of implementation. An outlay of Rs. 16.20 crores has been provided for BALCO for the year 1983-84.

9.34 The implementation of the alumina plant and the aluminium smelter with captive thermal power plant in Orissa under the National Aluminium Co. is progressing according to schedule. An outlay of Rs. 364.68 crores has been provided in the Annual Plan 1983-84 for the National Aluminium Company which is implementing the projects.

Copper

9.35 Production of blister copper during 1982-83 was 34,634 tonnes as against the target of 37,000 tonnes for the year. The production during 1982-83 was higher by around 7500 tonnes compared with that in 1981-82. The production target could not be achieved because of power cut imposed by the Rajasthan State Electricity Board on the Khetri Smelter. While capacity utilisation was about 85 per cent in Ghatsila (Bihar) smelter, it was about 65 per cent at Khetri Smelter. Apart from loss in production of blister copper, power cut and restrictions also affected mines development work at Khetri during the year 1982-83. Keeping in view the likely power availability at Khetri and Ghatsila during the year, a production target of 40,000 tonnes has been set for the year 1983-84.

9.36 Phase I of Malanjkhand Copper Project has been commissioned. The Phase II of this project is going on schedule; and it is expected to be completed during 1984-85. Copper concentrates from the mine are being sent to the Khetri smelter. This will eliminate the need for importing concentrates for smelting at Khetri. The smelter and refinery capacities at Ghatsila are also proposed to be expanded to match with mine production. Feasibility reports are under appraisal. As a longterm measure to develop copper resources in the country, schemes for detailed exploration of copper ore deposits in Bihar and Rajasthan have been drawn up.

9.37 Research for the recovery of by-product metals, having been successfully completed, feasibility studies for setting up regular plants are under preparation. Tests on heap leaching to recover copper from lean and oxidised ores have been

completed and a scheme is being drawn up for implementation.

9.38 An outlay of Rs. 30.20 crores has been provided for the year 1983-84 for Hindustan Copper Ltd.

Zinc and Lead

9.39 Production of zinc during 1982-83 was around 52,000 tonnes as against the target of 70,000 tonnes set for the year. Production suffered mainly due to power shortage in Rajasthan. The overall capacity utilisation of zinc smelters was around 57 per cent during 1982-83 whereas Debari (Rajasthan) smelter performed at about 43 per cent. The target for 1983-84 has been set at 66,000 tonnes.

9.40 The production of lead during 1982-83 was around 15,000 tonnes as targetted. The capacity utilisation was 84 per cent which could not be improved due to non-availability of lead concentrate because of delay in import arrivals. A Production target of 18,000 tonnes has been set for year 1983-84.

9.41 Rajpura-Dariba Mine of 3000 tonnes per day capacity with matching concentrator capacity has since been mechanically completed; and commercial production started in April 1983. The Sargipalli lead mine of 500 tonnes per day capacity, in Orissa, is expected to go into production during 1983-84. Development of Zawarmala mine of 400 tonnes per day capacity has been started.

9.42 Feasibility studies for Rampura-Augucha and Baroi mines and concentrators, a new smelter having annual capacity of 70,000 tonnes of zinc and 35,000 tonnes of lead and a supportive captive thermal power plant are under active consideration of the Government for investment decision. These projects when completed will be able to meet a major part of the demand thereby reducing the imports substantially towards the end of eighties.

9.43 An outlay of Rs. 33.60 crores has been provided for Hindustan Zinc Ltd., during 1983-84 for completion of the on-going schemes and initiating action on new schemes.

Iron Ore

9.44 The production of iron ore during 1982-83 was about 40 million tonnes including 1.2 million tonnes concentrates from Kudremukh and was short of the target by about 6 million tonnes. The pro-

duction level was approximately the same as during 1980-81 and 1981-82. The shortfall in production was mainly on account of the reduced exports. The target for exports for 1982-83 was 28 million tonnes for iron ore (lumps and fines) and 2 million tonnes for concentrates. As against this target, the achievement was 23 million tonnes and 1.2 million tonnes respectively.

9.45 For the year 1983-84, the demand for iron ore (lumps and fines) has been estimated at 42 million tonnes comprising 17 million tonnes for domestic consumption and 25 million tonnes for exports, including 2 million tonnes of concentrates from Kudremukh. The concentrate production at Kudremukh would be around 2 million tonnes.

Engineering Industries

9.46 Engineering Industries after having maintained a very high rate of growth during 1980-81 and 1981-82, are likely to register only moderate growth during 1982-83. The lower growth rate in 1982-83 compared to the previous year reflects sluggishness in output in several industries which achieved peak output levels during the first two years of the Plan. These industries are commercial vehicles, agricultural tractors, mopeds, power boilers, railway wagons etc. However, the performance in 1982-83 in industries like machine tools, mining machinery, metallurgical machinery, cement machinery, chemical & pharmaceutical machinery, sugar machinery, etc. is very impressive. A growth rate between 10 to 25 per cent is expected in these industries. The production of two-wheelers, especially of scooters and motor-cycles, jeeps in the automotive sector, earth-moving machinery is expected to increase between 11 to 60 per cent over the production levels achieved in 1981-82. A moderate rate of growth is envisaged in the production of passenger cars while the output of commercial vehicles and railway wagons is expected to be somewhat lower as compared to the previous year.

9.47 The lower output of commercial vehicles during 1982-83 may not be a cause for concern in view of the fact that this industry achieved 25 per cent compound rate of growth during the initial two years of the Sixth Plan and there had been some restrictions on availability of credits for the purchase of commercial vehicles during the early months of the year. The position has started improving with the easing of credit restrictions during the later part of the year.

9.48 The production of railway wagons suffered on two counts: (i) non-availability of adequate funds with the railways for placement of orders for a larger number of railway wagons, and (ii) non-availability of adequate quantity of free supply items from railways. The performance of the production of railway wagons for 1982-83 does not indicate any significant improvement. The production of agricultural tractors has suffered a set-back on account of non-availability of adequate credit facilities with the farmers on the one hand and due to drought situation prevailing in many parts of the country on the other. However, there was improvement during the later part of the year.

9.49 The value of output of the production units under the Deptt. of Heavy Industry at current price has increased from Rs. 1633 crores in 1981-82 to Rs. 1948 crores in 1982-83 which represents a growth of 19 per cent over and above the growth rate of 25 per cent achieved in the previous year. In aggregate terms the overall order book position of all the Public Sector undertakings under the Deptt. of Heavy Industry is satisfactory. However, there are gaps in certain major production groups particularly in the area of power equipment, mining equipment, heavy machine tools, structurals and railway wagons for which a close inter action is being maintained with the user industries to improve the order book position of these undertakings further for optimum utilisation of available capacities. This has resulted in improvements in timely deliveries of equipment to the vital sectors of economy such as power, transportation, irrigation, etc.

9.50 The Annual Plan 1983-84 provides an outlay of Rs. 207.43 crores for the heavy engineering units under the Department of Heavy Industry. A major part of this outlay is for the schemes being implemented by B.H.E.L. Substantial provision has been made towards renewals, replacements and modernisation programmes of the units under the Department of Heavy Industry with a view to optimising the production levels of a number of sick units being nursed by the Department. With a view to providing a boost to the automotive sector with modern technology for the production of low cost passenger car, M/s. Maruti Udyog Ltd. has been engaged in implementing a project with financial and technical collaboration with M/s. Suzuki of Japan. Adequate provision has been made for this project so that the phased manufacturing programme as envisaged at the time of approval is maintained.

9.51 Taking into account likely improvement in the infrastructural inputs such as power, steel, trans-

portation etc. and comfortable order book position with the public sector undertakings under the Deptt. of Heavy Industry, a significant step up in production during 1983-84 is envisaged. The value of output of these units is projected at Rs. 2410 crores in 1983-84 which represents an increase of 23 per cent over the output level in 1982-83.

Ship Building and Ship Repair

9.52 Hindustan Shipyard was expected to deliver 3 ships of 34200 GRT in 1982-83. However, no ship could be delivered by the Shipyard during 1982-83 though the physical production during the year was an equivalent of 1.45 'Pioneer' vessels of 21500 DWT each. These ships are in the final stages of construction and will now be delivered in 1983-84. During 1983-84, the shipyard thus expects to deliver 5 ships of about 104,100 DWT (70,000 GRT approx.). The Shipyard will be utilising its capacity fully in 1983-84. Cochin Shipyard is expected to deliver its second and the third ships in 1983-84. With the completion of Cochin Shipyard in 1983-84, the indigenous capacity for ship-building would be five ships equivalent to 2.1 lakh DWT. The completion of stage II development of Hindustan Shipyard in 1984 would increase our total ship-building capacity further to 9 ships equivalent to 3.0 lakh DWT. The Shipyards are thus poised for increasing substantially the indigenous contribution towards the addition in shipping tonnage of the country. However, the order book position with the Indian Shipyards would need to be improved.

9.53 The outlay for ship-building and ship repair industry has been increased from Rs. 13.96 crores in 1982-83 to Rs. 16.10 crores in 1983-84.

Fertilisers

9.54 Production of nitrogenous fertilisers in 1982-83 was 3.42 million tonnes marking an increase of 8.8 per cent over the previous year's production of 3.14 million tonnes. The average capacity utilisation in 1982-83 was 67.9 per cent compared to 66.9 per cent in 1981-82. Equipment problems at Cochin and Barauni plants, power shortage in Panipat, Bhatinda and Rourkela plants, power and process problems in Sindri, Ramagundam and Talcher plants and industrial relations in Durgapur plant were the main causes for the marginal shortfall in production of nitrogenous fertilisers as compared to the target. Schemes have been drawn up to take up the capacity utilisation of the coal-based plants (Talcher and Ramagundam) from 30 per cent to

50 per cent in the short-term and then increase it progressively.

9.55 The installed capacity of nitrogenous fertilisers increased from 4.72 million tonnes in 1981-82 to 5.14 million tonnes in 1982-83. Two new plants were commissioned during the year. These were the Bharuch Plant of Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertiliser Company and the gas based Trombay-V Plant of the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilisers Ltd. The fertiliser plant at Haldia is yet to go into commercial production. It is expected that this plant would commence production in 1983-84.

9.56 In the case of phosphatic fertilisers, the production was about 0.976 million tonnes in 1982-83 as compared to 0.949 million tonnes in 1981-82. The phosphatic units achieved a capacity utilisation of 68.8 per cent during 1982-83 as against 70.1 per cent in 1981-82.

9.57 To prevent the losses caused by irregular and inadequate supply of power, Government have allowed the establishment of captive power plants in fertiliser units. Greater emphasis is also being laid on proper maintenance of the plants in order to reduce the problem of equipment failures. An element of accountability in the functioning of public sector plants has also been introduced.

9.58 The capacity and production targets for nitrogenous fertilisers for 1983-84 have been fixed at 5.3 million tonnes and 3.8 million tonnes respectively, while for phosphatic fertilisers, the corresponding targets are 1.49 million tonnes and 1.15 million tonnes respectively.

9.59 As against the Plan outlay of Rs. 475.14 crores for fertilisers in 1982-83, the outlay provided in 1983-84 is Rs. 543.60 crores including the Hazira project in the co-operative sector. This includes substantial provision for the projects being set up at Thal-Vaishet, Hazira and Namrup.

Petrochemicals

9.60 The actual production during 1982-83 of poly butadiene rubber, nylon filament yarn, nylon tyre cord/industrial yarn, acrylonitrile, etc. is likely to be marginally higher than the targets fixed for these industries. However, some shortfalls are expected in the case of HDPE, poly styrene, PVC, SBR, caprolactam and polyester staple fibre. There has been significant improvement in the capacity utilisation of the various units under the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. compared to the previous year

and the production targets fixed for various petrochemicals have been substantially realised.

9.61 During 1982-83, IPCL completed the expansion programme of DMT Plant from 24,000 to 30,000 tpa. The acrylates project also went into commercial production.

9.62 The Xylene Plant being set up by the Bongai-gaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd. is expected to be completed by December 1983 and DMT Plant in June, 1984. Aromatics Recovery Facilities being set up at BPCL, Bombay are expected to be completed by April, 1985.

Other Chemicals

9.63 The production of caustic soda, soda ash and calcium carbide in 1982-83 is likely to be lower than the targets fixed for these industries. The shortfall in caustic soda production is partly due to shortage of power and demand constraint. The production of pesticides in 1982-83 is broadly in line with the targets fixed.

Cement

9.64 Against the targeted capacity of 36 million tonnes and production of 26 million tonnes of Cement for 1982-83, the achievement was 34 million tonnes and 23 million tonnes respectively. On account of slippages in the implementation schedules of certain projects, the capacity materialisation has been below the target envisaged. Production has been affected mainly on account of shortage of power in various States. The power position has been particularly critical in Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. The State Governments have been advised that Cement industry should be given higher priority in meeting its power requirements and, whenever a cut is imposed in the industrial sector, cement should be exempted. The cement industry is also being encouraged to instal captive power plants.

9.65 Capacity to the tune of 45 million tonnes has been covered by letters of intent/industrial licences/registration with D.G.T.D. In the light of the progress of implementation of the various proposals, the cement capacity is expected to be 38 million tonnes at the end of 1983-84. Taking into account the increased capacity and the anticipated improvement in power supply for the cement industry, a production target of 28 million tonnes has been set for 1983-84.

9.66 The scheme of partial de-control of cement, which was introduced in February 1982, continued

to be in operation for more than a year. This has helped the cement industry to improve its financial strength. At the same time certain trends like short supply of levy cement, uneven level of satisfaction in regard to supply of levy cement to different areas in the country and spurt in the price of non-levy cement at major consuming centres have emerged and require corrective action.

9.67 The production of the units under the Cement Corporation of India in 1982-83 was around 2 million tonnes as against 1.62 million tonnes in 1981-82. For 1983-84 the targeted capacity and production envisaged for Cement Corporation of India are 2.74 million tonnes and 2.4 million tonnes respectively. The Adilabad Cement Project commenced trial production in September 1982. The other projects being implemented by the Corporation are, the Tandur (Andhra Pradesh) project (1 million tpa.) and the substantial expansion of Nayagaon (Madhya Pradesh) project (1 million tpa.). The Annual Plan 1983-84 provides an outlay of Rs. 30.76 crores for Cement Corporation of India.

Cotton Textiles

9.68 There was a shortfall of 5.7 lakh bales in the production of raw cotton from the target of 84 lakh bales in 1981-82. The production in 1982-83 is projected at 75 lakh bales against the target of 82-85 lakh bales. However, this did not lead to any demand-supply gap on account of strike in the textile mills in Bombay. The production of spun yarn in 1982-83 is estimated to be around 1200 million kgs. compared to 1249 million kgs. in 1981-82. The loss in production is mainly attributed to the continuing strike in Bombay mills.

9.69 The target of production of cloth in 1982-83 was 117.55 million metres; 4565 million metres by the mill sector, 3650 million metres by the powerloom sector and 3550 million metres by the handloom sector. As against this target the production in the mill sector may not exceed 3100 million metres. The production by the powerloom sector is estimated at 3872 million metres while that by the handloom sector at 3386 million metres. The total production, therefore, is estimated at 10,358 million metres against a production of 10,988 million metres in 1981-82. The shortfall in production of cloth by the mill sector is due to the strike in Bombay mills.

9.70 The spinning mills continue to enjoy delicensing upto a capacity of 50,000 spindles. Preference for setting up new units is given to the regions

where there is a gap between the demand and supply of yarn. The Cooperative sector continues to enjoy preference for setting up of spinning mills both by the growers as well as the weavers cooperatives.

9.71 The Sixth Plan target of 22.76 million spindles is estimated to have already been achieved and care is being taken to avoid creation of excess capacity.

9.72 With the anticipated production of 78 lakh bales of cotton in 1982-83 and carry over stock from the previous year, coupled with increased production of synthetic fibres, the target of production of yarn in 1983-84 is placed at 1327 million kgs. It is also expected that, with the re-opening of the mills in Bombay, the production of cloth in the mill sector would pick up during the year 1983-84. On this assumption the target of cloth in 1983-84 is placed at 11750 million metres—4350 million metres by the mill sector, 3800 million metres by the powerloom sector and 3600 million metres by the handloom sector. The target for production of cotton in 1983-84 is placed at 82-85 lakh bales.

9.73 There has been a further revision of excise duty on polyester/cotton blended yarn containing between 40 per cent to 50 per cent polyester fibre. As a result of this revision the consumption of blended polyester/cotton yarn is expected to improve. This will also promote production and consumption of more durable fabrics.

9.74 The Controlled Cloth Scheme to provide cloth at relatively cheaper rates to the vulnerable sections of the society continues. The production of controlled cloth is restricted to dhotis, sarees and long cloth only. The target of 650 million metres of controlled cloth per annum was divided between the public sector National Textile Corporation (N.T.C.) and the handloom sector. The subsidy rate of Rs. 2/- per metre of sarees and dhotis and Rs. 1.50 per metre of long cloth produced by N.T.C. and Rs. 1.50 per metre of sarees and dhotis produced by the handloom sector continues to operate.

9.75 Against the target of 1004 million metres of cloth and 94 mill. kgs. of market yarn, N.T.C. is likely to produce 725 million metres of cloth and 70 million kgs. of market yarn during 1982-83. Out of 60 mills on strike in Bombay, 12 belong to N.T.C. and hence the shortfall in production.

9.76 The Annual Plan 1983-84 provides an outlay of Rs. 22 crores for modernisation and renovation of N.T.C. mills. The Corporation is also expected

to raise additional resources from the financial institutions. The target of production is fixed at 1000 million metres of cloth and 233 million kgs. of yarn of which 80 million kgs. would be market yarn in 1983-84.

9.77 A close monitoring of research and development activities of the research associations under the Deptt. of Textiles is being maintained with a view to orientation towards conservation of energy, new product and process development, increase in productivity and reduction in cost etc.

Jute Textiles

9.78 The production of raw jute during 1982-83 is likely to be around 66 lakh bales against the target of 81-84 lakh bales. Wide spread drought in the jute growing areas resulted in poor crop prospects. However, the new crop coupled with the carry over stock with the mills and Jute Corporation of India may be enough to meet the requirements of the industry during the year. The target of raw jute and mesta for 1983-84 has been placed at 82-85 lakh bales.

9.79 Production and consumption of jute goods has been declining over the past few years. The total production of jute goods in 1982-83 is estimated at 12.5 lakh tonnes against 13.4 lakh tonnes in 1981-82. There has not been the desired increase in internal consumption which is likely to be 9.3 lakh tonnes in 1982-83 against 9.2 lakh tonnes in 1981-82. While actual export in 1981-82 was of the order of 4 lakh tonnes, it may not exceed 3.2 lakh tonnes in 1982-83. The target of production of jute goods in 1983-84 is placed at 13 lakh tonnes of which 9.5 lakh tonnes will be for internal consumption and 3.5 lakh tonnes for exports.

9.80 A public sector undertaking, namely, the National Jute Manufactures Corporation (N.J.M.C.) has been set up to look after six sick mills nationalised by the Government. A modernisation and rehabilitation programme at a cost of Rs. 28.8 crores in respect of five mills have already been approved. While 25 per cent of this amount is to be provided through budgetary resources, the rest is expected to be raised from financial institutions.

9.81 Research and development activities are being mounted to diversify the end uses of jute for sustenance of the jute industry. Emphasis is also laid on new product and process development, conservation of energy, reduction of production cost and improvement of quality.

Paper and Paper Board

9.82 The installed capacity for paper and paper board industry is expected to increase from 18.44 lakh tonnes in 1981-82 to 19.50 lakh tonnes by the end of 1982-83. This is against the target of 20.5 lakh tonnes envisaged for 1982-83. The increase in capacity was mainly on account of establishment of small paper mills. There was a shortfall in capacity target for the industry for 1982-83 because of the delay in the completion of some expansion programmes as well as some new units. The Nagaland Pulp and Paper Project, in the Central sector with a capacity of 33,000 tonnes per annum commenced commercial production during the year. However, owing to a number of operational problems, the plant could not attain a satisfactory level of production.

9.83 The production of paper and paper board was around 12.00 lakh tonnes in 1982-83. The capacity utilisation during 1982-83 was low partly on account of closure/lower production in some of the existing mills, poor capacity utilisation in the small paper mills, shortages of power and coal and inadequate availability of cellulosic raw materials. On the whole, however, the supply position for paper and paper board was reported to be satisfactory.

9.84 During 1983-84 the installed capacity of the industry is expected to increase to 21 lakh tonnes. This is expected to be achieved partly through expansion of some of the existing units and partly by setting up of small paper mills. The target for 1983-84 has been placed at 14 lakh tonnes.

9.85 The Nowgong and Cachar paper projects, being set up by Hindustan Paper Corporation in the Central Sector in Assam, with a capacity of 1 lakh tonnes per annum each are under implementation and according to the latest schedule are expected to be commissioned in 1984-85/1985-86 respectively.

Newsprint

9.86 The installed capacity of the newsprint industry increased from 1.50 lakh tonnes in 1981-82 to 2.30 lakh tonnes during 1982-83 with the commissioning of the Kerala Newsprint project with a capacity of 80,000 tonnes per annum.

9.87 The production of newsprint increased from 64,000 tonnes in 1981-82 to 1.21 lakh tonnes in 1982-83. The increase in production was contributed partly by the newsprint project of the Mysore Paper Mills and Kerala Newsprint project.

9.88 The installed capacity of the newsprint industry in 1983-84 is expected to remain at 2.3 lakh tonnes. The production is, however, likely to increase to 1.8 lakh tonnes with the attainment of higher production levels from Mysore Paper Mills and Kerala Newsprint Project.

Sugar

9.89 Production of sugar during the 1981-82 season (October-September) was 8.4 million tonnes as against 5.14 million tonnes in 1980-81. The production during 1982-83 season is expected to be 8 million tonnes. Due to decline in sugarcane production about 7.20 million tonnes of sugar is expected to be produced in 1983-84. The benefit of higher levy price of Rs. 26 per quintal for weaker units is being continued in the 1982-83 season also. The policy of partial de-control of sugar with dual pricing as also the ratio of levy to free sugar of 65 : 35 will continue during 1983-84 season also.

9.90 It is proposed to entrust to a high level committee, the cost investigation of the sugar industry for the purpose of levy price fixation from 1983-84 onwards. With a view to ensuring balanced dispersal of new sugar units and safeguarding the interests of backward districts, Government propose to issue additional guidelines for further licensing in sugar industry for the remaining period of the Sixth Plan.

Drugs and Pharmaceuticals

9.91 The production of bulk drugs during 1982-83 is expected to reach the target of Rs. 325 crores against the actual achievement of Rs. 289 crores in 1981-82. The production of formulations during 1982-83 is likely to be of the order of Rs. 1545 crores. The actual production of formulations in 1981-82 was Rs. 1430 crores. Although the production of penicillin, vitamins A, B-1 B-2 C and folic acid recorded marginal increase during 1982-83 compared to last year, the production of other antibiotics like streptomycin, tetracycline, chloramphenicol, ampicillin, Erythromycin etc. and sulpha drugs, anti-leprosy, anti-malarial, anti-T.B. and anti-dysentery drugs, anti-pyretics, analgesics etc. registered a significant growth in 1982-83 compared to 1981-82.

9.92 There was, however, a shortfall in production as compared to the targets in the case of some important bulk drugs in 1982-83. The main reasons for shortfall in production of the bulk drugs are the non-availability or inadequate availability of certain essential raw materials (both indigenous and imported) of acceptable quality coupled with

increase in their cost, inadequate availability of working capital, fall in the demand of certain conventional bulk drugs, etc.

9.93 An outlay of Rs. 13.80 crores has been provided for 1983-84 for five public sector undertakings engaged in the manufacture of drugs and pharmaceuticals. The outlay is mainly for carrying out renewals, and replacement and modernisation and renovations in the existing plants.

9.94 The production of bulk drugs in 1983-84, is projected at Rs. 360-375 crores and that of formulations at Rs. 1625-1650 crores.

Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati ..

9.95 There is currently a considerable gap between demand and domestic production of edible oils requiring sizable imports. With a view to attaining self-sufficiency, the production of oil-seeds is to be stepped up from 10.2 million tonnes in 1979-80 to 15.1 million tonnes by 1984-85. An integrated programme for augmenting the total supply of oils both for edible and industrial purposes is under formulation. The maximisation of production of edible oils from newer sources like soyabean, rice bran etc. will be a major element in the strategy for additional production. Facilities for extraction of these oils are being augmented. The demand for vanaspati in 1984-85 is estimated at 9 lakh tonnes. The industry is being supplied with imported oil at predetermined prices in order to relieve the pressure on indigenous oils which are commonly used for direct consumption.

9.96 Although adequate capacity exists to meet the targetted demand of edible oils, it has been decided to promote some additional capacity in the public and cooperative sectors in order to regulate the management of edible oils economy. Taking into account certain advantages in ensuring a broad correlation between production and demand for vanaspati, a number of contiguous States forming a zone have been considered for the purpose. Preference is also being given for certain amount of capacity creation in the backward districts of various States.

9.97 The production of vanaspati in the year 1980-81 was 752000 tonnes which increased to 820000 tonnes in 1981-82. The production in 1982-83 is estimated at 875,000 tonnes and the target fixed for 1983-84 is 900,000-950,000 tonnes. The production of edible oils was to reach 28-30 lakh tonnes in 1982-83 and is targetted at 30-35 lakh tonnes in 1983-84.

Electronics

9.98 Based on the production trends so far, the production of the electronics industry in 1982-83 is expected to be around Rs. 1,170 crores against the target of Rs. 1,109 crores and the actual production of Rs. 930 crores in the previous year. The higher production is mainly due to the production of Colour T.V. receivers and subsequently higher production in the Free Trade Zones.

9.99 The Semi-Conductor Complex Limited (SCL), a public sector unit under the Department of Electronics, has started production of watch modules with imported chips. Production of wafers is expected to start from October, 1983.

9.100 The Annual Plan 1983-84 also includes token provisions for some projects of national importance like National Silicon Facility, High Voltage DC Power Transmission, setting up of Centres of Excellence, Radar System's Consultancy and production Corporation, and High Power Micro Wave Tubes Production and R & D unit.

Atomic Energy Programmes

9.101 There has been a considerable step-up in the approved outlay for atomic energy programmes from Rs. 56.13 crores in 1982-83 to Rs. 91.49 crores in 1983-84. The increase in outlay is primarily because of the larger provision made for the new heavy water projects on which work has been initiated. A new heavy water plant with two streams of 71 tonnes each is being set up at Thal-Vaishet in Maharashtra in conjunction with the fertiliser plant of the Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilisers Ltd. (R.C.F.) The execution of the heavy water plant has also been entrusted to the RCF by the Deptt. of Atomic Energy. The total cost of this plant is estimated at Rs. 187.65 crores and it is scheduled to be completed by February 1987. Another new heavy water plant is being set up at Manuguru in District Khammam (A.P.). This plant will have two streams of 100 tonnes each. The total cost of this project is estimated at Rs. 421.60 crores and it is scheduled to be completed by the end of 1987. The execution of the plant has been entrusted to Engineers (India) Ltd. The heavy water plants recently set up at Baroda and Tuticorin are already operational. The construction of the plants at Talcher and Kota has been completed and trial production started. These plants are currently experiencing certain technological difficulties as well as problems relating to adequate availability of power. A significant improvement in the utilisation of capacity is expected to be achieved in 1983-84.

9.102 Another project accounting for a relatively larger outlay under the Deptt. is the Rare Earths Sand Project being set up in Orissa by the Indian Rare Earths Ltd. There has been a further slippage in the construction schedule of this project and it is now expected to be mechanically completed by December 1983. Commercial production from one

stream would start from January 1984 and the entire project is expected to be completed by the middle of 1984. Provision has also been made in the Plan for initiating work on the establishment of the new Power Fuel Reprocessing Plant, estimated to cost Rs. 96 crores, at Kalpakkam, Madras. The Plant is to be set up entirely by indigenous efforts.

ANNEXURE

Outlay for Central Industrial and Mineral Projects-Annual Plan 1983-84

(SUMMARY STATEMENT)

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	Budgetary Allocation	Extra-budgetary Resources	Plan Outlay
(o)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Department of Steel	500.00	320.37	820.37
2.	Department of Mines	200.00	294.00	494.00
3.	Department of Petroleum (Petro-chemicals & Ergg. Units)	2.30	109.70	112.00
4.	Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilisers	203.38	225.50	428.88
5.	Deptt. of Agricultures & Gooperation	145.00	..	145.00
6.	Deptt. of Industrial Development	141.52	26.38	167.90
7.	Deptt. of Heavy Industry	100.00	107.43	207.43
8.	Ministry of Shipping & Transport	15.00	1.10	16.10
9.	Department of Electronics	32.00	..	32.00
10.	Deptaertment of Atomic Energy	89.04	2.45	91.49
11.	Ministry of Finance Deptt. of Economic Affnirs (Mints & Printing Presses)	4.00	..	4.00
12.	Ministry of Finance Deptt. of Economic Affairs (Banking Division)	122.75	..	122.75
13.	Ministry of Finance Department of Revenue	0.01	..	0.01
14.	Department of Civil Supplies	3.28	..	3.28
15.	Ministry of Commerce (Incl. Plantations)	33.40	3.98	37.38
16.	Department of Textiles	24.89	..	24.89
17.	Deptt. of Science & Technology	0.80	..	0.80
	TOTAL	1617.37	1090.91	2708.28
18.	Department of Coal	880.00	66.17	946.17
19.	Department of Petroleum	322.00	2493.00	2815.00
	TOTAL	1202.00	2559.17	3761.17
	GRAND TOTAL (I&M SECTOR)	2819.37	3650.08	6469.45

0	1	2	3	4
(I) DEPARTMENT OF STEEL				
1. <i>Steel Authority of India & Subsidiaries</i>				
	(i) Bhilai Steel Plant	77.74	82.26	160.00
	(ii) Durgapur Steel Plant	1.50	40.50	42.00
	(iii) Rourkela Steel Plant	26.60	40.40	67.00
	(iv) Bokaro Steel Plant	125.41	91.95	217.37
	(v) Alloy Steel Plant	7.23	2.77	10.00
	(vi) Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	2.09	20.91	23.00
	(vii) Salem Steel Plant	0.30	9.70	10.00
	(x ii) R & D organisations	0.90	7.50	8.40
	(ix) Corporate Office/MTI/CCSO	0.10	5.50	5.60
	(x) Visvesvaraya Iron & Steel Ltd.	1.00	..	1.00
	<i>Sub-Total (SAIL)</i>	242.87	301.50	544.37
2.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	187.00	..	187.00
3.	Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd.	1.00	..	1.00
4.	Hindustan Steel Works Construction Co. Ltd.	3.00	..	3.00
5.	Bharat Refractories Ltd.	11.40	..	11.40
6.	Sponge Iron India Ltd.	3.00	..	3.00
7.	Metallurgical & Engineering Consultants (India) Ltd. . . . .	..	3.00	3.00
8.	National Mineral Development Corp.	8.92	5.08	14.00
9.	Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd.	33.51	10.49	44.00
10.	Manganese Ore (India) Ltd.	1.50	..	1.50
11.	Mineral Development Board	0.50	..	0.50
12.	Metal Scrap Trading Corp. Ltd. . . . .	..	0.30	0.30
13.	Loans to Govt. of M.P. for Mahanadi Reservoir Project	0.30	..	0.30
14.	Loans to Govt. of Bihar for Tenughat Dam Project	2.00	..	2.00
15.	Loans to Govt. of Karnataka for Road & Power Schemes for Kudremukh Iron Ore Project	4.00	..	4.00
16.	Vijayanagar Steel Ltd.	1.00	..	1.00
	<i>Total Deptt. of Steel</i>	500.00	320.37	820.37
(II) DEPARTMENT OF MINES				
1.	Bharat Aluminium Company	16.20	..	16.20
2.	National Aluminium Company	75.68	289.00	364.68
3.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	30.20	..	30.20
4.	Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	33.20	0.40	33.60
5.	Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	7.30	..	7.30
6.	Mineral Exploration Corp. Ltd.	10.60	4.60	15.20
7.	Geological Survey of India	19.00	..	19.00
8.	Indian Bureau of Mines R&D and other schemes	7.82	..	7.82
	<i>Total</i>	200.00	294.00	494.00

0	1	2	3	4
(III) DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM :				
(Petro-Chemicals & Engineering Units)				
(A) Petrochemicals;				
1.	Indian Petrochemicals Corpn. Ltd.	—	46.80	46.80
2.	Bongaigaon Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd. (Petrochemicals Complex)	—	37.00	37.00
3.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.;	—	13.00	13.0
3.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	—	13.00	13.00
4.	Gochin Refineries Ltd.	—	5.00	5.00
5.	Petrofils Cooperative Ltd.	—	0.01	0.01
6.	Central Institute of Plastic Engineering & Tools	0.70	—	0.70
7.	Other Schemes under the Department			
	(a) Maharashtra Gas Cracker Complex	..	0.10	0.10
	(b) C ₂ /C ₃ Separation facilities	..	0.10	0.10
	(c) Preliminary work on Haldia/Gujarat & Saleempur Complexes	..	0.10	0.10
	Total (A) :	0.70	102.20	102.90
(B) Explosives/Engineering Units				
8.	Indo Burmah Petroleum Co. Ltd.	—	3.00	3.00
9.	Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	—	4.00	4.00
10.	Biecco Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	0.10	..	0.10
11.	Bridge & Roof Co. Ltd.	1.50	0.50	2.00
	Total (B)	1.60	7.50	9.10
	Total (A) + (B) :	2.30	109.70	112.00
(IV) MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILISERS :				
(A) Fertilisers				
1.	Fertilisers & Chemicals Tranvacore Ltd.	20.15	0.74	20.89
2.	Fertiliser Corporation of India Ltd.	..	19.40	19.40
3.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	51.25	30.00	81.25
4.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	..	6.93	6.93
5.	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd	106.01	160.00	266.01
6.	Project & Development India Ltd.	2.50	0.50	3.00
7.	Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd.	1.00	..	1.00
8.	Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.	0.10	..	0.10
9.	New Nitrogenous Fertilizer Plants	0.01	..	0.01
10.	National Institute of Fertiliser Technology	0.01	..	0.01
	Total : (Fertilisers)	181.03	217.57	398.60
(B) Chemicals & Pesticides				
11.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	7.12	5.50	12.62
12.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	2.50	1.36	3.86
	Total: (Chemical & Pesticides)	9.62	6.86	16.48

	1	2	3
<i>(C) Drugs & Pharmaceuticals</i>			
13. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	5.00	..	5.00
14. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	3.50	0.50	4.00
15. Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	0.25	..	0.25
16. Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	0.88	0.57	1.45
17. Bengal Immunity Co. Ltd.	3.10	..	3.10
<i>Total : (Drugs & Pharmaceuticals)</i>	12.73	1.07	13.80
<i>Total : (Min. of C & F)</i>	203.38	225.50	428.88

(V) DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & COOPERATION :

Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd.	145.00	..	145.00
<i>Total :</i>			

(VI) DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT :

1. Cement Corporation of India	10.76	20.00	30.76
2. Hindustan Paper Corporation	82.97	..	82.97
3. NEPA Mills	0.55	..	0.55
4. Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	0.38	..	0.38
5. Tannery & Footwear Corpn.	0.70	..	0.70
6. Hindustan Photo Films Ltd. . . . .	..	2.38	2.38
7. National Productivity Council	0.75	..	0.75
8. Hindustan Salts Ltd.	0.11	..	0.11
9. National Institute of Design	0.50	..	0.50
10. Patent Information Service	0.30	..	0.30
11. Subsidy to Backward Areas	23.20	..	23.20
12. Bharat Leather Corpn.	2.00	..	2.00
13. Instrumentation Ltd.	1.00	..	1.00
14. Hindustan Cables Ltd.	12.00	3.00	15.00
15. National Instruments Ltd.	0.70	..	0.70
16. Cycle Corporation of India	1.40	..	1.40
17. National Bicycle Corpn. of India	0.20	..	0.20
18. Andrew Yule & Co.	2.00	1.00	3.00
19. Feasibility Studies.	0.05	..	0.05
20. Research Associations & Institutions.	0.95	..	0.95
21. S & T (R & D for Paper & Pulp)	1.00	..	1.00
<i>Total :</i>	141.52	26.38	167.90

(VII) DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY :

1. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	47.02	36.70	83.72
2. H.M.T. Ltd. . . . .	..	30.00	30.00
3. Heavy Engineering Corpn.	5.50	..	5.50
4. Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels	2.50	..	2.50

1	2	3	4
5. Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn.	1.50	..	1.50
6. Bharat Pumps & Compressors	2.00	..	2.00
7. Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.	2.00	..	2.00
8. Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.	0.60	..	0.60
9. Bharat Process & Mechanical Engg. Ltd.	0.40	..	0.40
10. Bharat Wagons & Engg. Ltd.	1.00	..	1.00
11. Tangabhadra Steel Products	0.50	..	0.50
12. Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.	1.50	..	1.50
13. Triveni Structurals Ltd.	2.50	..	2.50
14. Burn Standard Co. Ltd.	6.00	..	6.00
15. Jessop & Co. Ltd.	1.40	..	1.40
16. Scooters India Ltd.	2.75	..	2.75
17. Maruti Udyog Ltd.	19.90	40.10	60.00
18. A.R.A.I.	0.23	..	0.23
19. Central Machine Tools Institute	2.20	..	2.20
20. Lagon Jute	..	0.63	0.63
21. Engineering Projects India	0.50	..	0.50
Total	100.00	107.43	207.43

(VIII) MINISTRY OF SHIPPING & TRANSPORT :
(Ship Building & Ship Repair Programme)

1. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	12.51	1.10	13.61
2. Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	2.07	..	2.07
3. Addihovel Ship Repair facilities	0.27	..	0.27
4. Development of ancillaries	0.05	..	0.05
5. Grants-in-aids (R&D)	0.10	..	0.10
Total :	15.00	1.10	16.10

(IX) DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS :

1. Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation	0.01	..	0.01
2. Computer Maintenance Corporation	3.00	..	3.00
3. Semiconductor Complex Ltd.	5.75	..	5.75
4. Radar Systems Consultancy and Production Corporation	0.01	..	0.01
5. High Power Microwave Tube R&D and Production Unit	0.60	..	0.60
6. EMI/EMC Studies Programme	1.00	..	1.00
7. Reliability Studies Programmes.	0.50	..	0.50
8. National Informatics Centre Programme	1.80	..	1.80
9. Industrial Electronics Promotion programmes	1.80	..	1.80
10. Systems Engineering Cell	1.50	..	1.50
11. Special Microwave Products Units	0.80	..	0.80

	1	2	3	4
12. Head quarters		0.48	..	0.48
13. Special Components and Materials Programme		1.00	..	1.00
14. Standardisation, Testing and Quality Control Programme		3.52	..	3.52
15. Computer Centres Programme		0.09	..	0.09
16. Software Promotion Programme		1.25	..	1.25
17. Special Manpower Development Programme		0.99	..	0.99
18. Centres for Electronics Design Technology. (Northern, Eastern & Western Units)		0.90	..	0.90
19. Science & Technology Programmes—				
(a) T.D.G. Projects.		3.75	..	3.75
(b) N.R.C. Projects		3.25	..	3.25
<i>Total</i>		32.00	..	32.00
(X) DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY :				
1. Bhabha Atomic Research Centre		9.27	..	9.27
2. Heavy Water Plants		54.58	..	54.58
3. Nuclear Fuel Complex		5.50	..	5.50
4. Atomic Minerals Division		0.90	..	0.90
5. Indian Rare Earths Ltd.		12.99	1.95	14.94
6. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd.		2.95	0.50	3.45
7. Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.		2.85	..	2.85
<i>Total</i>		89.04	2.45	91.49
(XI) MINISTRY OF FINANCE, DEPTT. OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS : (Mints & Presses)				
1. India Security Press, Nasik		1.16	..	1.16
2. Currency Note Press, Nasik		0.35	..	0.35
3. Bank Note Press, Dewas,		0.55	..	0.55
4. India Government Mints		0.58	..	0.58
5. Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad		0.95	..	0.95
6. Second Security Printing Press, Hyderabad		0.41	..	0.41
<i>Total</i>		4.00	..	4.00
(XII) MINISTRY OF FINANCE, DEPTT. OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS : (Banking Division)				
1. Industrial Development Bank of India—				
i) Obligatory Transfer of Funds against IDA Credit		36.22	..	36.22
ii) Seed Capital Loan		3.00	..	3.00
iii) Contribution to Share Capital		50.00	..	50.00
<i>Total (IDBI)</i>		89.22	..	89.22
2. Industrial Finance Corpn. of India—Obligatory Transfer of Funds against KFW Loans		1.53	..	1.53
3. Industrial Credit & Investment Corpn. of India—Obligatory transfer of funds against KFW Loans		2.00	..	2.00
4. Industrial Reconstruction Corpn. of India—Loans to augment resources		30.00	..	30.00
<i>Total</i>		122.75	..	122.75

1	2	3	4
(XIII) MINISTRY OF FINANCE (DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE) :			
Project for extraction of alkaloid from opium in replacement of the existing alkaloid plant, Ghazipur (U.P.)	0·01	..	0·01
(XIV) DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SUPPLIES :			
1. Metric System of Weights & Measures	0·30	..	0·30
2. Indian Standards Institution	0·91	..	0·91
3. Measures for Consumer Protection	0·07	..	0·07
4. Development of Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati	2·00	..	2·00
<i>Total</i>	3·28	..	3·28
XV) MINISTRY OF COMMERCE :			
1. Pilot Test House	0·25	..	0·25
2. Santa Cruz Export Processing Zone	1·13	..	1·13
3. Marine Products Export Development Authority	2·02	..	2·02
4. Mica Trading Corporation	0·95	3·98	4·93
<i>Total</i>	4·35	3·98	8·33
6. Plantations			
i) Tea	6·20	..	6·20
ii) Coffee	9·40	..	9·40
iii) Rubber	9·00	..	9·00
iv) Cardamom	1·70	..	1·70
v) Tobacco	2·00	..	2·00
vi) Others	0·75	..	0·75
<i>Total (Plantations)</i>	29·05	..	29·05
<i>Total (Commerce)</i>	33·40	3·98	37·38
(XVI) MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (Dept. of Textiles)			
1. National Textile Corporation	22·00	..	22·00
2. National Jute Manufacturers Corporation	1·00	..	1·00
3. British India Corporation	0·25	..	0·25
4. S & T Programme	1·64	..	1·64
<i>Total</i>	24·89	..	24·89
(XVII) DEPARTMENT SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY :			
Central Electronics Ltd.	0·80	..	0·80
(XVIII) DEPARTMENT OF COAL			
1. Coal India Ltd.	791·00	..	791·00
2. Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.	72·00	..	72·00
3. Neyveli Lignite Corporation	15·00	66·17	81·17
4. Other programmes	2·00	..	2·00
<i>Total</i>	880·00	66·17	946·17

1	2	3	4
XIX. DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM (PETROLEUM) :			
1. Oil & Natural Gas Commission	203.00	1882.00	2085.00
2. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. . . . .	..	147.18	147.18
3. Oil India Ltd. . . . .	..	175.00	175.00
4. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	55.00	104.84	159.84
5. Cochin Refineries Ltd.	12.00	42.51	54.51
6. Lubrizol India Ltd. . . . .	..	2.90	2.90
7. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	22.00	80.22	102.22
8. Engineers India Ltd. . . . .	..	4.95	4.95
9. Madras Refineries Ltd.	30.00	39.90	69.90
10. Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd. . . . .	..	9.50	9.50
11. Other Projects under Department of Petroleum . . . . .	..	4.00	4.00
<i>Total</i> ::	322.00	2493.00	2815.00
<i>Grand Total I & M Sector</i> :	2819.37	3650.08	6469.45

ANNUAL PLAN 1983-84

OUTLAY FOR INDUSTRY & MINERALS - STATES/UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	Large & Medium Industries	Mineral development	Total
1		2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	3000	660	3660
2	Assam	915	58	973
3	Bihar	832	135	957
4	Gujarat	2547	266	2813
5	Haryana	281	14	295
6	Himachal Pradesh	260	20	280
7	Jammu & Kashmir	545	56	601
8	Karnataka	1895	75	1970
9	Kerala	2450	40	2490
10	Madhya Pradesh	1255	140	1395
11	Maharashtra	3630	80	3710
12	Manipur	100	7	107
13	Meghalaya	129	28	157
14	Nagaland	170	95	265
15	Orissa	1263	335	1598
16	Punjab	1179	3	1182
17	Rajasthan	900	400	1300
18	Sikkim	39	30	69
19	Tamil Nadu	3450	77	2527
20	Tripura	65	1	66
21	Uttar Pradesh	3910	84	3994
22	West Bengal	2500	17	2517
<i>Total : States :</i>		30305	2621	32926
<i>Union Territories :</i>				
1	Arunachal Pradesh	55	..	55
2	Chandigarh	5	..	5
3	Delhi	21	..	21
4	Goa Daman & Diu	160	..	160
5	Mizoram	1	2	3
6	Pondicherry	35	..	35
<i>Total : U.Ts.</i>		277	2	279
GRAND TOTAL :		20582	2623	33205

xx Including Mining.

Capacity & Production targets for 1983-84

G - Capacity
P - Production

Sl. No.	Industry	Unit	1981-82 (Actuals)		1982-83 (Targets)		1982-83 Actuals Anticipated		1983-84 (Targets)	
			G	P	G	P	G	P	G	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Mining</i>										
1	Coal	Mill tonnes	..	124.90	..	133.00	..	130.65	..	142.00
2	Lignite	"	..	6.31	..	5.70*	..	6.39	..	6.92
3	Crude Oil	"	..	16.48	..	21.40	..	21.06	..	26.25
4	Iron Ore	"	..	39.90	..	46.00	..	40.20	..	42.00
<i>Basic Metals</i>										
5	Hot Metal (Integ. Plants)	"	13.14	9.5	13.14	11.21	13.14	9.49	14.16	10.77
6	Pig Iron for sale	"	..	1.27	..	1.65	..	1.30	..	1.47
7	Steel Ingots	"	14.47	10.40	15.22	12.00	15.97	10.62	17.01	11.93
8	Steel Ingots (Integ Plants)	"	11.4	8.6	12.15	10.20	12.90	8.62	13.81	9.58
9	Saleable Steel	"	11.18	8.66	12.37	9.54	11.72	9.09	12.83	9.59
10	Saleable Steel (Integ. Plants)	"	8.7	7.26	9.89	8.04	9.24	7.29	10.13	7.59
11	Alloy & Special Steel	ooo tonnes	837	746	850	805	850	805	950	800
12	Sponge Iron	"	30	27	180	75	180	75	180	78
13	Aluminium	"	321	207	321	250	321	208	362	250
14	Copper (Blister)	"	47.5	27.44	47.5	37	47.5	35	47.5	40
15	Zinc	"	92	57.7	92	70	92	52	92	66
16	Lead	"	18	14.45	18	15	18	14.8	30	18
<i>Metal Products</i>										
17	Steel Castings	"	174	80.0	182	80	182	86.1	185	90
18	Steel Forgings	"	260	162.6	260	175	260	150	270	175
<i>Non-metallic Mineral Products</i>										
19	Cement	Mill tonnes	29.25	21.07	36	26	34	23.5	38	28
20	Refractories	ooo tonnes	1682	875	1790	1050	1790	1050	1790	1150
21	Petroleum Products	Mill tonnes	30.16	28.20	35.99	33.47	32.82	30.83	34.42	32.01
<i>Basic Chemicals</i>										
22	Caustic Soda	ooo tonnes	778.3	614	870	696	817.2	600	969	710
23	Soda Ash	"	680	632.4	800	720	746	600	761	630
24	Calcium Carbide	"	167	74	176	110	170.4	70	176	90
25	Industrial Oxygen	Mill cubic metres	135	115	150	115	150	115	165	125

* Excludes the production in Gujarat.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Agricultural Chemicals</i>										
26	Nitrogenous Fertilizers	. 000 Tonnes	4719	3144	5295	3600	5144	3420	5295	3800
27	Phosphatic Fertilizers	. "	1418	949	1483	1000	1418	976	1493	1150
28	B.H.C. (In terms of 13% isomer)	. . . "	41.9	28.4	41.9	38	41.9	35	41.9	40
29	D.D.T.	. . . "	4.1	3.2	9.1	7.4	9.1	5	9.1	8
30	Other Pesticides	. . . "	29.3	14.4	03.0	20	31.7	16.4	31.7	21
31	Malathion	. . . "	6.3	3	9.8	7.0	12.8	5.6	12.8	8
<i>Thermo Plastic and Synthetic Rubbers</i>										
32	L.D. Polyethylene	. . 000 Tonnes	112	85.63	112	95	112	100.4	112	105
33	H.D. Polyethylene	. . . "	30	31.7	30	35	30	32.1	30	33
34	Polyvinyl Chloride	. . . "	85.8	37.4	84.5	60	85.8	37	86.4	55
35	Polypropylene	. . . "	30	19.3	30	25	30	23	30	25
36	Polystyrene	. . . "	23.5	7.9	23.5	13	23.5	10.5	26.1	12
37	Styrene Butadiene Rubber	. . . "	30	17.4	30	25	30	14.6	30	20
38	Polybutadene Rubber	. . . "	20	11.5	20	14	20	16.1	20	14.5
<i>Petro-Chemical Intermediates</i>										
39.	Acrylonitrile	. . . '000 tonnes	24	14	24	12	24	16.7	24	18.3
40.	D.M.T.	. . . "	24	27.3	30	25.5	30	22.8	30	30
41.	Caprolactam	. . . "	20	9.9	20.5	16	20	14	20	15
42.	Detergent Alkylate	. . . "	30	30.3	30	30	30	25.7	30	28.5
43.	Methanol	. . . "	44.5	43.3	85.7	60	44.5	41.2	85.7	65
44.	Phenol	. . . "	20.9	10.8	20.9	15	20.9	15.1	20.9	15
<i>Man-made Fibres</i>										
45.	Viscose Filament Yarn	. . . "	44.4	42	44.4	45	44.4	40	50	45
46.	Viscose Staple Fibre	. . . "	106	80	125	96	125	50	125	90
47.	Viscose Tyre Cord	. . . "	21	14	21	15	21	13	18	15
48.	Nylon Filament Yarn	. . . "	24.5	23.4	25	25	28.2	26	28.2	26
49.	Nylon Tyre Cord & Industrial Yarn	. . . "	13.5	14.3	13.5	15	3.5	16	13.5	16
50.	Polyster Staple Fibre	. . . "	34.5	29	40	33	34.3	27.7	40.4	31
51.	Polyster Filament Yarn	. . . "	8	15.4	18	15	22.5	20.8	37.9	28
52.	Acrylic Fibre	. . . "	16	13.5	16	16	16	16	16	16
<i>Drugs & Pharmaceuticals</i>										
53.	Bulk Drugs	. . . Rs. crores	..	289	..	325	..	325	..	360-375
54.	Formulations	. . . "	..	1430	..	1425	..	1545	..	1625-1650
<i>Food Products</i>										
55.	Sugar	. . . Mill. tonnes	6.5	8.4	7.0	8.0	6.8	8.00	7.5	7.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
56. Vanaspati	'000 tonnes	1385	820	1415	875	1415	875	1460	9009-50
<i>Textiles</i>										
57. All Yarn (Cotton Blended Mixed)	Cap. Mill spindles Prod. Mill. kgs.	21.73	1249	22.08	1325	22.8	1200	23.3	1327
58. Cloth (Mill Sector)	Cap. Lakh looms Prod. Mill. metres	2.10	4038	2.07	4565	2.10	3100	2.15	4350
59. Cloth (Decentralised Sector)	Mill. metres	..	6923	..	7200	..	7258	..	7400
60. Jute Manufactures	'000 Tonnes	..	1340	..	1350	..	1250	..	1300
<i>Leather & Rubber Goods</i>										
61. Leather Footwear (Org. Sector)	Mill. Pairs	21.52	14.4	23.6	15.6	20.12	12.97	22.60	15.5
62. Rubber & Canvas Footwear (Org. Sector)	54.88	35.79	56.23	45	56.23	38	56.23	40
63. Bicycle Tyres (Organised Sector)	Mill. Nos	34	26	34	27	34	27	34	29
64. Automobile Tyres	10.4	8.7	10.7	9	11.3	8.8	11.5	10
<i>Paper & Paper Products</i>										
65. Paper & Paper Board	" Tonn s	1844	1242	2050	1350	1950	1202	2100	1400
66. Newsprint	150	64	230	150	230	121	230	180
<i>Soaps & Detergents</i>										
67. Soaps (Org. Sector)	340	..	370	..	334	..	355
68. Synthetic Detergent (Org. Sector)	240	176	260	220	277.2	200	287.2	230
<i>Industrial Machinery</i>										
69. Machine Tools	Rs. crores	290	245	325	290	290	270	340	317
70. Mining Machinery	45	39.3	45	40	50	64.6	50	70
71. Metallurgical Machinery	"	..	64.1	..	78	..	65.1	..	70
72. Cement Machinery	56	40.5	65.	55	68.5	41	75	53
73. Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Machinery	135	115	160	130	150	141.3	150	150
74. Sugar Machinery	52	29.8	51.8	32	57.5	34.5	60	35
75. Rubber Machinery	16	6.7	15	10	19.5	11	19.5	14
76. Paper & Pulp Machinery	50	33.5	43	38	51.6	21.7	51.6	42
77. Printing Machinery	11	10.8	15	12	18	21.7	22	20
78. Textile Machinery	400	330	460	365	460	635	460	390
79. Boilers	400	388.6	500	380	450	430.4	470	420
<i>Electrical Power Equipment</i>										
80. Steam Turbines	MKW	3.4	2.77	3.7	2.9	3.7	3	4	3.4
81. Hydro Turbines	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.12	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.1
82. Transformers	MKVA	31.5	21.3	33	24	33	18.8	33	23
83. Electrical Motors	MHP	6.6	4.4	7	5	7	4.7	7	5.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Construction Machinery.</i>										
84.	Earth Moving Equipment	Nos.	2060	1740	2170	1900	2100	2195	2300	2200
85.	Road Rollers	„	1800	1065	1800	1200	1800	1146	1800	1300
<i>Agricultural Machinery</i>										
86.	Tractors	'000 Nos.	100	84.2	100	95	90	62.8	90	70
<i>Railway & Water Transport</i>										
87.	Diesel Locomotives	Nos.	210	170	200	140	210	150	210	10
88.	Electric Locomotives	„	80	60	80	45	80	56	80	60
89.	Railway Coaches	„	1650	1233	1650	1150	1650	1200	1650	1211
90.	Railway Wagons	'000 Nos.	28	13.8	30.6	16.5	28	15.35	28	12.5
91.	Ship Building	'000 GRT	140	95	156	100	156	102	176	120
<i>Road Transport</i>										
92.	Commercial Vehicles	'000 Nos.	103	91.1	125	100	103	86	109	95
93.	Passenger Cars	„	53	42.5	53	48	53	43.6	73	45
94.	Jeeps	„	20	20.2	25	22	25	21.8	25	25
95.	Scoters, Motor Cycles, Mopeds	„	672	526	750	600	750	633.5	803	730
96.	Bicycles (Org. Sector)	Mill. Nos.	5.2	4.36	5.5	5.2	6.9	4.73	7	5.6
<i>Mechanical Components and Consumer Durables</i>										
97.	Ball & Roller Bearings	Mill. Nos.	45	38.3	50	43	50	35.84	60	42
98.	Typewriters	'000 Nos.	140.4	89.4	156.4	100	146.4	116.7	156.4	120
99.	Sewing Machines	„	555	343	573	350	573	309.3	573	350
100.	Mechanical Watches	Mill. Nos.	6.1	5.15	7.0	6.0	6.1	5	7	6
<i>Electrical Components Consumer Durables</i>										
101.	AGSR & AA Conductors	'000 Tonnes	154	66.1	154	90	154	52.4	154	60
102.	PVC & VIR Cables (Org. Sectors)	M. core metres	1400	483.1	1400	510	1400	480	1400	500
103.	Dry Cells	Mill. Nos.	1504	1104	1504	1150	1504	1115	1504	1270
104.	Storage Batteries	„	2.68	1.97	2.68	2.2	2.68	1.9	2.65	2.4
105.	GLS Lamps	„	278.5	266.6	330	290	278.5	273	344	320
106.	Flourescent tubes	„	35.98	31.90	40	35	35.98	33.26	45	38.5
107.	HT Insulators	'000 Tonnes	27.62	25	46	35	46	30	46	32
108.	HT Circuit Breakers	'000 Nos.	16.46	9.5	16.46	12	19.95	9.87	16.46	10
109.	Domestic Refrigerators	„	339	327.9	400	378	563	378	450	400
110.	Power Capacitors (HT & LT)	MVAR	1482	1085	1715	1582	1582	950	1715	1100
111.	Welding Electrodes	MRM	742	521.0	742	550	742	624	742	730
112.	Electric Fans	Mill. Nos.	5	3.84	5	4.2	5	4.2	6	4.6
113.	Power Cables (XLPE), PIGL, PVC)	'000 Kms.	43	22	43	25	45.8	20	45.8	22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Electronics</i>										
	<i>A Consumer Electronics</i>	Rs. crores	349	272	415	433	415	370	482	427
114.	Radio Receivers	„	130	105	150	120	150	120	160	135
115.	TV Receivers	„	105	92	130	115	130	160	155	170
116.	Tape Recorders	„	35	28.5	40	37	40	35	60	48
117.	Record Players	„	11	7.5	11	8	11	7	11	8
118.	Amplifiers & PA Systems	„	21	14	22	15	22	12	22	15
119.	Calculators	„	22	7	22	8	22	8	20	9
120.	Electronic Watches	„	10	5	15	10	15	8	20	15
121.	Others (CGTV, TV games)	„	15	13	25	20	25	20	34	27
	<i>B Industrial Electronics</i>	„	240	163	126	193	1261	197	320	299
122.	Instruments (TIM Analytical)	„	72	38	72	44	72	45	75	50
123.	Process Control Equipment	„	79.5	46.8	85	62	52	52.7	90	60
124.	Power Electronics	„	70	55	83	70	83	70	120	90
125.	Medical Electronics	„	18	10.3	21	17	20	11	22	12
	<i>C. Communication Equipment</i>	„	362	253	373	291	373	293	405	329
126.	Mass Communication	„	5	4	8	5	8	6	8	6
127.	Tele-communication	„	230	170	235	200	235	205	260	230
128.	Two-way communication	„	12	9	15	11	15	12	17	13
129.	Aero-space	„	115	70	115	75	115	70	120	80
	<i>D. Computer Systems</i>	„	46	34	63	47	63	45	85	66
130.	GPU	„	24	17	35	25	35	25	45	36
131.	Peripherals	„	15	11.5	18	14	18	14	25	17
131.	Unbundled Software	„	8	5.5	10	8	10	6	15	13
133.	Products in Free Trade Zone	„	..	28	..	35	..	55	..	60
134.	Components	„	255	180	300	210	300	210	360	250

CHAPTER X

TRANSPORT

An outlay of Rs. 3033.57 crores has been provided for the Transport Sector in the Annual Plan 1983-84 as against the approved outlay of Rs. 2733.70 crores for the preceding year, representing an increase of 11 per cent. The break-up of the approved outlays for 1982-83 and 1983-84 is given in the table below:—

TABLE 10.1 : Transport Sector Outlay (Rs. Crores)

Sl No.	Sub-Sector	1982-83	1982-83	1983-84
		Outlay	R.E.	Outlay
1.	Railway	1327.00*	1331.95	1342.25
2.	Roads	635.87	658.83	736.70
3.	Road Transport	238.28**	212.93	267.51
4.	Ports	60.78	259.20	354.90
5.	Light Houses			
6.	Shipping			
7.	Inland Water Transport	14.51	12.10	16.05
8.	Civil Aviation	185.37	184.10	239.03
9.	Meteorology	11.10	9.62	10.90
10.	Tourism	36.04	43.70	44.23
11.	Farakka Barrage	10.00	9.05	9.00
12.	INSAT-Space Segment	14.75	6.48	13.0
Total		2733.70	2727.96	3033.57

10.2 Out of the total Transport Sector outlay of Rs. 3033.57 crores provided for 1983-84, an amount of Rs. 2174.04 crores or 71.7 per cent is for the Central Sector, while the balance of 28.3 per cent is for the States and Union Territories. The details of the outlay for the Centre and the States Sectors are given in Annexure 10.1.

RAILWAYS

Freight Traffic

10.3 After a three year period of deterioration in performance during 1979-79 to 1980-81, the Rail-

ways registered a significant improvement in freight traffic carried in 1981-82. During this year, the Railways achieved an all time record of freight traffic of 246 million tonnes/174 billion tonne kilometres. The data on traffic carried by the Railways in the past few years are given below:

TABLE 10.2 : Railways-Freight Traffic carried

Year	Originating Freight Traffic (million tonnes)		Tonne-Kms. (billion)		
	Revenue	Non-Revenue	Total		
	1	2	3	4	5
1976-77	212.6	26.5	239.1	156.8	
1977-78	210.8	26.5	237.3	162.7	
1978-79	199.6	23.6	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	221.2	24.6	245.8	174.2	
1982-83 (Target)	230.0	20.0	250.0	178.8	
1982-83 (provisional)	227.8	26.0e	253.8	176.0e	

e—estimated

The revenue-earning originating traffic carried by the Railways in 1981-82 registered an increase of about 13 per cent over the previous year. The total traffic carried recorded an increase of about 12 per cent. The total net tonne kilometres (NTKMs) carried increased by about 10 per cent over the previous year. For the year 1982-83 a freight traffic target of 250 million tonnes, comprising 230 million tonnes of revenue earning traffic and 20 million tonnes of non-revenue earning traffic was fixed. The target in terms of NTKMs was fixed at 178.8 billion NTKMs on the basis of an estimated average lead of 715

*Originally Rs. 1137 crores, subsequently enhanced by Rs. 190 crores

**Originally Rs. 10 crores, subsequently enhanced by Rs. 17 crores

kilometres. It is anticipated that the total traffic carried by Railways in 1982-83 would be about 254 million tonnes (176 billion NTKMs) including 227.8 million tonnes of revenue earning traffic, the shortfall in revenue earning traffic being due to lower materialisation of traffic like raw materials and finished products from Steel plants, iron ore, fertilizer etc. The increase in the freight traffic carried by the Railways in 1982-83 was mainly achieved through an improvement in the utilisation factor. In 1981-82, the Railways achieved a utilisation level of around 1112 NTKMs per wagon day on BG sections. For 1982-83, it is expected that the Railways would reach an all time high record of 1125 NTKMs per wagon day.

10.4 For the year 1983-84, on the basis of a targetted utilization of 1150 NTKMs per wagon day (BG) and the programmed procurement of wagons, the railways are expected to have the capacity to carry 184-185 billion tonne KMs which with an average anticipated lead of about 700 KMs will enable the loading of about 264 million tonnes of originating traffic comprising about 241 million tonnes of revenue earning traffic and 23 million tonnes of non-revenue earning traffic.

Passenger Traffic

10.5 The trend of passenger traffic carried by the Railways in recent years is indicated in the Table below:

TABLE 10.3 : Railways—Passenger Traffic Carried

Year	Passengers carried (million)			Passenger Kilometres (billion)		
	Suburban	Non-suburban	Total	Suburban	Non-suburban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	1613	3613	41.1	167.5	208.6
1981-82	2064	1640	3704	44.0	176.8	220.8
1982-83 (anticipated)	1855	1614	3469	43.3	182.8	226.1
1983-84 (expected)	1948	1663	3611	45.5	188.2	233.7

10.6 After registering an annual increase of around three per cent during 1980-81 and 1981-82, the passenger traffic in terms of number of originating passengers is expected to decline by about 6 per cent in the 1982-83 compared to the previous year. The passenger kilometres, however, are expected to show an increase of about 2.4 per cent over 1981-82. For the year 1983-84, an increase of about 5 per cent on the suburban sections and 3 per cent on the non-suburban sections is visualised.

New Lines and Gauge Conversions

10.7 During 1982-83, about 85 kilometres of new lines are expected to be opened for traffic. These include the first phase of a new line from Karaila Road to Krishnashilla for movement of coal from Singrauli

coal fields, the Vasaj Road-Diva and the Apta-Pen sections.

10.8 On account of overall constraint of resources, only limited funds have been provided for construction of new lines and gauge conversion works in 1983-84. With these funds about 137 kilometres of new lines will be completed, consisting of the line from Wani to Pimpalkoti to cater to the cement traffic, the line from Bhadrachalam Road to Manuguru to cater to the coal traffic and the second phase of Karaila Road Jayant Line, apart from progressing other important schemes. A Major gauge conversion work from Guntakal to Bangalore has already been completed. During 1983-84, the progress of Phase II of the Viramgam-Okha-Por-

bundar will be accelerated. A new parallel broad gauge line from New Bangaigam to Gauhati is likely to be opened to traffic in 1983-84.

10.9 At present about 42 projects on construction of new lines and 18 projects on gauge conversion works are in progress. On account of overall constraint of resources and the high priority assigned to replacement of assets, track renewals, creation of maintenance facilities etc, the funds that could be provided had to be limited. However, adequate funds would have been provided only for project-oriented schemes and schemes in an advanced stage of completion. In view of this, work on a number of other projects may have to be slowed down. In 1983-84, Rs. 70 crores has been provided for new lines and Rs. 50 crores for gauge conversion schemes.

Electrification

10.10 For 1983-84, a provision of Rs. 90 crores only has been made under this sub-head, mainly to continue the ongoing electrification schemes on the important trunk routes. At present, electrification work is in progress on 25 sections, adding up to nearly 4100 kilometres. During 1983-84, substantial progress is expected on the electrification of Delhi-Mathura-Jhansi and Vadodara-Ratlam sections.

Track Renewals

10.11 For 1983-84, a provision of Rs. 220 crores has been made compared to Rs. 150 crores approved in 1982-83. This increase has become necessary on account of the large increase in arrears of renewals accumulated over the years and steep escalations in the prices of major inputs. The railways have stepped up substantially their contribution in 1982-83 to the Depreciation Reserve Fund, from which the outlays under this Plan head are met.

Metropolitan Transport Projects

10.12 To ensure that the progress of work on the Calcutta Metro Railway does not suffer for want of funds, a provision of Rs. 62 crores has been made for 1983-84 which means a substantial step-up as com-

pared to the provision of Rs. 40 crores in 1982-83. In addition to the Calcutta Metro Railway, works on three new projects, namely, additional pair of lines between Andheri and Bandra and a new rail line from Mankhurd to Balapur in Bombay and a rapid transit system between Madras Beach and Duz have been approved and will be initiated during 1983-84.

Plan Outlay

10.13 Against an approved outlay of Rs. 5100 crores for the Sixth Five Year Plan, the expenditure during the first three years is expected at Rs. 3514 crores, (Rs. 973 crores in 1980-81 against an approved outlay of Rs. 760 crores, Rs. 1209 crores in 1981-82 against an approved outlay of Rs. 980 crores and about Rs. 1332 crores in 1982-83 against an initially approved outlay of Rs. 1137 crores which was subsequently raised to Rs. 1327 crores. The outlay for 1983-84 is Rs. 1342 crores. However, from this year, investments in State Road Transport Corporation which were hitherto being shown under the Plan of the Ministry of Railways have been transferred to the Ministry of Shipping & Transport. Taking into consideration this change, the outlays approved for the Railways for the year 1983-84 are higher than the previous year's outlay by about 5 per cent. In the year 1983-84 also, as in the past, high priority has been accorded to replacement and renewals of assets, track renewals, creation of maintenance facilities and electrification projects. Rs. 725 crores or 54 per cent of the approved Plan outlays are earmarked for renewals and replacements of assets. Taking into consideration the urgent needs for progressing satisfactorily programmes for track renewals and creation of adequate maintenance facilities, the programme for acquisition of rolling stock has had to be on a moderate scale. It is proposed to acquire 12,500 wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers), 1107 coaches, 104 EMUs and 160 locomotives during the year. An outlay of Rs. 488 crores is provided for acquisition of rolling stock in 1983-84.

10.14 Details of the outlays under the Annual Plans 1982-83 and 1983-84 are shown in the table below:

TABLE 10.4 : Item-wise break-up of plan outlay—Railways

Plan Head	1982-83		1983-84
	Approved Outlay	Revised Estimate	Approved Outlay
1. Rolling Stock	525	546	488
2. Workshops and Sheds	120	117	120
3. Machinery and Plant	70	64	64
4. Track Renewals	150	132	220

Plan Head	1982-83		1983-84
	Approved Outlay	Revised Estimate	Approved Outlay
5. Bridge Works	25	22	25
6. Line Capacity Works	90	97	110
7. Signalling and Safety	25	31	35
8. Electrification	110	110	90
9. Other Electrical Works	9	9	10
10. New Lines	67	67	70
11. Staff Quarters	10	10	14
12. Staff Welfares	8	8	8
13. User's Amenities	5	5	5
14. Other Specified Works	5	6	6
15. Investment in Road Services	45	45	*
16. Inventories	10	10	10
17. M.T.P.	50	50	67
18. RITES/IRCON	3	3	—
GRAND TOTAL	1327	1332**	1342

*Rs. 40 crores shown under Ministry of Shipping and Transport.

**Total rounded off.

ROADS

10.15 Against the approved outlay of Rs. 131 crores, the anticipated expenditure under the Central Sector

Roads/Bridges programme in 1982-83 is estimated at Rs. 144.52 crores. The physical achievements during 1982-83 and the targets for 1983-84 are indicated in table No. 10.5

TABLE 10.5 : Physical Targets and Achievements—Roads

Scheme	1982-83		1983-84
	Target	Likely achievement	Target
1. Construction and development of National Highways:			
(a) Construction of missing links/bypasses and diversions	29 Km.	20 Km.	9 Km.
(b) Improvement of low grade surface sections . . . . .	..	..	5 Km.*
(c) Widening and strengthening single lane sections to two lane sections	800 Km.	650 Km.	400 Km.
(d) Widening to two lanes only	450 Km.	350 Km.	500 Km.
(e) Strengthening weak double lane sections	375 Km.	375 Km.	350 Km.
(f) Missing/submersible major bridges and damaged weak major bridges	26 No.	20 No.	23 No.
(g) Damaged/weak minor bridges	110 No.	80 No.	100 No.
2. Strategic Works:			
(a) Roads	203 Km.	190 Km.	170 Km.
(b) Bridges	10 No.	6 No.	10 No.

*Out of new sanction of 15 Km.

10.16 For 1983-84, an outlay of Rs. 150 crores has been allocated for roads and bridges in the Central Sector. It is proposed to give the highest priority to carried over works so that the bulk of such works may be completed during 1983-84 Deve-

lopment of roads and bridges in the North Eastern Region would also continue to receive high priority. The scheme-wise outlays are given in Table No. 10.6.

TABLE 10.6 : Central Sector Roads 1983-84

Scheme	1982-83		1983-84 outlay
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
1. National Highways	115.80	128.32*	128.50
2. Machinery	1.50	1.25	1.50
3. Strategic Roads	6.00	6.90	8.50
4. E&I Works	3.50	3.50	5.00
5. Road communications in sensitive Border Areas	3.50	3.85	5.50
6. Highway Research Development and Planning studies	0.50	0.50	0.75
7. Highway Training Institute	0.20	0.20	0.25
TOTAL	131.00	144.52	150.00

*Includes a sum of Rs. 3.52 crores from fees on N.H. bridges costing more than Rs. 25 lakhs outside the Plan.

10.17 In the State Sector, the expenditure in 1982-83 is estimated at Rs. 514.31 crores against the approved outlay of Rs. 504.87 crores. A major portion of this expenditure has been incurred on rural roads under the Minimum Needs Programme. About 4123 villages covered by MNP are estimated to have been connected with the road network in 1982-83.

10.18 An outlay of Rs. 521.02 crores has been approved for 1983-84 for road development in the States' Plan. The outlay for Union Territories during 1983-84 has been approved at Rs. 65.68 crores, making a total of Rs. 586.70 crores.

10.19 In addition to strengthening works for State highways, district roads and widening of these roads, it is proposed to connect about 4305 villages with roads during 1983-84 under the Minimum Needs Programme. In addition to villages connected under the Minimum Needs Programme, some more villages are expected to be connected under famine relief works.

ROAD TRANSPORT

10.20 In 1982-83, the anticipated expenditure on road transport is Rs. 25.48 crores in the Central Sector as against the approved outlay of Rs. 10 crores (exclusive of additional allocation of Rs. 17 crores subsequently made for D.T.C. to procure ad-

ditional 500 buses and construction of new depots to meet the extra traffic expected to be generated during the ASIAD). In 1983-84, an outlay of Rs. 55 crores has been approved for Central Sector Road Transport comprising Rs. 14.99 crores for D.T.C., Rs. 1 lakh for Research programme and Rs. 40 crores for loan contribution by Central Government to State Road Transport Corporations. The contribution to Road Transport Corporations was hitherto under the Ministry of Railways.

10.21 During 1983-84, a provision of Rs. 12.54 crores has been made for purchase of 450 buses by D.T.C. Provision for construction of Central Workshop would be Rs. 0.10 crore and for depots Rs. 2 crores. In addition, adequate provision has been made for Bus Queue shelters. Provision has also been made for research and development and training of personnel in road transport management.

10.22 In the State Sector (including U.T.s) an outlay of Rs. 212.51 crores has been provided for road transport in 1983-84. It is estimated that about 9166 buses would be purchased, of which 6672 buses would be on replacement account and the balance for augmentation of the fleet of the Road Transport Corporations/Undertakings.

10.23 In 1983-84, the State Road Transport Corporations (including Departmental Undertakings) are

likely to incur a loss of Rs. 176.82 crores against the loss of Rs. 171.40 crores in 1982-83. The yield from additional resource mobilisation during 1983-84 is estimated at Rs. 514.03 crores. It is expected that some Corporations would revise the tariffs during 1983-84 and further yields from these measures are expected which will help reduce their losses. The contribution to the plan resources during 1983-84 would improve if further fare revisions are effected by some major State Road Transport Corporations.

INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

10.24. Considering the importance of Inland Water Transport as one of the most energy efficient modes of transport, special efforts are made to develop it during the Sixth Plan period. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 9 crores during 1982-83, the anticipated expenditure in the Central Sector is estimated at Rs. 7.32 crores. The bulk of the allocation was for the schemes of Central Inland Water Transport Corporation (CIWTC) for acquisition of vessels and for undertaking capital repairs to vessels.

10.25. During 1983-84, an outlay of Rs. 12 crores has been approved for the Central Sector Plan of which Rs. 8.05 crores would be for the programmes of CIWTC viz (a) acquisition of vessels (b) capital repair to vessels (c) development of Rajabagan Dockyard and (d) provision of infra-structure facilities. Provision has also been made for the development of National Waterways, acquisition of survey launches, hydrographic surveys, operating river services on the Ganga and loan assistance to States under Centrally Sponsored Programme of IWT. In the State Sector, a provision of Rs. 4.05 crores has been made for IWT schemes.

Major Ports

10.26. During 1982-83 the cargo traffic handled at the major ports of the country amounted to 96 million tonnes as against 88 million tonnes in the previous year showing an increase of 9 per cent. It is estimated to be around 105 million tonnes in 1983-84.

10.27 In 1980-81 the actual expenditure on major ports was only Rs. 66.59 crores as against the approved outlay of Rs. 98.34 crores. The utilisation of funds in 1981-82, however, picked up considerably and the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 86.09 crores as against the approved outlay of Rs. 100.03 crores. There was further improvement in 1982-83 and the expenditure is expected at Rs.

134.92 crores which will exceed the approved outlay of Rs. 123.83 crores.

10.28 Significant progress was made during 1982-83 in regard to completion of on-going schemes. The additional mooring berth at Visakhapatnam port was completed. For handling of coal for the Tuticorin Thermal Power Station, the main Jetty and the west mooring dolphin at the Tuticorin Port were completed. At Madras port, the first stage of development of container handling facility was completed. Progress was made on a large number of new schemes. However, on certain schemes, the work remained behind schedule mainly on account of the unsatisfactory work of the contractors. These include the fourth oil berth at Bombay Port, outer arm at Madras port, general cargo berth at Paradip and integrated development project for POL and fertilizers at Cochin port. Measures have since been taken to step up the tempo of work on these projects.

10.29 The important new schemes which were sanctioned during the year 1982-83 include construction of crude oil discharge system at Visakhapatnam Outer Harbour, comprehensive schemes for improvement of draft in the Hooghly Estuary for Calcutta and Haldia ports, procurement of additional container handling equipment and replacement of tugs for the Bombay port and construction of staff quarters at Paradip Port.

10.30 Another important scheme which was sanctioned during the year is the Nhava Sheva Port Project which is estimated to cost Rs. 592 crores. With the sanctioning of most of the important new schemes included in the Sixth Plan, it would now be possible to augment port capacities for general cargo, POL, fertilizers and container traffic.

10.31 In the Annual Plan 1983-84, a provision of Rs. 267.76 crores has been made for the Central sector ports programme which includes Rs. 164.84 crores for the ten major ports, Rs. 90.00 crores for the Nhava Sheva Port Project and about Rs. 12.16 crores for other programmes. Of the provision of Rs. 254.84 crores for major ports, an outlay of Rs. 39.89 crores is for the continuing pre-1980 schemes. An important new scheme which will be taken up during the year is the Nhava Sheva Port Project which envisages construction of two terminals; one for handling containers and the other for bulk cargo. The project is aimed at reducing congestion at the Bombay port and providing addi-

tional port capacity for projected growth of traffic in bulk commodities and containerised cargo.

10.32 In line with the strategy of the Sixth Plan, priority will be accorded during 1983-84 to the early completion of on-going schemes. All the pre-1980 schemes would be completed by the end of March, 1984. Further, substantial progress is expected to be achieved on new schemes of the Sixth Plan already taken up for implementation. The more important schemes which are likely to be completed in 1983-84 include the 4th oil berth at Butcher Island (Bombay Port), outer arm at the Madras Port, integrated scheme for fertilizers and POL at the Cochin Port, additional general cargo berth at new Mangalore port, sixth general cargo berth and the oil jetty at the Kandla Port, multipurpose general cargo berth at Marmogao Port and second general cargo berth at Paradip Port. Floating Craft and equipments including high powered tugs, other tugs and container equipment for the Ports of Bombay, Calcutta, Visakhapatnam, Madras and Cochin will also be acquired during the year.

10.33 With the sanctioning of almost all the new schemes since 1-4-1981 and considerable stress being laid on early completion of on-going schemes, the port development programme is expected to gain considerable momentum during 1983-84. Almost all the sanctioned new schemes except Nhava Sheva are expected to be completed before the end of the Sixth Plan period i.e., 1984-85. All these measures will substantially augment port capacity particularly for handling general cargo and the growing container traffic at different ports where 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.

MINOR PORTS

Andaman and Lakshadweep Harbour Works (ALHW)

10.34 On the ALHW, as against the plan provision of Rs. 4.67 crores under the Central sector in 1982-83, the anticipated expenditure is around Rs. 4.22 crores. For the year 1983-84 a provision of Rs. 4.85 crores has been made. The main schemes include construction of break-water at Campbell in Great Nicobar, deep water wharf at Hopetown in Port Blair, dry dock at Port Blair, new jetties at different islands in Andaman and Lakshadweep, wharf on lee side of the Break Water and a dipway at Little Andaman and a jetty at Minicoy (stage II) at Lakshadweep. Provision has also been made for ancillary and foreshore facilities for Little Andaman

Harbour and other islands (Stage II) and procurement of dredger and complement of Hopper barges for Lakshadweep Harbour Works. For Minor Ports Survey Organization, provision has been made for purchase of modern survey instruments, launches and camp vehicles.

10.35 In the State sector, an outlay of Rs. 30.40 crores has been made for the development of minor ports (including light houses, shipping) in different States and Union Territories in the Annual Plan 1983-84.

Lighthouses and Light Ships

10.36 In 1981-82, the actual expenditure on lighthouses and lightships was Rs. 1.52 crores against the approved outlay of Rs. 2.00 crores. During 1982-83, against the approved outlay of Rs. 2.50 crores, the anticipated expenditure is around Rs. 2 crores. The schemes which were completed during 1982-83 include lighthouses at Kachchigad, Ponnani, Arma-gaon, Kanai Creek, South Button, Middle Button, North Button and Strait Islands. Other schemes which were commissioned during the year are Aguada Radio Beacon, Uttan Point Radio Beacon, Narcondum Lighted Beacon, Office-cum-Workshop building and residential quarters at Port Blair and construction of motor launch for Andaman and Nicobar Islands. For 1983-84, a provision of Rs. 2.50 crores has been made for this programme for completion of lighthouses at eight places and continuance of other lighthouses schemes. It is also proposed to establish three Decca Chains to replace the existing Decca Chains covering Bombay and Calcutta Regions.

SHIPPING

10.37 During the Sixth Plan 1980-85, it was proposed to acquire 3.4 million GRT. Out of this, the share of the public sector was fixed at 55 per cent or 1.87 million GRT and that of the private sector at 45 per cent or 1.53 million GRT. Due, however, to a severe and prolonged recession in the shipping market, the progress of acquisition has been slow. During 1980-81 and 1981-82, a total of only 0.395 million GRT has been acquired. During 1982-83, the target for acquisition of tonnage was 0.890 MGRT against which the actual acquisition is anticipated at 0.225 MGRT. The shipping tonnage in the country is now estimated to have increased from .54 MGRT at the beginning of the Sixth Plan to 6.165 MGRT at the end of March, 1983.

10.38 For 1983-84, the outlay approved for shipping in the Central Sector is Rs. 49.39 crores against the likely expenditure of Rs. 98.67 crores during 1982-83. The break-up of outlay for 1983-84 is given below:

(Rs. Crores)	
Sector	1983-84
1. Loan to SDFC	20.16
2. Subsidy to SDFC	29.00
Total	49.16
3. Loans to sailing vessels	0.10
4. Investment for M.L.L.	0.02
5. Other programmes (including Seamen's Welfare and training)	0.11
Total	49.39

Civil Aviation

10.39 An outlay of Rs. 237.64 crores has been provided in the Annual Plan 1983-84 for Civil Aviation in the Central Sector against the anticipated expenditure of Rs. 182.77 crores in 1982-83 as per details given below:

Table 10.7 : Outlays—Civil Aviation

Programme	(Rs. Crores)		
	1982-83		1983-84
	Outlay	Ant. expdr.	Outlay
1	2	3	4
1. Air-India including Hotel Corporation of India	62.25	58.97	89.00
2. Indian Airlines	65.96	64.29	74.94

Table 10.8 : Traffic Carried—Air India

Item	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83		1983-84
	Achievement	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target
1. Available Tonne Kms. scheduled (in million)	1614	1714	1892	1892	2032
2. Revenue tonne Kms. (million) scheduled	977	1086	1260	1260	1387
3. Percentage Utilisation of capacity (Overall load factor %)	60.5%	63.4%	66.6%	66.6%	68.3%

	1	2	3	4
3. International Airports Authority of India		26.00	29.88	35.70
4. Civil Aviation Deptt.		29.75	29.63	40.00
Total :		183.96	182.77	237.64

*Includes Third level Airline.

Air India:

10.40 The increase in the rate of growth of traffic achieved by Air India in 1981-82 continued in 1982-83. With the increase in traffic, the load factor is likely to increase from 63.4 per cent in 1981-82 to 66.6 per cent in 1982-83. Due to higher utilisation of capacity and as a result of a number of operational and financial measures, the financial performance of the Corporation is expected to improve considerably in 1982-83. Air India earned an anticipated net profit amounting to Rs. 17.60 crores.

10.41 Traffic by Air India is likely to increase to 1387 million revenue tonne kms. (scheduled) in 1983-84. In 1982-83, two Boeing 707 aircraft which were heavy on fuel were replaced. To meet the needs of replacements and the increase in traffic, Air India acquired three Air bus aircraft in 1982-83. The acquisition of these aircraft resulted in increased utilisation of the aircraft fleet. As a result of this, the capacity of Air-India is likely to increase to 2032 million ATKms. (scheduled) in 1983-84. A new route was also opened to provide service between India and Canada. The following table gives the capacity, traffic and percentage capacity utilisation of Air-India.

10.42 An outlay of Rs. 89 crores has been provided for Air India in 1983-84. The bulk of the provision made in 1983-84 is for the loan repayment against purchase of earlier aircraft. Provision has also been made for Air-India's share of advance payment for the acquisition of capacity equivalent to two Boeing 747s and two Airbus aircraft in 1985-86.

10.43 The Annual Plan 1983-84 also provides for an equity contribution of Rs. 3.50 crores by Air India to its subsidiary Hotel Corporation of India. The construction work on major schemes of the Hotel Corporation of India for hotels at Srinagar and Delhi and Flight Kitchen at the New International Terminal Complex Bombay, is expected to be completed in 1983-84 and on Juhu Hotel Bombay in 1984-85. The construction work on Hotels at Kushinagar and Rajgir would continue to provide accommodation for the requirement of pilgrim traffic.

Indian Airlines:

10.44 Indian Airlines acquired two Airbus aircraft and four Boeing 737 in 1982-83. The capacity of the airline is expected to increase from 749.114 million (ATKms.) in 1981-82 to 816.096 million AT Kms. in 1982-83. The traffic is expected to go up from 479.75 million Revenue Kms. (RT Kms.) in 1981-82 to 540.44 million RT Kms. during the same period.

10.45 With the increase in the rate of growth of traffic on Indian Airlines, it is expected to be in a position to generate sufficient resources to finance its Plan outlay of Rs. 72.94 crores in 1983-84 without budgetary support. Allocation has been made for the supporting facilities like the office complex, Engine Overhaul Shop, Staff Housing, Hangars, workshops and other operational buildings. Provision has also been made for a Real Time Computer Reservation System which would improve the operational efficiency and productivity of Indian Airlines.

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

Table 10.9 : Traffic Carried—Indian Airlines

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83		1983-84
	Achievement	Achievement	Target	Likely Achievement	Target
Available Tonne Kms. (million)	663.90	749.11	816.10	816.10	917.00
Revenue Tonne Kms. (million)	420.23	479.75	540.44	540.44	603.00
Percentage utilisation of capacity (overall load factor %)	63.3	64.0	66.2	66.2	65.8

International Airports Authority of India (IAAI)

10.47 An outlay of Rs. 35.70 crores has been provided in the Annual Plan 1983-84, against Rs. 26.00 crores in 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, Terminal Complex phase I at Delhi and Domestic Terminal Complex at Madras are in progress. The work on extension to International arrival hall at Delhi at a cost of Rs. 86.19 lakhs was completed on 30-11-1982. The IAAI has foreign airport consultancy and engineering projects at hand worth Rs. 164 crores in Libya, Yemen, Nauru and Algeria. IAAI is expected to earn a record net profit of Rs. 11.87 crores during 1982-83 as against Rs. 10.66 crores during 1981-82.

CIVIL AVIATION DEPARTMENT

10.48 An outlay of Rs. 40.00 crores has been provided for 1983-84 against Rs. 29.63 crores in 1982-83 for the programme of the Civil Aviation Department.

10.49 The civil works programme of the aerodromes and air route service (buildings and runways) continued to show improvement in 1982-83. The performance with regard to the aeronautical communication services and air traffic control and safety services was better as compared to the previous years. The measures already initiated to improve the performance are likely to yield further results in 1983-84.

10.50 A number of schemes were completed during 1982-83. These include strengthening/recarpetting/

construction of apron and taxiway at Cochin, Belgaum, Jorhat, Rajkot, Bhopal, Raipur and Jammu. Extension and modification of the terminal building was completed at Cochin. New International arrival hall was constructed at Amritsar. Provision of facilities at Dehradun, Ludhiana, Muzzaffarpur, Rourkela, Jamshedpur, Gaya and Hissar has been arranged during 1982-83 for the Yayudoot Services. A number of items of equipment like 75 High Frequency Receivers, 4 Digital Clock Systems, 3 Extended Range VHF Transmitters/Receivers, 6 H.F. Transmitters, 5 K.W., 5 VOR (indigenous), 10 VHF SIGNAL GENERATORS AND 25 VHF SETS were acquired. 83 door frame metal detectors have been installed at 54 airports. 42 X-ray Baggage Inspection Equipment had been ordered of which 11 had been received. Hand held metal detectors have been supplied to all the airports.

10.51 Major works in progress include the extension, strengthening/resurfacing of runway at Jammu, Gauhati, Trivandrum, Madurai, Ahmedabad, Vizag, Jaipur, Agartala and Mohanbari. Construction of new international complex is in progress at Trivandrum. At Goa, Jammu, Ranchi and Vizag, the construction of new terminal buildings is in progress. Extension and modification of terminal buildings is being done at Chandigarh, Srinagar, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Gauhati, Tirupati and Vijayawada. Similarly, work on the construction of Technical Block and Control Tower is on hand at Belgaum, Raipur, Jabalpur, Vijayawada, Vizag, Ranchi, Gauhati, Imphal and Trivandrum. Technical Block is also being added at Delhi, a control tower at Ahmedabad and a technical block-cum-administrative block at Srinagar.

Meteorology

10.52 An outlay of Rs. 10.90 crores has been provided for meteorology for 1983-84. This includes a sum of Rs. 9.00 crores for the programmes of India Meteorological Deptt. and Rs. 1.90 crores for the three autonomous institutes.

Tourism

10.53 An outlay of Rs. 20 crores has been approved for the development of tourism in the Central Sector for 1983-84 as against the approved outlay of Rs. 13.94 crores during 1982-83. Details are indicated in the table below:

Table 10.10 Outlays - Tourism

Item	(Rs. Crores)		
	1982-83	1982-84	
		Outlay Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay
1. Deptt. of Tourism	3.70	4.55*	6.50**
2. I.T.D.C.	10.24	14.96	13.50
Total :	13.94	19.51	20.00

*Includes Rs. 0.57 crore for Training, Development of Catering Technology.

** Including Rs. 1.50 crores for the Training, Development of Catering Technology transferred from the Ministry of Agriculture to the Ministry of Tourism.

10.54 In the programme of ITDC, the main schemes completed during the year 1982-83 include hotel Kanisk and Ashok Yatri Niwas at New Delhi. The other important scheme viz., the hotel Samarat at New Delhi is almost complete. During 1983-84 the ITDC proposes to take up promotional schemes in North East and Jammu and Kashmir.

10.55 The main schemes of the Department of Tourism relate to Publicity and Promotion in India and abroad, besides other developmental schemes like Supplementary Accommodation (Youth Hotels), Wild Life Tourism, Cultural Tourism etc. Significant developments in 1982-83 were the clearance for the setting up of the Institute of Tourism and Travel Management and the transfer of 'Training, Development of Catering Technology' from the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Food) to the Ministry of Tourism.

Transport Sector Plan Outlay-Centre, States and Union Territories

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Sub-Sector	1982-83 Outlay				1982-83 R.E.				1983-84 Outlay			
		Centre	States	U. Ts.	Total	Centre	States	U. Ts.	Total	Centre	States	U. Ts.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Railways	1327.00*	—	—	1327.00	1331.70	0.25**	—	1331.95	1342.00	0.25**	—	1342.25
2	Roads	131.00	447.19	57.68	635.87	144.52	446.81	65.70	658.83	150.00	521.02	65.68	736.70
3	Road Transport	27.00@	207.92	3.36	238.28	25.48	185.09	2.36	212.93	55.00	207.86	4.65	267.51
4	Ports	128.50				139.14				272.61			
5	Light Houses	2.50	13.27	12.51	260.78	2.00	10.95	8.44	259.00	2.50	18.93	11.47	354.90
6	Shipping	104.00				98.67				49.39			
7	Inlan Water Transport	9.00	5.13	0.38	14.51	7.32	4.14	0.64	12.10	12.00	3.59	0.46	16.05
8	Civil Aviation	183.96	1.14	0.27	185.37	182.77	1.14	0.19	184.10	237.64	0.79	0.60	239.03
9	Meteorology	11.10	—	—	11.10	9.62	—	—	9.62	10.90	—	—	10.90
10	Tourism	13.94	19.49	21.61	36.04	19.51	21.96	.23	43.70	20.00	21.6	2.61	44.23
11	Farakka Bairage	10.00	—	—	10.00	9.05	—	—	9.05	9.00	—	—	9.00
12	Insat-Space Segment	14.75	—	—	14.75	6.41	0.07	—	6.48	13.00	—	—	13.00
Total		1962.75	694.14	76.81	2733.70	1976.19	670.41	81.36	2727.96	2174.04	774.06	85.47	3033.57

* Originally Rs. 1137 crores, subsequently enhanced by Rs. 190 crores.

** For Konkan Railway

@ Originally Rs. 10 crores, subsequently enhanced by Rs. 17 crores.

CHAPTER II

COMMUNICATIONS, INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Communications

Review of Plan Performance in 1982-83

During the year 1982-83, the expenditure on communication programmes in the Central Sector is expected to be at Rs. 559.61 crores, including Rs. 506 crores for the Posts and Telegraphs Department and Rs. 53.61 crores for other Communication Organisations, namely Overseas Communications Service, Indian Telephone Industries, Hindustan Teleprinters and Monitoring Organisation.

11.2 In line with the targets set for the year 1982-83, one thousand post offices were opened in the country and 1000 letter boxes were installed. Besides, 1000 Extra Departmental Delivery Agents were appointed for daily clearance and delivery of mails and 2000 villages were provided with postal counter facilities. 155 Postal buildings and 1200 staff quarters were also constructed during the year. An addition of 2.50 lakh lines of switching capacity was also made during the year along with 2.50 lakh telephones (Direct Exchange Lines). 2300 long distance public call offices and an equal number of telegraph offices were also opened. In the case of long-distance switching and transmission systems, the achievements included the commissioning of 4 Trunk Exchanges with a capacity of 18,300 lines, commissioning of 1514 route Kms. of coaxial systems, 2394 route kms. of micro-wave systems and 985 route kms. of UHF systems. Telex connections numbering 3000 were also given during the period.

11.3 During 1982-83, the Indian Telephone Industries had planned to produce 3 lakh lines of switching equipment and 5.88 lakh telephone instruments and manufacture (transmission equipment worth Rs. 62.09 crores. During the year, Government took a decision to set up the first E.S.S. factory at Gonda (U.P.) under ITI management at an estimated capital cost of Rs. 149.19 crores. A collaboration agreement was also entered into with the French firm CIT ALCATEL to this effect. In line with the physical targets set for the year, the Hindustan Teleprinters is expected to produce 8,500 units of electro mechanical teleprinters and accessories in 1982-83.

Annual Plan 1983-84

11.4 A provision of Rs. 630.00 crores has been made for all the communication programmes in the Central Sector. Of this, the allocation to the P & T Department is Rs. 551 crores and the remaining Rs. 79.00 crores is for other communication programmes. Programme-wise allocation is as follows:

A) P&T Department		(Rs. in crores)
i) Postal Services		36.00
(ii) Telecommunications		515.00
Total P&T		551.00
B. Other Communications		
(iii) Indian Telephone Industries		54.00
(iv) Overseas Communications Service		18.00
(v) Hindustan Teleprinters Limited		5.00
(vi) Monitoring Organisation		2.00
Total Other Communications		79.00
Grand Total		630.00

11.5 The postal expansion envisaged in the Plan for 1983-84 includes opening of 2500 post offices and installation of 875 letter boxes. Provision of postal counter facilities is to be made in 1750 villages and 1750 Extra Departmental Agents are proposed to be appointed. Construction of postal buildings and staff quarters will be continued so as to complete the buildings/staff quarters started in the earlier years. About 151 postal buildings and 1800 staff quarters are targeted to be completed during 1983-84.

11.6 An addition of 3.80 lakh lines of switching capacity along with 3.40 lakh Direct Exchange Lines (DELS) is proposed to be made during the year 1983-84. It is also proposed to open 1500 public call offices and 1500 telegraph offices in the same period. The targets proposed for Long Distance switching and transmission systems include the commissioning of 21,400 lines of TAX capacity, 1192

route kilo-meters of coaxial cable systems, 3785 route kilo-meters of microwave systems and 3445 route kilo-metres of UHF systems. It is proposed to open 26 new telex exchanges and give 9500 telex connections during the year 1983-84.

11.7 The targets set for the manufacture of switching equipment and telephone instruments by the Indian Telephone Industries are 4.05 lakh lines and 7.87 lakh instruments respectively. Work on the cross-bar factory at Rae Bareilly will be accelerated. A large part of the plant and machinery has already arrived. Work on the first E.S.S. factory is also expected to progress during the year. Two projects—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. About 2,600 electric typewriters are likely to be assembled and placed in the market during the year.

SOUND BROADCASTING

Review of Plan Performance during 1982-83

11.8 A provision of Rs. 13.78 crores was made for the Annual Plan 1982-83 against which the expenditure estimated during the year is Rs. 12.86 crores. During the year, studios were set up at Varanasi, Dharwar and Ranchi and 100 KW MW transmitter at Delhi and a KW SW transmitter at Aizwal were installed. In addition, a new radio station at Gangtok (with interim studio facilities and 10 KW transmitter) was also set up. Besides, work on schemes relating to the setting up of studios at Jodhpur, Sambalpur and Bhagalpur (with interim studio facilities), F.M. service at Delhi, Receiving Centre at Shillong were in progress. Other schemes on which work continued during the year include installation of a 100 KW MW transmitter each at Cuddapah and Raipur as also setting up of local broadcasting centres at Nagercoil and Adilabad.

Annual Plan 1983-84

11.9 A provision of Rs. 20.03 crores has been made for sound broadcasting schemes for the Annual Plan 1983-84. This provision includes Rs. 2.84 crores for schemes which have spilled over from the earlier Plans. It is expected that most of these schemes will be completed during the year. As regards new starts, provision has been made for augmentation of power of some of the existing medium wave transmitters, consolidation and strengthening of External Services, opening of new radio stations in uncovered areas, upgradation of auxiliary centres to full-fledged radio stations and setting up of a dedicated National

Broadcasting Service. Provision has also been made for setting up local broadcasting stations as also for construction of staff quarters at the existing centres.

11.10 The physical targets envisaged during the year include setting up of studios at Aizwal and at Almora (with 1 KW MW transmitter), installation of 2x250 KW SW transmitter (Phase II) at Aligarh, 20 KW MW transmitter at Suratgarh and Transmitter building at Kurseong. These schemes have spilled over from the earlier plans. As regards new schemes, the target includes installation of four 50 KW SW transmitters at Delhi; a 100 KW MW transmitter at Shillong and a 50 KW SW transmitter each at Shillong and Gauhati.

TELEVISION

Review of Plan Performance during 1982-83

11.11 A provision of Rs. 14.08 crores was made for the Annual Plan 1982-83 against which the estimated expenditure during the year is Rs. 14.20 crores. During the year, the TV transmitter Lucknow was shifted to its permanent location. TV service was commenced from a 10 KW relay centre at Panaji (with low power output). Further, National Networking through the P & T microwave links and satellite was launched from 15th August, 1982. 88 Direct Reception Sets and six transmitters were received. In addition, Video Tape Recorders and Electronics News Gathering equipment for the Sixth Plan schemes were procured. The construction of studio buildings at Calcutta and building works at Ahmedabad, Trivandrum, Jaipur, Asansol and Bombay continued to be in progress. Construction was also started of the 235 meter high R.C.C. TV tower at Delhi.

Annual Plan 1983-84

11.12 An allocation of Rs. 23.44 crores has been made for the TV schemes for the Annual Plan 1983-84. This includes provision for TV Centres at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Trivandrum and Gauhati as well as Relay Centres at Asansol, Panaji, Kodaikanal, Murshidabad, Vijayawada, Varanasi, Cuttack and Kasauli. Other schemes for which provision has been made include, inter-alia, permanent studios at Hyderabad, Jaipur, Calcutta and Lucknow; augmentation of the transmitter power and construction of RCC tower at Delhi, TV studio-cum-office complex at Mandi House, Delhi; setting up of a 10 KW TV transmitter at Agartala; 1 KW transmitter at Kohima and a small Programme Production Centre at Gauhati and expansion of TV service through Satellite.

11.13 The physical targets for the year include commissioning of studios at Calcutta and Jaipur and commencement of service from Ahmedabad and Trivandrum (with low-power output) as well as from Kodaikanal and Asansol Relay Centres. Buildings for TV studios/Relay Centres are expected to be completed at Ahmedabad, Trivandrum, Asansol and Kodaikanal. In addition, the construction of TV towers (steel or RCC) is also expected to be started for all Sixth Plan schemes. Building works at Lucknow, Bangalore, Gauhati, Hyderabad, Murshidabad, Varanasi, Vijayawada, Kasauli and Cuttack will commence during the year. Direct Reception Sets and S-Band Relay Receivers are also proposed to be installed.

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

Review of Plan Performance during 1982-83

11.14 During the year, 1982-83, the media units of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and Publicity Departments of States and Union Territories continued their efforts to intensify their activities in the rural and backward areas, particularly for giving support to schemes for the welfare of weaker sections of the community. Efforts were made to give adequate publicity to the revised 20-Point Programme through all the available publicity media. In the Annual Plan, 1982-83, provision had been made for some of the schemes of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting as well as of the State Governments. The following are a few points relating to the progress of implementation of some of the schemes of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

11.15 One of the major schemes of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting relates to the construction of Sochna Bhawan and common-office building in State Capitals. A plot has been acquired for the construction of Sochna Bhawan in Delhi.

11.16 During 1982-83 the DAVP extended its programme to hilly and backward areas, particularly in the North East Region. Field Exhibition Units at Aizwal and Itanagar were started. Four inspection units for outdoor publicity were set up at New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. For production of exhibition kits two centres at Lucknow and Gauhati

were started. The Song and Drama Division has started a pilot project for utilising the folk forms of tribal areas. Films Division has opened two centres at Calcutta and Bangalore for the production of 16 mm films for rural audiences. The National Film Archives of India has started two regional offices at Bangalore and Calcutta. The Central Board of Film Censor has set up an office in Bangalore.

11.17 The Annual Plan 1982-83 had made a provision of Rs. 14.22 crores for schemes relating to information and publicity. Of this, an outlay of Rs. 6.74 crores was for the Central Sector, Rs. 6.69 crores for the States and Rs. 0.79 crores for the Union Territories. Against this, the Revised Estimates on the basis of anticipated expenditure comes to Rs. 14.75 crores—Rs. 6.08 crores for Central Sector, Rs. 7.77 crores for States and Rs. 0.90 crore for Union Territories.

Annual Plan 1983-84

11.18 The Annual Plan, 1983-84 has made provision for augmenting the facilities for information and publicity activities within the limited availability of financial resources. The 20-Point Programme and programmes relating to the welfare of the weaker sections of society will continue to receive greater attention.

11.19 Preliminary work on construction of Sochna Bhawan in Delhi will start. A new field exhibition unit at Ranchi is proposed to be set up by the DAVP. The Press Information Bureau is likely to open two more office-cum-information Centres. The Films Division has a scheme so set up a laboratory for processing black and white as well as colour films. Work connected with the construction of building and procurement of equipment will continue during the year. The National Film Archives of India has a proposal to start work on building at Pune with facilities of vaults and auditorium. FTII will further expand its activities and will procure additional equipment.

11.20 The Annual Plan has made a provision of Rs. 17.96 crores for the schemes relating to Information and Publicity. Out of this an outlay of Rs. 6.53 crores is for the Centre, Rs. 10.47 crores is for the States and Rs. 0.96 crores is for the Union Territories.

CHAPTER 12

EDUCATION

Review of Plan Performance in 1982-83

Against this, an expenditure of Rs. 537.55 crores is estimated to have been incurred, the excess mainly in the State Sector.

OUTLAY

An outlay of Rs. 514.08 crores was approved for the Education Sector in the Annual Plan for 1982-83.

12.2 The progress of expenditure in 1982-83 in different areas is shown in Table 12.1.

Table 12.1—Education Sector Outlay/expenditure 1982-83.

(Rs. Crores)

Sub-head	1982-83 Approved Outlay				1982-83 Anticipated Expenditure			
	Centre	States	UTs.	Total	Centre	States	UTs.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. General Education of which	96.00	299.45	37.69	433.14	103.65	311.01	42.93	457.59
(a) Elementary Education	10.90	144.52	17.38	172.80	10.91	142.82	20.84	174.57
(b) Adult Education	14.25	12.06	0.63	26.94	16.29	8.03	0.53	24.85
2. Art & Culture	10.00	10.66	0.89	21.55	10.00	10.51	0.63	21.14
3. Technical Education	32.00	24.30	3.09	59.39	31.01	25.80	2.01	58.82
Total	138.00	334.41	41.67	514.08	144.66	347.32	45.57	537.55

£ Revised estimates for Centre and revised approved Plan outlays for States.

££ Break up of outlay for school education worked out in the Division.

12.3. The major thrust in the field of education in continued with normal development, depending on the Annual Plan 1982-83 was to pursue with vigour the availability of financial resources.

the implementation of the programme for universalisation of elementary education and for eradication of adult illiteracy. Both these are included as an integral part of the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) in the Sixth Plan. These are also covered under the New 20-Point Programme. In other sub-sectors of education, the on-going programmes were

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS

12.4 At the elementary school stage, it has been reported that additional schooling facilities for 40.70 lakh children were made available in 1982-83 as against the target of 40.92 lakh. Table 12.2 indicates the progress of enrolment at the elementary stage in 1982-83.

Table 12.2 : Progress of Additional Enrolment in Elementary Education in 1982-83

(Figs. in lakh)

Stage	Target	Likely achievement
1	2	3
Primary Stage		
I. Classes I-V (Age-group 6-11)		
Boys	11.84	12.63
Girls	12.07	10.39
Total	23.91	23.02
II. Middle Stage Classes VI-VIII (Age-group 11-14)		
Boys	10.12	10.31
Girls	6.89	7.37
Total	17.01	17.68
III. Elementary Stage Classes I-VIII (Age-group 6-14)		
Boys	21.96	22.94
Girls	18.96	17.76
Total	40.92	40.70

12.5. There was a shortfall in the achievement of targets of enrolment of girls at the primary stage. At the middle stage level, the achievement exceeded the target. The achievement in the enrolment of boys both at the primary and middle levels was more than the targets envisaged.

12.6 The additional enrolment of 40.70 lakh children reported in classes I-VIII included 28.10 lakh in the nine educationally backward States, viz. (1) Andhra Pradesh (2) Assam, (3) Bihar, (4) Jammu and Kashmir, (5) Madhya Pradesh, (6) Orissa, (7) Rajasthan (8) Uttar Pradesh and (9) West Bengal.

12.7. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme taken up to assist these States to provide non-formal education at the elementary stage is expected to have led to the starting of 91,600 non-formal education centres in these States with an enrolment of 21.03 lakh children by 1982-83.

12.8. In the field of Adult Education, 40.27 lakh adults are expected to have been covered during

1982-83 as against the revised target of 45 lakhs. Preparatory action was also taken to initiate post-literacy activities in a sustained manner as well as to reactivise extensively the participation of voluntary organisations in the implementation of adult education programmes.

Annual Plan 1983-84

Outlay

12.9 An outlay of Rs. 686.44 crores has been approved for educational development during 1983-84 as against the anticipated expenditure (RE) of Rs. 537.55 crores in 1982-83.

12.10 The break-up of the approved outlay for 1983-84 by Centre and States and by major sub-heads is indicated in Table 12.3:

Table 12.3: Plan Outlay in 1983-84

Sub-head	(Rs. Crores)		
	Centre	States & UTs.	Total
1	2	3	4
General Education	117.48	463.13	580.61
Art & Culture	13.52	14.80	28.32
Technical Education	31.00	46.51	77.51
Total	162.00	524.44	686.44

12.11. The overall increase in the outlay of Rs. 686.44 crores for 1983-84 is more by 27.70 per cent over the estimated expenditure of Rs. 537.55 crores in 1982-83 (11.99 per cent in central sector and 33.5 per cent in States' sector). In view of the constraint of resources in 1983-84 the development programmes other than those relating to Elementary Education and Adult Education would be kept more or less at the 1982-83 level.

Elementary Education-MNP

12.12 Against the estimated expenditure of Rs. 174.57 crore in 1982-83, an outlay of Rs. 237.78 crore has been approved for 1983-84. This represents an increase of Rs. 63.21 crores or 36.2 per cent over the estimated expenditure in 1982-83. The bulk of the approved outlay would be for the maintenance of on-going activities including payment of salaries to teachers who were appointed from 1979-80 onwards.

The cumulative nature of this requirement as well as the inevitable sequential compulsions leave only marginal provision for expansion of educational facilities. Attention would be paid to improving the programmes designed to enhance the retention rates in the formal school system and to monitor the progress more effectively.

12.13. In order to increase and attract enrolment of children of the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other weaker sections of the society, a number of incentives viz. free supply of books and stationery, free school uniforms and attendance scholarships were provided. To help retain children in the school system, improvement of the infrastructure in the existing schools is being strengthened and extended on a priority basis. Provision has also been made for improving school buildings, libraries, basic teaching aids, supply of tat-patties, furniture etc. To make use of the ensuing INSAT facilities, educational technology programmes are being developed.

12.14 As a measure to promote school going habits through early childhood education and thus help improve the retention rate, provision of play centres|balvadis for children as adjunct to primary schools is being encouraged. This will enable regular attendance particularly of girls who otherwise are required to look after the younger children in the family when their parents are away for work. Population education, public health education, ecology etc., are being introduced in the curricula to make school education relevant and useful. Teaching of science is being further extended and facilities in laboratories improved. Block Education Officers responsible for the supervision of education will continue to receive in-service training for their professional work. Planning and management courses for field level functionaries would be continued. Monitoring and evaluation of on-going programmes will be strengthened.

Adult Education

12.15. An outlay of Rs. 37.74 crores for 1983-84 as against the anticipated expenditure of Rs. 24.85 crores in 1982-83 has been approved for the programmes of Adult Education. The Programme will be further extended and more functional literacy projects taken up particularly in the States' sector. The Ministry of Education will continue to assist the States in strengthening the resource centres set-up to facilitate their task of training functionaries and the production of teaching|learning materials. The programmes of workers' social education, shramik

vidyapeeths and production of post-literacy follow-up materials for neo-literates will be continued.

Secondary Education:

12.16. In addition to meeting the requirements for normal development of facilities at the secondary stage, emphasis has been laid on qualitative improvements. Master plans for opening new secondary schools would continue to be developed to ensure appropriate location of such schools and to provide for their proper growth and optimum utilisation of their facilities. Scholarships would continue to be given to students from rural areas and those belonging to the Scheduled Castes|Tribes. Efforts would continue to improve science teaching through provision of laboratories, revision and up-dating of curricula and production of text books and other learning materials. Provision of libraries, establishment of book-banks, and in-service training of teachers, are proposed to be organised on a large-scale. Teachers will be encouraged to take up projects for the improvement of their schools through the State Councils of Educational Research and Training. Manpower requirement surveys are proposed to be carried out to assess the local work opportunities in middle level semi-skilled requirements and to guide the introduction of Plus-two stage vocationalised courses so as to make the stage really relevant and terminal for those who do not intend to pursue their academic studies beyond the secondary stage.

Higher Education:

12.17. Provision is made mainly for the continuance of the on-going programmes. In the Annual Plan 1983-84, stress has been laid on, and provision made for strengthening of science and technology in the higher educational system as recommended by the Science Advisory Committee to the Cabinet. Science education, support for research, colleges' improvement, restructuring of under-graduate courses to improve the employability of graduates are some of the programmes which would be continued with the UGC assistance in 1983-84.

Technical Education:

12.18. The emphasis in technical education during 1983-84 will continue to be on consolidation and quality improvement with stress on modernisation of existing infrastructure, curriculum development, and faculty development. The programme of assistance to selected engineering colleges and polytechnics to help them in critical areas of development will be continued.

12.19 Provision of facilities in the Regional Engineering Colleges at Silchar and Srinagar will be continued in 1983-84. These include workshops, laboratories, student hostels, and other functional buildings. Centres of advanced studies established in the Indian Institutes of Technology would be strengthened and developed on the lines recommended recently by a High Level Review Committee. The programme of institutional network and internal technical assistance will be continued.

12.20 Priority will be given to the creation of facilities for manpower training in areas like computer-science, electronics, instrumentation, product development, maintenance engineering, bio-sciences etc. A Manpower Information System to assist realistic planning of technical education facilities is expected to start functioning during 1983-84.

20-Point Programme:

12.21 The new 20-Point Programme includes universal elementary education and adult literacy, both of which form part of the Minimum Needs Programme in the Sixth Five Year Plan. Concerted efforts would be continued in 1983-84 to realise the targets set out in the plan for expansion of elementary and adult education as a first priority pro-

gramme in the education sector. As stated earlier it is proposed to enrol 47.02 lakh additional children in the elementary stage and to cover 51.57 lakh adults during 1983-84.

12.22 Programme of monitoring the progress of elementary education and adult education will be further strengthened to make it purposeful to provide timely and reliable information for taking corrective action and ensuring achievement of targets on schedule.

12.23 Against the likely achievement of 40.70 lakh additional children in classes I-VIII in 1982-83, the additional target for 1983-84 is 47.02 lakh. This represents an increase of 15.53 per cent over the 1982-83 likely achievement.

12.24 The educationally backward States constitute 69 per cent of the total target for 1983-84 at the elementary stage.

12.25 In case the target of 47.02 lakh for 1983-84 is fully achieved, it would result in the realisation, during the first four years of the Plan, of 80 per cent of the additional target of the Sixth Five Year Plan in classes I-V and 94 per cent in classes VI-VIII.

CHAPTER 13

HEALTH, FAMILY WELFARE & NUTRITION

Health Introduction

The programmes included in the Sixth Plan aim at extension and expansion of the rural health infrastructure through a network of community health centres, primary health centres and sub-centres on a liberalised population norm, with the perspective of providing basic health care facilities to the entire population by 2000 AD. This is to be done through the Minimum Needs Programme in the State Secular education, training of medical and para-Centrally Sponsore Sectors for reorientation of medical education, training of medical and paramedical workers, multi-purpose workers etc. The objective is to set up a cost effective health care system with a trained social worker at the village level known as the Village Health Guide and trained male and female multi-purpose workers at the sub-centre level catering to a population of 5000 in the plains and 3000 in hilly, tribal and other difficult areas. Cases requiring attention of a doctor would be attended to at the primary health centres. The primary health centres Doctor would also supervise the work of the multi-purpose workers and Health Guides at the periphery. A referral service from the PHC to facilitate specialised out-patient or in-patient care is also to be built up.

13.2 The national programmes of control of the major communicable diseases namely malaria, Leprosy, TB, and Control of blindness have also

been given a high priority in the Sixth Plan. The Plan also provides for improvement and expansion of the curative facilities in the major medical institutions under the control of the Ministry of Health as also strengthening of research under different areas relevant in the context of the prevailing health status of the country. Importance has also been given to development of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy.

Review of 1982-83.

Minimum Needs Programme.

13.3 The revised population norms of sub-centres and primary health centres proposed in the Sixth Plan have, by and large, been accepted by the State Govts. However, some States, particularly those in the North Eastern Region, would appear to favour further liberalisation in view of their dispersed population and difficult terrain. Since there are difficulties in finding the required number of trained personnel in these States even on the approved norms, these States could in the first instance complete the establishment of sub-centres on the approved norm in the Sixth Plan, pending a review of the situation for the Seventh Plan.

13.4 The targets set and achievements reported under the minimum needs programme during the first two years of the Plan and likely achievements against the targets set for the annual Plan 1982-83 are given in the table below:

Table 13.1 : Targets & Achievements under Minimum Needs Programme

Programme	No. in position as on 1-4-80	1980-81 Achievement (Addl)	1981-82 Addl Ach.	Target (Addl)	1982-83 Likely Achv. (Addl)
Sub-Centres	48164	3202	5229	7931	7668
Primary Health Centres	5484	257	112	209	188
Subsidiary Health Centres	2056	240	244	783	673
Community Health Centres	218	101	38	76	93

13.5 With the Centre funding the establishment of new sub-centres from 1981-82, the performance in regard to this item has improved. However, there may still be short fall in achieving the Sixth Plan targets, as the main constraint in opening sub-centres particularly in U.P., Bihar and Madhya Pradesh is nonavailability of trained ANMS. The intake of ANMS for training in these States is being increased to meet the requirement. It is noteworthy that new sub-centres are opened in available public buildings or rented buildings except in the hilly and tribal areas where construction of new buildings is necessary.

13.6 The programme of converting existing rural dispensaries into subsidiary health centres by adding the public health components to them has received greater response from the State Governments than what has been projected in the Plan as would be seen from the figures of performance. The subsidiary health centres would by and large be eventually converted into primary health centres so that their is only a three tier system.

13.7 Under the Village Health Guides scheme, a total of 3137 PHCs was covered till March 1982 and 233407 (provisional estimate) Health Guides trained and positioned upto the end of December, 1982. An additional 921 PHCs have been brought under the programme in 1982-83. This scheme is wholly funded by the Government of India with effect from 1-12-1981 and the target is to cover all the PHCs opened upto end of Fifth Plan by March, 1984.

13.8 Under the multi-purpose workers scheme, health workers appointed under various vertical public health programmes have been trained as multi-purpose functionaries in 265 out of 405 districts upto the end of March 1982. The training scheme has been extended to 110 districts in 1982-83. All the districts are expected to be covered by the end of 1983-84. This cost effective scheme of providing primary health care to the rural population is yet to be seriously implemented by most States and issues relating to unification of cadres and rationalising of scales of pay have been sorted out only in two or three States.

13.9 The scheme of training of new multi-purpose workers, medical and para-medical staff, has not made much progress except in the case of one or two categories like laboratory technicians, pharmacists etc., although the Government of India has undertaken to meet 100% of the cost of the training. The States have been slow in identifying the

requirements of trained personnel in different areas and in creating additional posts required wherever necessary.

Control of Communicable Diseases

13.10 The modified Plan of operation of control of malaria was continued during 1982-83. The incidence of malaria has declined from 6.5 million cases in 1976 to 2.04 million cases (provisional estimate) in 1982. The strategy adopted for containing *P. falciparum* is reported to have proved effective and there has been a decline in its incidence from 7.5 lakhs in 1976 to 4.57 lakhs (provisional estimate) in 1982. There has also been a gradual decline in the number of deaths reported. The working of the scheme has been reviewed by the Planning Commission and the problems in effective control operations are being sorted out.

13.11 Under the National Filariasis Control Programme, 20 control units 65 clinics and 4 survey units have been established from 1979-80 and upto the end of 1982-83. An experimental project for control of the disease was initiated in 3 selected districts in the country in 1978 for developing strategy to tackle the problem of rural filariasis. The second phase of the project was completed in Valsad district in Gujarat, while the first phase of the programme is in progress in Srikakulam district in Andhra Pradesh and Jaunpur district in Uttar Pradesh.

13.12 Under the Leprosy control programme which is funded on 100% central assistance basis with effect from 1-4-1981, the Sixth Plan target was to increase the level of detection of cases from 60 per cent to 90 per cent and the level of disease arrested cases from 20% to 40%. Upto the end of 1982, there were 28.74 lakh cases constituting 88.24% of total estimated cases detected and recorded, of which 80.99% i.e. 26.38 lakh cases were brought under treatment. Target of case detection and treatment are fixed for each State/UT and the programme is monitored closely under the new 20 Point programme. 389 Leprosy control units, 606 Urban Leprosy Centres, 6945 Survey, Education and Treatment (SET) Centres and about 33,000 leprosy beds were set up under the programme upto the end of December 1982. The pilot projects for the multi drug regimen introduced in the districts of Purulia and Wardha were continued.

13.13 For tuberculosis control about 353 District TB Centres, 300 TB clinics and 44,000 TB beds and general medical and health institutions are

functioning in States|Union Territories. Against the target set for detecting 10,00,000 new TB cases during 1982-83, nearly 7,50,000 new TB cases were detected by December, 1982. The arrangements in regard to treatment and follow up of detected cases are proposed to be streamlined and the supply of adequate quantities of anti-TB drugs strengthened. Efforts will also be made to involve more actively. Multi purpose Health Workers in various activities under the National TB Programme including defaulter checking and motivation of the detected cases.

13.14 Under the National Programme for Control of Blindness, which is 100% Centrally assisted with effect from 1981-82, ophthalmic Departments of 245 District Hospitals and 30 Medical colleges have been strengthened while 1590 primary health centres were provided ophthalmic equipment upto January 1983. In order to meet the shortage of ophthalmic assistants a programme for training of this category of personnel has been taken up. So far 26 such training schools have been established. Against an annual target of 12,93,630 cataract operations assigned to various States|UTs during 1982-83, about 5,15,068 have so far been performed. The participation of voluntary organisations in eye relief work is being encouraged. Financial assistance is being provided under the national programme to these volunteer organisations.

Annual Plan 1983-84

13.15 For the annual Plan 1983-84, an outlay of Rs. 468.02 crores has been provided both under the Central and States|UTs Plans, as against the approved outlay of Rs. 388.83 crores and anticipated expenditure of Rs. 388.24 crores during 1982-83 with the break up as given in Table 13.2 below:

Table 13.2 Break up of Health out lays and expenditure (Rs, crores)

1982-83	Centre	States	Union Territories	Total
Approved				
Outlay	120.00	243.40	25.43	388.83
Revised				
Outlay (RE) 1983-84	117.10	247.37	23.77	388.24
Approved				
Gutlay	130.00	302.23	35.79	468.02

13.16 For the Minimum Needs Programme under the Plans of States and Union Territories, an amount of Rs. 106.11 crores for 1983-84 has been approved as compared to Rs. 82.95 crores for 1982-83. This is exclusive of the provision of Rs. 3.16 crores of

Centre's share for Minimum Needs Programme scheme under Health Sector and Rs. 77.10 crores under the Central Family Welfare Budget for new sub-centres and the Village Health Guides Schemes.

Rural Health

13.17 Under the Minimum Needs Programme it is proposed to set up 9010 additional sub-centres, 804 additional subsidiary health centres, 405 additional primary health centres and 70 community health centres during 1983-84.

13.18 The training of uni-level health workers into multi-purpose workers would be extended to the remaining 30 districts during 1983-84. The States have been advised to improve the quality of implementation of the scheme on lines already discussed and sort out issues relating to pay scales, unification of cadres etc.

Re-orientation of Medical Education

13.19 Out of 106 medical colleges in the country, 105 medical colleges besides PGI, Chandigarh are implementing this scheme which aims at exposing medical under-graduates to rural health problems and giving them an orientation to the needs of the rural areas besides providing specialist out-patient services to the rural community in three selected PHCs attached to each medical college. The scheme has recently been revised to provide for larger non-recurring grants to the States to build up the required infrastructure and for purchase of a van in addition to the mobile clinics supplied. The implementation of the scheme will be monitored closely to ensure full realisation of the objective of the scheme. An outlay of Rs. 2.85 crores has been approved for 1983-84. Recurring costs would however be met by the State.

13.20 The Village Health Guides scheme will be extended to additional 765 primary health centres to provide training to 118,047 health guides during 1983-84. With this it is expected to cover all the PHCs existing at the beginning of the Sixth Plan except in the State of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Jammu & Kashmir and Arunachal Pradesh which are not implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Training Programmes

13.21 An outlay of Rs. 83.42 lakhs has been approved for training of male multi-purpose workers (new appointees) specialists, community health officers and para-medical workers required by the States and UTs.

Control of Communicable Diseases

13.22 Under the Malaria Control Programme, efforts will be continued in 1983-84 to tackle the localised problems of *P. falciparum* infection, resistance of the vector to the DDT/BHC and resistance of the malaria parasite to drugs. Intensive spray operations with appropriate insecticides backed by effective surveillance combined with presumptive/radical treatment would also be pursued with vigour.

13.23 Under filaria control programme, 5 control units and 30 filaria clinics are targetted for 1983-84 besides continuance of the experimental projects to tackle the problem of rural filariasis.

13.24 Infrastructural facilities for early detection and treatment of leprosy cases would be further strengthened during 1983-84. The Working Group set up under the Chairmanship of Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, former Member Planning Commission, suggesting a time bound programme of eradication of this disease had made wide ranging recommendations. The Leprosy Control Programme is proposed to be strengthened on the lines suggested by the Working Group, laying emphasis on intensive education and case detection, effective treatment including multi drug regimen, surgical correction of deformities and physical and economic rehabilitation of arrested cases. Efforts will be concentrated on research for finding an effective vaccine for eradication of the disease besides strengthening infrastructure for early detection of cases resistant to Depsone. The administrative and organisational arrangements for eradication of the disease are also being revamped. A token provision of Rs. 100 lakhs has been made for 1983-84 for new/additional components under this programme.

13.25 In the light of the inclusion of control of TB under the new 20 Point Programme, a task force set up by the Ministry of Health has suggested strengthening of the infrastructure as well as supply of equipment and standard conventional anti-TB drugs for treatment of detected cases with 100% assistance from the Government of India. The introduction of short course chemotherapy regimen with Rifampicin and Pyrazinamide for treatment of TB patients was also recommended. The strategy is to bring all radiologically active TB cases including sputum positive cases detected under effective treatment, the more serious ones to be treated with multi-drug regimens containing Rifampicin and Pyrazinamide to be taken up initially on a pilot project basis. A token provision of Rs. 80 lakhs has

been included in the annual plan 1983-84 for implementing such of the recommendations of the Task Force that may be approved.

13.26 Under the ongoing programme of Control of blindness, Ophthalmic care facilities will be augmented in 300 PHCs, 50 district hospitals and 10 medical colleges. This programme is proposed to be strengthened in the light of the recommendations of the Working Group headed by Dr. Swaminathan. A token provision of Rs. 75 lakhs has been made for this purpose.

13.27 The programme for containing and eradicating guinea worm infection initiated in 1982-83 in 82 districts spread over 7 States in the country would be continued. The strategy is to destroy cyclopes responsible for the spread of the disease at sources of drinking water, imparting health education and personal prophylactic measures coupled with provision of alternative sources of safe drinking water supply.

Research

13.28 A much larger allocation of Rs. 12.50 crores has been made for ICMR for 1983-84 for pursuing research in indentified areas of high priority such as control of communicable diseases, reproductive biology, research on cancer treatment facilities etc. Research and trials on immunological approach to family planning with the object of finding an effective long acting but reversible techniques will receive particular attention. Manufacture of vaccine for Japanese Encephelitis with Japanese collaboration is to be taken up at CRI Kasauli.

Medical Education, Hospitals and Dispensaries

13.29 Adequate provision has been made in the Annual Plan 1983-84 for the continuing/completing schemes for augmentation of diagnostic and curative facilities in the medical institutions under the control of the Ministry of Health in Delhi, Chandigarh, Pondicherry and other metropolitan cities by way of providing additional buildings, purchase of equipment and appointment of staff. Provision has also been made for the CGHS scheme towards improvement of available facilities/opening new institutions as per approved programme. Under the Annual Plans of States for 1983-84 funds have also been provided for improvement of medical education facilities and for strengthening hospitals attached to medical colleges to meet the requirement of the Medical Council of India. Some of the States have also taken up schemes for strengthen-

ing post-graduate teaching and curative facilities in the specialities and selected super-specialities.

Indian Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy

13.30 Financial assistance to programmes for promotion of research, standardisation of drugs, production of medicines and development of undergraduate and post graduate educational facilities would be continued in 1983-84. Action has also been initiated to establish National Institutes for Unani Medicine at Bangalore and National Institute of Naturopathy at Pune.

13.31 The likely achievement during the period 1980-83 and the targets set for 1983-84 in respect of programmes of rural health and control of communicable diseases are given in Annexure 13.1.

FAMILY WELFARE

13.32 Family Planning has been accorded a high priority in the Sixth Plan with the long term goal

of reducing the net reproduction rate to unity 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 22.5% in 1980 reaching 60% by 1995. It has been envisaged that to achieve 36.6% eligible couple protected by the end of 1984-85, the target should be 22 million additional sterilisations, 7.9 million additional IUD insertions of conventional Contraceptives and Oral Pills (CC&OP) Users to 11 millions by 1984-85. However, in view of the 1981 census findings, the Plan target for sterilisation has been raised from 22 million to 24 million.

Review of Progress in 1982-83

13.33 The actual achievement in relation to annual targets fixed for the years 1980-83 for different family planning methods has been as given in the table below:

Table 13.3 Targets and Achievements

(in Million)

(In millions)..

Family Planning Methods	Sixth Plan Targets (revised)	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1. Sterilisation	24.0	2.9	2.1	2.9	2.8	4.5	4.0
2. IUDS	7.9	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.5	1.1
3. OP Users CC users	11.0	5.5	3.8	5.5	4.6	7.0	5.9*

*Provisional

13.34 The marked revival of the performance of family Planning Programme noticed during the last 2 years after a serious slide back in the years immediately preceding 1980-81, continued its upward trend. In 1982-83 there was step up of about 60 to 100% in the targets in relation to the performance of year 1981-82 for different methods. The year closed with about 4 million sterilisations, 1.1 million IUD insertions and 5.9 million Conventional Contraceptives and Oral Pill Users. The IUD insertions and Conventional Contraceptive & Oral Pill Users together set an all time record. States like Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar showed a very significant improvement over the previous year.

13.35 In order to further accelerate the pace of the programme, Government has taken a number of important decisions. The main thrust of these decisions is to increase the community participation, provide incentive to individual acceptors and State Governments, increase the out-reach of services in urban slums and congested areas, intensify educational efforts through mass media and inter-personal communication and give greater recognition to acceptors of terminal methods of family planning with two children.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

13.36 An outlay of Rs. 1010 crores was earmarked for the Family Welfare Sector for the Sixth Plan.

With the transfer of the Health Guide Scheme from the Health Sector to the Family Welfare Sector in 1981-82, the unspent balance of Rs. 68 crores for the scheme was also transferred to Family Welfare, bringing the total available provision to Rs. 1078 crores. This allocation, however, does not take into account the additional requirements on account of the following subsequent decisions:

- (i) Conversion of the Health Guide Scheme (which was earlier in the Health Sector on a 50% assisted basis and was taken over to the Family Welfare Programme) into a 100 per cent Centrally assisted Scheme.
- (ii) The amount of compensation for sterilisation, was increased with effect from 1st December 1981.
- (iii) A few more incentive measures have been approved in February, 1983. The additional expenditure in respect of these schemes during the remaining period of the current Plan period would work out to about Rs. 91 crores.

13.37 The outlay approved, expenditure incurred during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 are given in Table 13.4.

(Rs. crores)

TABLE 13-4—OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Approved	140.00	155.00	245.00
Actual	141.92	183.90*	294.75*
		*Provisional	
		**R. E- 1982-83	

Programme for 1983-84

13.38 It is proposed to establish 9010 additional sub-centres during the year. The sub-centres would be enabled to provide services under non-terminal methods including IUD insertions. For greater mobility of Family Planning staff vehicles will be provided to 400 Rural Family Welfare Centres having at present no serviceable vehicle with them. The Construction and operational activities under the Area Projects will also be stepped up. In the urban areas, 100 new urban family welfare centres will be established in slums and congested areas. The existing pattern of assistance to these centres has also been rationalised on the basis of the recommendations of a Working Group. The Post-Partum programme will be extended to 150 sub-

divisional/taluk/cottage level hospitals which will also provide services including MCH care services to cases referred from the rural areas. The training of traditional birth attendants will be continued and additional 75,000 trained for carrying out safe and hygienic deliveries. The training strength for ANMS/LHVs will be augmented by setting up 12 new ANM schools, 5 new LHV schools and construction of 20 ANM training schools and 25 PHC Annexes for rural field practice of ANMS and establishment of 3 Health and Family Welfare Training Centres. These measures will also enable greater coverage under the MCH Programme as indicated in the Annexure 13.2.

13.39 The use of Nirodh by eligible couples in the younger age groups is sought to be popularised by rationalising marketing arrangements and ensuring their easier availability through village Health Guides and other channels. A new scheme for commercial sale of Oral Pills is also proposed to be taken up during 1983-84.

13.40 Strengthening of the monitoring and evaluation machinery and concurrent evaluation of the programme is also contemplated to get a reliable feed back both for programme planning and timely administrative intervention wherever necessary.

13.41 For 1983-84 Family Welfare has been allocated Rs. 330 crores as compared to the approved 1982-83 outlay of Rs. 245 crores in view of the intensified activities now envisaged.

NUTRITION

Review of Annual Plan—1982-83

13.42 The approved outlay for the nutrition programmes in the Annual Plan 1982-83 was Rs. 43.89 crores. This included Rs. 153 lakhs under the Central sector for the programmes of the Department of Food, Rs. 23 lakhs for the Centrally Sponsored Programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development and Rs. 42.13 crores under the State's sector.

Central Sector

13.43 Against the approved outlay of Rs. 153.00 lakhs for the nutrition programmes of the Department of Food, the expenditure estimated is Rs. 19.80 lakhs. The main reasons for the under-utilisation of this outlay were that some of the schemes viz, production and marketing of iron for-

tified salt, integrated education in nutrition health, hygiene and sanitation and setting up of Food & Nutrition Policy and Planning Centre could not be taken up for implementation, as they are yet to be finalised. Out of the three units for the production of miltone targetted in the year for Calcutta, Ranchi and Kanpur, one unit at Ranchi has been commissioned and Calcutta unit will be taken up in 1983-84.

13.44 About 5.4 lakh litres of milk per day was fortified with vitamin 'A' at Mother Dairy, Delhi upto 28.2.1983. As part of the extension effort, a National Nutrition Week was organised in May 1982. This included seminars, demonstrations, exhibitions, radio/TV programmes and films shows in different parts of the country.

13.45 The scheme of Applied Nutrition Programme under the Ministry of Rural Development continued to operate in the Union Territories only.

State Sector

13.46 Under the State Sector, an outlay of Rs. 4212.50 lakhs was approved for the Special Nutrition and the Mid-Day Meals Programme. The anticipated expenditure (RE) is of the order of Rs. 7046.57 lakhs. This increase in expenditure is mainly on account of the increase in the number of ICDS blocks to 320 as against 100 envisaged earlier.

13.47 Against the coverage of 7 million beneficiaries under the supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) including ICDS in the beginning of the Plan, the number of beneficiaries increased to 8 million by the end of March 1982. Some of the State Governments instead of covering these beneficiaries under ICDS, expanded the SNP outside ICDS. During 1982-83 the SNP was expanded in 320 additional ICDS projects making the programme operative in 620 ICDS projects all over the country by March 1983. The beneficiaries likely to be covered by SNP under ICDS by 31st March 1983 is 2.2 million and the total number of SNP beneficiaries is likely to be 9 million (provisional). This, however, does not include beneficiaries covered under pre-school feeding programme estimated to cover 3.3 million beneficiaries.

13.48 The Mid-Day Meals Programme for school children for the age group 6-11 years is likely to cover 17.98 million beneficiaries by March 1983 which includes 2.3 million beneficiaries under the

plan, against 13.79 million beneficiaries covered by March 1982.

Annual Plan 1983-84

13.49 An outlay of Rs. 145.06 crores has been approved for the Nutrition Sector for the Annual Plan-1983-84. The following table gives the break-up of the outlays:-

		(Rs. in lakhs)		
S. No.	Sector	1982-83		1983-84
		Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Approved Outlay
1	Central	1531.00	191.80	301.00
2	Centrally Sponsored .	23.00	23.00	£
3	States	3961.00	6811.00	14138.00
4	Union Territories .	251.50	235.57	337.75
TOTAL		4388.50	7089.37	14505.75

£ A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is included under the head 'Agriculture/Rural Development Programmes'.

Central Sector

13.50 An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been provided for the nutrition programmes of the Department of Food in the Central Sector. This includes Rs. 10.00 lakhs for the production of iron fortified salt, Rs. 6.00 lakhs for production of nutritious beverages and Rs. 4.00 lakhs each for publicity, fortification of milk with vitamin 'A', financial support for research and development activities, token provision for Integrated Education in Nutrition, Health, Hygiene and Sanitation etc. and Nutrition Policy and Planning Centre and some continuing schemes like Mobile Extension Units etc.

13.51 For the Applied Nutrition Programme (ANP) under the Ministry of Rural Development, a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided for supply functions of UNICEF, for Union Territories which have not yet completed the operation/post operational period of ANP blocks.

State Sector

13.52 An amount of Rs. 144.76 crores has been approved for the nutrition programmes in the State Sector.

13.53 The supplementary Nutrition Programme will be expanded in 200 additional blocks, from the present coverage of 620 blocks to cover 4.9 mil-

lion children and pregnant and nursing mothers by the end of March 1984. Expansion of Supplementary Nutrition Programme outside ICDS would also be discontinued and instead, effort would be made to enhance the services at the feeding centres of these areas by providing with other essential services such as immunisation, health care, nutrition and health education, water supply etc. Also,

wherever possible, these centres would be brought within the ambit of the ICDS. The mechanism for monitoring and co-ordination would be further strengthened. Effort would also be made to restructure the existing Mid Day Meals Programme and integrate it with other essential services of health, sanitation and water supply to make the programme more effective.

Targets for 1983-84 and achievements during 1980-82 and 1982-83

Item	1980-82	1982-83	1982-83	1983-84
	Actual (Add.)	Target (Add.)	Anticipated achievementst (Add.)	Target (Add.)
I. Rural Health				
1. Health Guides Scheme				
(a) Health Guides trained	46762	125002	NA	118047
(b) PHCs covered	5123	921	921	765
2. Multi-purpose Workers Scheme				
(a) District covered	265	110	110	30
(b) Multi-purpose Workers trained				
(i) District level	284	60	47	60
(ii) Key trainees	132	84	93	40
(iii) Medical Officers (PHCs)	2055	2000	1000	1500
(iv) BEES	1265	650	325	700
(v) HA(M)	5244	2000	1000	2000
(vi) HA (F)	1964	1200	800	400
(vii) HW(M)	19634	9000	2500	8000
(viii) HW(F)	13470	7000	2000	4000
II. Control of Communicable diseases				
(a) Filaria Control				
(i) Control Units	16	10	1	5
(ii) Survey Units	3	5	4	—
(iii) Filaria clinics	42	27	2	30
(b) Prevention of Blindness				
(i) Mobile Units	45	20	20	—
(ii) PHCs to be strengthened	1570	425	—	300
(iii) District Hospitals to be strengthened	237	50	50	50
(iv) Medical colleges assisted	28	14	14	10
(v) National Institutions	1	Continued assistance to RP centre	Continued assistance to RP Centre	Continued assistance to RP Centre
(vi) Regional Institutions	4	Continued assistance to 4 and assis- tance to 2 additional institutions	Continued assistance to 4	Continued assistance to 4
(vii) Training institutes for ophthalmic assistants	19	Continuation of of 19 units	Continuation of of 19 units	Continuation of of 19 units
(c) Leprosy Control				
(i) Leprosy control units	15	4	5	7
(ii) SET Centres	830	50	50	51
(iii) Urban Leprosy centres	150	12	10	15
(iv) Wards for Temporary Hospitalisation	59	10	10	10
(v) Regional Leprosy training-cum-referral institutes	2	3	NA	—
(vi) Construction of Leprosy control units	1	10	10	20
(vii) Construction of temporary hospitalisation Wards	15	26	—	10
(viii) Leprosy rehabilitation promotion units	4	4	3	3
(ix) District Zonal Leprosy Units	35	10	9	19
(x) Maintenance of voluntary Leprosy beds	5200	2300	NA	—

PROGRESS OF FAMILY PLANNING AND MCH PROGRAMMES

(Figures in million)

Sl. No.	Item	Sixth Plan Targets (revised)	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84
			Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Targets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Sterilisations	24.0	2.9	2.1	2.9	2.8	4.5	4.0	5.9
2.	IUDS	7.9	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.5	1.1	2.5
3.	CG Users	11.0	5.5	3.8	5.5	4.6	7.0	5.9	9.0
4.	OP Users								
5.	<i>Immunization</i>								
(a)	Children with DPT	68.5	13.6	7.1	16.0	9.1	14.0	9.3	14.5
(b)	Children with DT	63.0	11.4	10.2	12.6	10.7	12.5	9.4	13.0
(c)	Mothers with TT	48.0	6.8	5.3	8.0	6.5	9.0	6.9	11.0
6.	Prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia								
(a)	Women	60.0	11.9	11.1	11.9	11.8	12.0	13.5	12.0
(b)	Children	6.0	11.9	9.6	11.9	12.2	12.0	12.9	12.0
7.	Prophylaxis against Vit. 'A' deficiency among children	125.0	24.2	16.6	24.7	17.4	25.0	14.3	25.0
8.	E.P.I. :								
(a)	Polio	15.0	3.8	1.6	2.4	2.8	5.2	3.9	7.5
(b)	Typhoid	56.0	9.8	1.6	10.0	2.6	10.0	4.4	10.00
(c)	BGG	75.0	NA	NA	15.4	NA	NA	NA	15.00

@ Figures are provisional

NA Information not available.

CHAPTER 14

HOUSING, URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND WATER SUPPLY

HOUSING

Review of Plan Performance in 1982-83

The Annual Plan 1982-83 provided an outlay of Rs. 325.87 crores for Housing. This included Rs. 250.43 crores in the State sector and Rs. 75.44 crores in the Central sector. The outlay for Rural House Site-cum-House Construction scheme, an item of the Minimum Needs Programme as also of 20-Point Programme, was Rs. 74.88 crores. Against the approved outlay of Rs. 325.87 crores, the likely expenditure is Rs. 342.16 crores—Rs. 253.21 crores in the State sector and Rs. 88.95 crores in the Central sector. The estimated expenditure on the Rural House Site-cum-House Construction Scheme is Rs. 72.37 crores.

14.2 Under the Rural House Site-cum-House Construction Scheme, it is estimated that sites were allotted to 10.07 lakh families and assistance for construction rendered to 3.77 lakh families.

14.3 According to data reported by the State Governments in their Annual Plan documents for 1983-84, the physical achievement during 1982-83 in the following schemes were as under:

	Anticipated Achievement 1982-83 (Nos.)
1. Low Income Group Housing	10172
2. Middle Income Group Housing	3761
3. Village Housing Project	1673
4. Economically Weaker Sections Housing	145827
5. Subsidised Industrial Housing	2403
6. Rental Housing	2367
7. Rural House Site-cum-House Construction Scheme: (a) House Sites	1007469
(b) House Construction	376946

Annual Plan 1983-84

14.4 The Annual Plan 1983-84 envisages an outlay of Rs. 406.73 crores for Housing. Of this, Rs. 318.57 crores are in the State sector and Rs. 88.16 crores in the Central Sector.

State Sector

14.5 Considering the emphasis laid in the 20-Point Programme on Rural House Site-cum-House Construction Scheme, the Plan envisages an outlay of Rs. 119.61 crores for 1983-84 on this scheme against an outlay of Rs. 74.88 crores in the 1982-83 Plan.

14.6 The rest of the outlay in the State sector is mainly 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. 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 outlay, but supplementary resources made available by the Housing and Urban Development Corporation are over and above this.

Central Sector

14.7 The Plan makes a provision of Rs. 23.50 crores for the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO), which would enable them to disburse advances to the extent of Rs. 132 crores against the schemes already sanctioned and the schemes to be sanctioned during 1983-84. During the year 1982-83, HUDCO sanctioned 385 schemes involving a loan assistance of Rs. 167.21 crores. The total number of dwellings sanctioned was 2.25 lakhs, out of which E.W.S. Housing accounted for 1.69 lakhs. General Pool Office and Residential Accommodation and House Building Advances to Government employees are the other major schemes.

14.8 Annexure 14.1 gives details of approved

outlay/anticipated expenditure for 1982-83 and approved outlay for 1983-84 for the Housing sector.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Review of Plan Performance in 1982-83

14.9 The Annual Plan 1982-83 provided an outlay of Rs. 184.23 crores—Rs. 163.53 crores in the State sector and Rs. 20.70 crores in the Central sector. The outlay for the Scheme of Environmental Improvement of Slums, an item of the Minimum Needs Programme as also of the 20 Point Program—Rs. 184.23 crores, the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 196.68 crores, the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 14.23 crores, the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 16.20 crores in the Central sector. The anticipated expenditure on the Environmental Improvement of Slum Scheme is Rs. 28.68 crores. Under this scheme, against the target of covering a population of 18.40 lakhs, the number of people benefited during the year is estimated at 17.17 lakhs.

Annual Plan 1983-84

14.10 The Annual Plan 1983-84 envisages an outlay of Rs. 244.10 crores for Urban Development. Of this, Rs. 224.49 crores are in the State sector and Rs. 19.61 crores in the Central sector.

14.11 The provision in the State sector for 1983-84 includes an outlay of Rs. 34.32 crores for the Scheme of Environmental Improvement of Slums. Further, an additional provision of Rs. 15 crores has been made for this scheme in the Central sector. This amount would be allocated to the States on the basis of better performance in regard to the scheme of Environmental Improvement of Slums.

14.12 The other programmes in the State sector are provision of loans and grants to local bodies for remunerative and non-remunerative schemes, contribution towards the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns, preparation of Master Plans, Integrated Development of Calcutta Metropolitan Area and State Capital Projects of Gandhi Nagar, Bhopal and Chandigarh. The outlay in the Central sector is mainly for the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns and the National Capital Region schemes. Under the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns, 226 towns had been provided assistance by the end of 1982-83 out of a total of 231 towns to be assisted under the Centrally Sponsored Programme.

14.13 Annexure 14.2 gives details of approved outlay/anticipated expenditure for 1982-83 and approved outlay for 1983-84 for the Urban Development Sector.

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Review of Progress in 1982-83

14.14 The Annual Plan 1982-83 envisaged an outlay of Rs. 692.59 crores (Rs. 562.59 crores in the State Sector and Rs. 130.00 crores in the Central Sector) for Water Supply and Sanitation. Subsequently, an additional outlay of Rs. 24.00 crores was allocated in the Central Sector for the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. As a result, the total provision for water supply and sanitation in 1982-83 increased to Rs. 716.59 crores. Of this, Rs. 411.95 crores were for Rural Water Supply under the Minimum Needs Programme.

14.15 The anticipated expenditure during 1982-83 is Rs. 696.93 crores (Rs. 539.00 crores in the State Sector and Rs. 157.93 crores in the Central Sector). This includes Rs. 414.68 crores under the Minimum Needs Programme.

The Scheme-wise break-up is given below:

Programme	OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE (Rs. in Crores)	
	1982-83	
	Approved outlay	Anticip- ated expendi- ture
1	2	3
<i>State Sector :</i>		
(a) Urban Water Supply & Sanitation	275.14	253.96
(b) Rural Water Supply & Sanitation (other than MNP)	27.00	25.86
(c) M.N.P.	260.45	259.18
TOTAL	562.59	539.00
<i>Central Sector :</i>		
(a) Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.	127.50	155.50*
(b) Water & Air Pollution Control	2.10	2.15
(c) Other Programmes	0.40	0.28
TOTAL	130.00	157.93
GRAND TOTAL	692.59	696.93

*Inclusive of Rs. 24 crores provided subsequent to the formulation of the Annual Plan.

14.16 In terms of physical achievements, it is expected that during 1982-83, water supply facilities would be provided in 276 towns (including augmentation schemes and sewerage and drainage facilities in 36 towns including augmentation schemes). It is also anticipated that about 54,500 problem villages would be provided with safe water supply (including about 10,000 non-problem villages) under Rural Water Supply (MNP).

Annual Plan 1983-84

14.17 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, high priority has been assigned to the water supply and sanitation sector in the Sixth Plan. It has assumed further importance in view of its inclusion as one of the items in the revised 20-Point Programme. Taking into account these factors, an outlay of Rs. 906.39 crores has been provided for water supply and sanitation in 1983-84. In addition, it has been decided to allocate additional funds to the extent of Rs. 75 crores to States on the basis of better performance in regard to provision of drinking water facilities to problem villages.

14.18 The outlay for 1983-84 includes a provision of Rs. 318.41 crores in the State Sector under the Minimum Needs Programme for providing safe drinking water to problem villages. Besides, it includes Rs. 199.60 crores by way of normal provision under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. The number of villages to be covered with these outlays is 48,846; this figure would go up on account of the additional provision of Rs. 75 crores mentioned above.

14.19 The details of the approved outlay for 1983-84 are as follows:

		(Rs. in crores)
Programme		1983-84 Approved Outlay
<i>State</i>	<i>Sector :</i>	
(a)	Urban Water Supply & Sanitation	341.48
(b)	Rural Water Supply & Sanitation (other than MNP)	44.00
(c)	M.N.P.	318.41
TOTAL		703.89

		(2)
<i>Central Sector :</i>		
a)	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme	199.60
(b)	Water & Air Pollution Control	2.50
(c)	Other Programmes	0.40
TOTAL		202.50
GRAND TOTAL		906.39@

@Excludes lumpsum provision of Rs. 75 crores to be allocated for better performance under Rural Water Supply.

Details of approved outlays/anticipated expenditure for 1982-83 and 1983-84 are given in Annexure 14.3.

14.20 The Water Supply and Sewerage Programme in the urban areas is considered an integral part of urban development. Greater attention will be given to the needs of smaller and medium-sized towns, which remained 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. The feasibility study reports have been completed for all these States. Phase-II of the Programme has also been undertaken to cover 100 more towns in 11 more States, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Tripura and West Bengal and 3 Union Territories, viz., Goa, Mizoram and Pondicherry. 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, which have already been provided with water supply facilities but where there is no possibility of provision of sewerage facilities in the immediate future, are proposed to be selected.

Central Sector

14.21 Apart from the normal provision of Rs. 199.60 crores under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and Rs. 75 crores to be allocated to the States on the basis of better performance in respect of rural water supply as mentioned earlier, an outlay of Rs. 2.5 crores has been provided for supporting the activities of the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution. An outlay of Rs. 0.40 crore has also been provided for PHE Training Programme, Project Management Cell (Urban Wastes Disposal)

and WHO/UNICEF assisted programme for Ground Water Development.

ANNEXURE-14.1

Outlays on Housing—States, Union Territories and Central Sector

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	States	1982-83		1983-84			
		Total approved outlay	M.N.P.	Total Anti. Expend.	M.N.P.	Total approved outlay	M.N.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2400	1700	2400	1700	6886	6200
2.	Assam	380	150	286	75.95	770	250
3.	Bihar	897	220	886	220	885	247
4.	Gujarat	2050	630	2074	630	2080	720
5.	Haryana	560	111	535	111	618	106
6.	Himachal Pradesh	279	0.70	290	1	290	1
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	310	20	333	23	365	20
8.	Karnataka	2372	1485	2372	1601	2327	1590
9.	Kerala	1015	210	1000	213	1100	314
10.	Madhya Pradesh	777	346	993	346	1131	450
11.	Maharashtra	2760	1246	2760	1000	2846	—
12.	Manipur	125	—	125	—	210	—
13.	Meghalaya	95	—	119	—	25	—
14.	Nagaland	220	—	219	—	335	—
15.	Orissa	457	57	457	57	560	100
16.	Punjab	900	244	994	285	1140	255
17.	Rajasthan	526	110	543	75	650	100
18.	Sikkim	53	—	53	—	55	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	2465	250	2650	250	3032	928
20.	Tripura	145	35	144	35	156	30
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2406	387	2246	362	2126	362
22.	West Bengal	1001	225	971	195	1023	200
Total : States		22193	7426.70	22450	7179.95	28810	11873

Outlays on Housing—contd.

S. No.	U.Ts.	1982-83		1983-84			
		Total approved outlay	M.N.P.	Total Anti-Expnd.	M.N.P.	Total approved outlay	M.N.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	28	—	34.50	—	33.33	0.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	250	25	110	10	250	40
3.	Ghandigarh	325	—	386.34	—	337	—
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	17	2	14.88	2	17.74	0.45
5.	Delhi	1697	5	1724.89	10.50	1787	17
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	210	10	247.08	16	260	5
7.	Lakshadweep	20	—	34.70	—	30	—
8.	Mizoram	148	—	160.75	—	154	—
9.	Pondicherry	155	19.43	157.66	18.93	178	25
	Total : U.Ts.	2850	61.43	2870.80	57.43	3047.07	87.95
	Total : States & U.Ts.	25043	7488.13	25320.80	7237.38	31857.07	11960.95
CENTRAL SECTOR							
1.	Housing & Urban Dev. Corporation	1700	—	2011	—	2350	—
2.	National Buildings Organisation	35	—	25	—	25	—
3.	Hindustan Prefab. Ltd.	35	—	35	—	50	—
4.	General Pool Office & Residential Accommodation	3000	—	3406	—	3200	—
5.	Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers	200	—	200	—	150	—
6.	Subsidised Housing Scheme for Dock Workers	4	—	4	—	2	—
7.	House Building Advance	2500	—	3200	—	3000	—
8.	Science & Technology	60	—	1	—	25	—
9.	Traning Institute for G.P.W.D.	10	—	13	—	12	—
10.	International Cooperation Activities	—	—	—	—	2	—
	Total : Central Sector	7544	—	8895	—	8816	—
	GRAND TOTAL :	32587	7488.13	34215.80	7237.38	40673.07	11960.95
	(States, U.Ts and Central Sector)						

Outlays on Urban Development—States, Union Territories and Central Sector

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	1982-83			1983-84		
		Total approved outlay	M.N.P.	Total anticipated expenditure	M.N.P.	Total approved outlay	M.N.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1160	350	1160	350	1890	610
2.	Assam	53	10	53	10	77	20
3.	Bihar	215	55	200	55	200	70
4.	Gujarat	431	60	455	60	515	160
5.	Haryana	100	90	150	90	100	80
6.	Himachal Pradesh	137	5	118	5	140	10
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	500	120	503	120	500	150
8.	Karnataka	500	138	500	138	543	160
9.	Kerala	300	75	315	75	390	65
10.	Madhya Pradesh	280	116	269	146	422	150
11.	Maharashtra	1618	450	1618	450	2248	450
12.	Manipur	20	5	20	5	30	5
13.	Meghalaya	15	3	30	3	35	8
14.	Nagaland	102	—	94	—	132	—
15.	Orissa	61	15	61	15	65	20
16.	Punjab	327	40	529	80	398	80
17.	Rajasthan	100	50	100	40	123	55
18.	Sikkim	24	3	24	3	35	5
19.	Tamil Nadu	1536	450	1536	450	4013	520
20.	Tripura	79	6	79	6	89	10
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1058	89	883	125	1000	125
22.	West Bengal	1265	400	1265	400	1363	429
Total : States		9881	2530	9962	2626	14308	3122

Outlays on Urban Development (Contd.)

Sl. No.	UTs.	1982-83		1983-84			
		Total approved outlay	M.N.P.	Total Anti-Expnd.	M.N.P.	Total approved outlay	M.N.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	—	—	—	1	—
3.	Chandigarh	3	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.25	—	0.65	—	0.25	—
5.	Delhi	1846	220	3251.05	220	2955	290
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	65	9	65	9	94.50	8
7.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Mizoram	20	—	26	—	25	—
9.	Pondicherry	70	8	72	12.50	84	12
Total : UTs.		2014.25	237	3414.70	241.50	3159.75	310
Total : States & UTs		11895.25	2767	13376.70	2867.50	17467.75	3432
CMDA & State Capital Projects		4458	—	4671	—	4981	—
Total : States, UTs and State Capital Projects		16353.25	2767	18047.70	2867.50	22448.75	3432
CENTRAL SECTOR							
1.	Integrated Dev. of Small & Medium Towns	1700	—	1200	—	1500	—
2.	National Capital Region	150	—	200	—	225	—
3.	Research & Development	15	—	20	—	36	—
4.	Development of Displaced Persons' Colony	150	—	150	—	150	—
5.	Removal of cattle in Howrah & Calcutta	55	—	50	—	50	—
Total : Central Sector		2070	—	1620	—	1961	—
GRAND TOTAL : (States, UTs, CMDA, State Capital Projects & Central Sector)		18423.25	2767	19667.70	2867.50	24409.75	3432

WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION SECTOR OUTLAYS & EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	1982-83 Appd. Outlay		1982-83 Anti. Expdr.		1983-84 approved Outlay	
		Total	of which MNP	Total	of which MNP	Total	of which MNP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2800.00	1870.00	2800.00	1870.00	4500.00	3000.00
2.	Assam	1000.00	810.00	1005.00	810.00	1400.00	1060.00
3.	Bihar	1842.00	1365.00	1792.00	1367.00	1900.00	7375.00
4.	Gujarat	3050.00	1205.00	3050.00	1205.00	4000.00	1600.00
5.	Haryana	1400.00	1200.00	1400.00	1200.00	2070.00	1800.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	960.00	844.00	1008.00	889.00	1339.00	1000.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1700.00	1100.00	1706.00	1110.00	1825.00	1125.00
8.	Karnataka	2555.00	1153.00	2695.00	1653.00	3288.00	1377.00
9.	Kerala	1450.00	1741.00	1450.00	800.00	1650.00	711.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh:	2500.00	1235.00	2482.00	1635.00	3200.00	1920.00
11.	Maharashtra	14000.00	4900.00	13000.00	4300.00	17572.00	6000.00
12.	Manipur	550.00	430.00	550.00	430.00	550.00	430.00
13.	Meghalaya	780.00	400.00	780.00	400.00	751.00	400.00
14.	Nagaland	314.00	226.00	329.00	226.00	390.00	260.00
15.	Orissa	915.00	665.00	915.00	665.00	1025.00	725.00
16.	Punjab	1700.00	500.00	1437.00	500.00	1351.00	800.00
17.	Rajasthan	2100.00	1500.00	1900.00	960.00	2280.00	1300.00
18.	Sikkim	193.00	125.00	193.00	125.00	240.00	145.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	5790.00	1300.00	5136.00	1300.00	8828.00	1300.00
20.	Tripura	300.00	230.00	300.00	230.00	383.00	250.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	4585.00	34.00	3941.00	2476.00	4500.00	3500.00
22.	West Bengal	1292.00	790.00	1292.00	790.00	1400.00	790.00
	<i>Total —(All States)</i>	51774.00	25089.00	49161.00	24941.00	64442.00	30868.00
	<i>Union Territories</i>						
1	A & N Islands	87.00	75.00	83.20	75.00	122.40	100.10
2	Arunachal Pradesh	335.00	335.00	356.38	356.38	450.00	450.00
3	Chandigarh	375.00	..	375.00	..	355.00	..
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	22.00	10.50	31.02	10.45	22.00	6.20
5	Delhi	2842.00	275.00	2912.00	275.00	3375.00	100.00
6	Goa, Daman & Diu	460.00	67.00	610.00	67.00	1050.00	122.00
7	Lakshadweep	4.00	3.00	10.18	3.00	38.00	10.27
8	Mizoram	235.00	168.00	236.50	168.00	400.00	175.00
9.	Pondicherry.	125.00	22.00	125.00	22.00	134.85	20.10
	<i>Total—(All States)</i>	4485.00	955.50	4739.26	976.83	5947.25	973.40
	<i>Total—(States & U.Ts.)</i>	56259.00	26044.50	53900.28	25917.83	70389.25	31841.40
	<i>Central Plan</i>	13000.00	12750.00	15793.00	15550.00	20250.00	19960.00
	GRAND TOTAL:	69259.00	38794.50	69693.28	41467.83	90639.25	51801.40

CHAPTER 15

SOCIAL WELFARE

Review of Performance in 1982-83

The Annual Plan—1982-83 provided an outlay of Rs. 66.42 crores for the Social Welfare sector. Against this, the likely expenditure is Rs. 72.52 crores.

Central Sector

15.2 The Sixth Plan target of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) projects has been increased from the earlier envisaged figure of 600 projects to 1000 projects. In 1982-83, in addition to 300 projects allotted upto 1981-82, 320 additional projects were sanctioned and their location finalised in consultation with the State Governments and Union Territories. By the end of March 1983, the target was to establish about 27,250 Anganwadi Centres in the additional 320 projects. Steps were taken to activate the programme of training of ICDS functionaries as well as make other arrangements for the implementation of these projects. Upto October, 1982 there were 20,152 Anganwadi Centres functioning in 225 projects. From report received from 17,308 centres, supplementary nutrition was being provided to 10.63 lakh children in the age group of 0-6 years while 2.73 lakh expectant and nursing mothers and 5.95 lakh children were receiving pre-school education. The number of beneficiaries likely to be covered by the supplementary nutrition programme (SNP) under ICDS by 31 March, 1983 is 22 lakhs. The studies carried out by the AIIMS, New Delhi and other Medical Colleges reveal that there was considerable improvement in the system of delivery of services to children. There was also marked improvement in the health and nutrition status of children and mothers.

15.3 Financial assistance was provided for the continuation of 5,000 creches for 1.25 lakh children of working mothers as also for the maintenance of about 25,676 children in need of care and protection. An Expert Group was constituted by the Union Ministry of Social Welfare to examine the persistent demand of voluntary organisations for upward revision of the financial assistance under this scheme.

15.4 The pattern of assistance for the scheme of 'Integrated education' of the handicapped with normal children was changed from 50:50 matching basis between the Centre and States to 100 per cent assistance by the Centre. The scheme is in implementation in 686 centres covering about 4,000 children. With effect from 15.10.1982, its implementation was transferred to the Ministry of Education.

15.5 The scheme 'Functional Literacy for Adult Women' continued to be implemented in 300 ICDS projects sanctioned upto 1981-82. Upto October 1982 as per the progress report received from 225 projects, 1.96 lakh women were reported to be attending functional literacy classes at 13,087 centres. Guidelines were issued by the Union Ministry of Social Welfare to the States for Coordinating this programme with the National Adult Education Programme so as to avoid duplication. 850 condensed courses of education and vocational training were likely to be sanctioned benefitting 19,460 adult women thereby bringing the total number of courses to 5,557 since the inception of the scheme covering about 1.21 lakh women. One Hundred Sixty five socio-economic units were sanctioned in the period under review benefitting 2,367 needy women.

15.6 A modification was made in the scheme 'Hostels for Working Women' so as to provide for separate hostels for working women with children upto 8 years age. Upto December 1982, 35 new hostels were likely to be sanctioned with a capacity of 1750 inmates. The number of hostels sanctioned by the end of 1981-82 was 265 with a capacity of 17,444.

15.7 A new scheme 'assistance to projects sponsored by public undertakings/corporations and autonomous organisations for setting up of employment and income generating training-cum-employment-cum-production units for women' was started with the assistance offered by Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD). The programme envisages training of women in non-traditional trades and then regular employment by the guaranteeing organisation. The response to the scheme had been encouraging. Eight such projects were cleared in 1982-83.

15.8 A number of National Institutes (four in all) for the physically handicapped have been in existence for quite some time. They are yet to attain their full stature as national instruments due to a number of constraints. However, they continued to make progress in the fields of education, training and research.

15.9 The rates of scholarship to the disabled students were enhanced and about 10,000 scholarships were awarded for pursuing education and professional or technical/vocational training. Upto December 1982, financial aid was sanctioned to 56 voluntary agencies for providing assistance to disabled persons for purchase/fitting of aids/appliances.

15.10 The scheme of Special Employment Exchanges which was transferred to the State sector on a 50 per cent matching basis was restored to the Centre with 100 per cent assistance from the Centre. About 31 special cells were set up in the normal employment exchanges to help in the placement of handicapped persons in gainful employment. The Union Ministry of Social Welfare gave grants to 140 Voluntary organisations towards welfare programmes for the handicapped.

15.11 The National Institute of Social Defence (NISD) and the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD) organised 30 and 49 training courses/workshops respectively in 1982-83. The NISD also completed 4 research studies while two studies are in progress. Consequent upon the expansion of ICDS scheme, the NIPCCD was entrusted with the responsibility of organising training programmes for ICDS functionaries on a massive scale. Besides its own training programme, it identified 25 training centres in different parts of the country and provided them with necessary guidance and support in organising training for middle level ICDS functionaries. The Union Ministry of Social Welfare continued to sponsor research and evaluation studies. Since the inception of the scheme, 185 research projects had been sanctioned by the end of 1981-82. In 1982-83, an additional fifteen research and evaluation studies were sponsored in 9 States/UTs. Twentytwo reports of studies sponsored earlier were received. A special publication 'Status of the Indian Child', was brought out and work on the revised edition of the Handbook on Social Welfare Statistics was completed.

15.12 The Central Social Welfare Board extended grants-in-aid to nearly 5,000 institutions during the

year. In addition, it continued to assist activities like Welfare Extension Projects, Holiday Homes, Mahila Mandals, etc.

State Sector

15.13 In the State Sector, an expenditure of Rs. 22.78 crores is estimated against an outlay of Rs. 26.42 crores. Many States have set up committees to review periodically the progress of the programmes designed to assist women and children on the lines proposed in the Sixth Plan. A Children's Act was enacted in 5 more States, namely, Bihar, Gujarat, Orissa, Sikkim and Tripura. Upto January, 1983, there were 201 remand homes/observation homes, 169 juvenile courts, 88 certified schools and 32 after-care institutions in operation in the country. Seventy-nine districts had been covered under the various anti-beggary legislations. Services like balwadis, creches, scholarships for the handicapped upto class VIII, supply of prosthetic aids, training-cum-production centres for women etc. continued to be provided by the States/U.T. Voluntary organisations were also given financial assistance to promote welfare services for the vulnerable sections of society. Research and statistical cells were strengthened in some States for ensuring flow of information on the progress of welfare schemes.

Annual Plan—1983-84

15.14 The Annual Plan—1983-84 for Social Welfare has been formulated keeping in view the approach and strategy outlined in the Sixth Five Year Plan—1980—85. An outlay of Rs. 91.39 crores has been provided, the distribution of this between the Centre and States is given in Table 15.1 below:

Table 15.1—Social Welfare Outlay and Expenditure
(Rs. crores)

	1982-83		1983-84
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay
Centre	40.00	49.74	60.00
States	23.52	19.88	26.67
Union Territories	2.90	2.90	4.72
Total	66.42	72.52	91.39

Central Sector

15.15 The ICDS scheme which seeks to provide an integrated package of services consisting of immunisation, supplementary nutrition, health check-up, nutrition and health education, referral services and non-formal pre-school education is envisaged to be introduced in 200 additional blocks thereby bringing the total number of projects to 820 by the end of 1983-84. However, considerable emphasis will be placed on consolidating the existing ICDS projects rather than on their expansion in a big way. An effort would also be made to bring about improvement in the quality of implementation including training supervision, monitoring, nutrition delivery system etc.

15.16 Funds would continue to be given to voluntary institutions for providing suitable services for the care, custody, education and training of abandoned, neglected, homeless and destitute children as also for maintaining the existing 5,000 creches for children of working mothers in the unorganised sector. The States would be helped with 100 per cent Central assistance to implement the scheme of 'Integrated Education' of the handicapped as the social and psychological advantages offered by the placement of handicapped children in an ordinary school will not only help them in overcoming the prejudices against the disability but will also enable unable both the handicapped and the normal children to appreciate each other's assets. The special schools have a limited reach. This scheme would help in covering a larger number of handicapped children for education.

15.17 The programme of 'Condensed courses of education and Vocational training courses for adult women' is proposed to be expanded because of its employment/self-employment potential. The 'Socio-economic Programme' which provides 'work and wage' to women who are economically backward, physically handicapped and also socially maladjusted will be continued so as to generate further employment thereby making them self-reliant in due course. In addition, NORAD assistance would be provided to projects sponsored by public undertakings/corporations and autonomous organisations for setting up training-cum-production units which would provide sustained employment to poor women in rural areas and urban slums, women from weaker sections (namely, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes), war widows etc. Voluntary organisations would be aided to construct/expand hostels for working women in

order to provide them suitable accommodation in a healthy and wholesome environment.

15.18 Special programmes for early detection, education, training and rehabilitation of the handicapped would be strengthened further to enable them to integrate in the normal life stream. It is proposed to strengthen the 4 National Institutes i.e. one each for the visually handicapped, orthopaedically handicapped, deaf and dumb and mentally retarded, which are at present at different stages of development. Handicapped students will be encouraged to avail themselves of the facility of scholarships in order to acquire educational qualifications and skills which would enable them to face the competitive employment market with a degree of confidence. Grants-in-aid to Voluntary organisations will be continued for:

- (i) Providing assistance to disabled persons for purchase/fitting of aids/appliances;
- (ii) Sponsoring research on technical aids and rehabilitation, and
- (iii) detection, education, training and rehabilitation, other schemes like subsidy on petrol, diesel subsidy, national awards for employers of the handicapped, as well as for handicapped employees are to be continued.

15.19 The NISD which functions as an advisory-cum-research body at the national level in the field of social defence would further augment the work relating to the collection of statistical data and factual information on various aspects of social defence in addition to organising training programmes and seminars both at the national and regional levels. Consequent on the rapid expansion of the ICDS programme, NIPCCD would be required to assume a major role in developing, strengthening and coordinating the training infrastructure for ICDS functionaries. It would continue to organise training programmes and seminars/workshops with special emphasis on public cooperation. The Union Ministry of Social Welfare will sponsor research and evaluation studies with a view to ensuring optimum results from the various activities undertaken with the available resources. Special attention would be paid to the monitoring aspect in order to strengthen planning and effective implementation of various programmes.

15.20 The grants-in-aid programme has stimulated voluntary effort in different parts of the country

and is providing useful financial support for it. Funds have been earmarked to develop and strengthen the Voluntary sector further through the Central Social Welfare Board and other national level organisations. Assistance would also be made available to voluntary organisations for undertaking educational work for prohibition and campaign against other social evils. Public participation is sought to be enlisted in the implementation of all welfare programmes.

State Sector:

15.21 In the Annual Plan, 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 31.39 crores has been provided for the social welfare plans of States/UTs. The existing programmes for the welfare of children, women and the handicapped will be continued. The institutional services of a traditional type would be discouraged. Instead, stress would be on the promotion of preventive and developmental services. Wherever institutional services are necessary, they will be linked with economic activities so as to make the inmates self-reliant. Efforts would also be made to extend the Children's Act to additional districts. Voluntary sector would be duly assisted to undertake welfare programmes for the needy.

15.22 Provisions has been made for strengthening the infrastructure for welfare administration in the States for ensuring effective implementation of welfare schemes. The assessment machinery is also contemplated to be strengthened with necessary technical competence to identify and assess the existing social problems in a systematic manner and draw up perspective plans.

15.23 Statements showing the outlay and expected expenditure during 1982-83 and outlay for 1983-84 for Centre and States are at Annexures 15.1 and 15.2 respectively.

Outlays and Expenditure in the Central Sector—Social Welfare

ANNEXURE 15.1

(Rs. in crores)

Programme	1982—83		1983—84
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay
CENTRAL SCHEMES:			
I. Womens' Welfare			
1. Functional Literacy	4.60	5.35	5.35

2. Condensed courses of education for employment and vocational training for adult women	1.20	1.20	1.25
3. Socio-economic programme	2.75	2.75	2.80
4. Hostels for working women	2.75	2.70	2.70
5. Promotion and strengthening of grass roots level women's organisations:—			
(i) Training of rural women in Public Cooperation	0.10	0.10	0.10
(ii) Mahila Mandals	0.05	..	..
6. Assistance to projects sponsored by Public Undertakings/Corporations and Autonomous Organisations for setting up of Employment and Income Generating Training Cum-Employment Cum-Production Units for Women.	0.30	0.40	0.10
II. Welfare of the Handicapped			
1. Expansion and improvement of National Institute for the blind, the deaf, the mentally retarded and the orthopaedically handicapped	1.80	1.63	1.95
2. Scholarships, research, training, sheltered employment and grants-in-aid to voluntary organisations	2.68	2.79	2.82
3. Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALMCO)	0.10	0.10	0.20
4. Rehabilitation of leprosy Patients.	*	*	*
5. Establishment of rehabilitation centres.	0.20	0.20	0.20
III. Planning research, training and evaluation.			
1. National Institute of Social Defence	0.06	0.06	0.06
2. National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development	0.35	0.35	0.35
3. Social work education and training			
(i) Training of non-ICDS functionaries.	0.47	0.58	0.30
(ii) Training of ICDS functionaries.	2.37	3.90	4.50
4. Planning research, evaluation and monitoring.	0.16	0.16	0.27
IV. Grants-in-aid to voluntary organisations by the Central Social Welfare Board and strengthening of field organisations.	3.30	3.30	3.40

Outlays and Expenditure in State Sector - Social Welfare

(Rs. in lakhs)

State/U.T.	1982-83		1983-84
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay
1. Andhra Pradesh	546	196	600
2. Assam	47	47	58
3. Bihar	46	46	46
4. Gujarat	100	100	110
5. Haryana	80	85	135
6. Himachal Pradesh	31	34	60
7. Jammu and Kashmir	31	45	50
8. Karnataka	140	140	279
9. Kerala	75	75	100
10. Madhya Pradesh	70	86	80
11. Maharashtra	100	100	103
12. Manipur	37	37	36
13. Meghalaya	21	21	23
14. Nagaland	23	23	25
15. Orissa	24	24	31
16. Punjab	165	96	165
17. Rajasthan	30	30	36
18. Sikkim	8	8	9
19. Tamil Nadu	333	370	249
20. Tripura	52	52	59
21. Uttar Pradesh	211	191	229
22. West Bengal	182	182	184
<i>Total States :</i>	<i>2352</i>	<i>1988</i>	<i>2667</i>
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4.25	2.62	5.00
2. Arunchal Pradesh	12.00	8.50	12.00
3. Chandigarh	33.00	15.69	35.90
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.50	1.50	1.62
5. Delhi	175.00	189.00	337.25
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	8.00	10.98	15.00
7. Laksh dweep	6.00	5.23	6.14
8. Mizoram	30.00	31.00	28.00
9. Pondicherry	20.00	25.00	31.00
<i>Total U.Ts. :</i>	<i>289.75</i>	<i>289.52</i>	<i>471.91</i>
<i>Grand Total</i>	<i>2641.75</i>	<i>2277.52</i>	<i>3138.91</i>

S.No. Programmes	1982-83		1983-84
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay
V. Grants-in-aid to all-India Voluntary Organisations.	0.66	0.35	0.80
VI. Creches/day care centres for children of working mothers	2.80	3.04	3.04
VII. Education work for prohibition	0.15	0.15	0.15
VIII. Grants to National Dairy Development Board for development programme. . . . .	..	0.01	0.10
<i>Total Centre :</i>	<i>26.85</i>	<i>29.12</i>	<i>30.44</i>

* Provided under item II-2.

£ Includes provision of Rs. 9 lakh for NSSO - sub-sample on the uses and study of women's employment.

S. No. Programmes	1982-83		1983-84
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay
GENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES			
I. Child Welfare :			
1. Services for children in need of care and protection.	1.10	1.40	1.40
2. Integrated Child Development Services.	11.10	18.27	27.50
II. Women Welfare :			
1. Welfare of destitute women, and children.	0.15	0.15	0.15
III. Welfare of the handicapped :			
1. Integrated education.	0.70	0.70	0.41
2. Placement of handicapped through special employment exchanges and appointment of special officers in ordinary employment exchanges.	0.10	0.10	0.10
<i>Total Centrally Sponsored s</i>	<i>13.15</i>	<i>20.62</i>	<i>29.56</i>
<i>Total Centre and Centrally Sponsored Schemes :</i>	<i>40.00</i>	<i>49.74</i>	<i>60.00</i>

CHAPTER 16

DEVELOPMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES

Review of Annual Plan 1982-83

For the Development of Backward Classes an outlay of Rs. 413.49 crores was approved for 1982-83. Against this, the expenditure is estimated at Rs. 414.88 crores. The details are given in table 16.1 below:

Table 16.1—*Outlay and Anticipated Expenditure*

(Rs. in crores)		
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
A. Development of Backward Classes.		
State Sector	145.14	144.38
Union Territories	2.45	2.10
Central & Centrally Sponsored Sector	50.90	53.40
Total (A)	198.49	199.88
B. Special Central Assistance for :		
Tribal Plans	95.00	95.00
Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes	120.00	120.00
Total (B)	215.00	215.00
Total (A+B)	413.49	414.88

Central Sector

16.2 In the Central Sector, an outlay of Rs. 27 crores was provided for the Post-matric Scholarship schemes. The expenditure is likely to be about Rs. 29.5 crores. It is estimated that 6.55 lakh Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students were awarded post-matric scholarship during the year.

16.3 Significantly higher expenditure under the scheme of Machinery for implementation of PCR

Act is expected to have been incurred. Some of the States have taken up pilot projects under the scheme "Machinery for Implementation of PCR Act", for liberating scavengers from the scavenging work by converting dry latrines into sanitary latrines and providing alternative employment to the scavengers thus released. The outlay of Rs. 2 crores in the Annual Plan 1982-83 is expected to be fully utilised.

16.4 The Scheduled Castes Development Corporations in 17 States and Union Territories assisted more than 5 lakh Scheduled Caste families with margin money to enable them to avail themselves of the institutional finance. An outlay of Rs. 13.5 crores was provided as Central assistance for the scheme, which included provision for share capital and for staff and other developmental schemes.

16.5 An amount of Rs. 70 lakhs is expected to have been spent during the year for the Coaching and Allied Schemes to improve the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the various Government services, Public Sector Undertakings, etc. Coaching is given to SC/ST students to prepare them for appearing in the All-India and States' Competitive examinations in Pre-examination training centres established in the States and UTs for the purpose. Fifty two such centres have been established so far, out of which 5 were sanctioned during the year 1982-83.

State Sector

16.6 In the State Sector, more than 21 lakh students were given pre-matric scholarships and 12 lakh other educational incentives. By the end of the year, 2330 ashram schools and 447 hostels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes were functioning. Economic assistance in the form of grants was given to more than 14,000 families for agriculture, 1,700 families

for animal husbandry and 21,000 families for cottage industries. More than 20,000 Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and other Backward Classes were provided with subsidy for housing or house-sites. 1,810 drinking water wells were provided for the benefit of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes denotified tribes, etc. Legal aid was given to 181 persons belonging to these categories.

Tribal Sub-Plans

16.7 Of the 181 Integrated Tribal Developmental projects, projects Reports for 1980-85 were finalised for 64 projects. The flow of funds from the State Plan resources to the Tribal Sub-plans during 1982-83 is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 675.63 crores which forms 7.88 per cent of the total Plan outlay for all States and UTs. The Special Central Assistance for the Tribal Sub-Plans amounted to Rs. 95 crores. About 12 lakh Scheduled Tribe families are estimated to have been economically assisted during the year.

16.8 Nine States having sizeable tribal population outside the Tribal Sub-plan areas have identified 235 pockets of tribal concentration where there is 50 per cent or more tribal concentration in a minimum population of 10,000. In these pockets of tribal concentration, community or family-oriented programmes are being taken up. Guidelines for the development of these pockets were indicated to the State Governments during the year by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Special Central Assistance provided to the States for pockets of Tribal concentration amounted to Rs. 9.5 crores.

16.9 Special emphasis was laid on the development of primitive tribal groups existing at a pre-agricultural level, low literacy levels or having stagnant or diminishing populations. During the year, 19 such groups were identified by the States which brought the total number of such groups identified to 71. By the end of the year, brief monographs were prepared by all the States and project reports for 29 groups finalised. Against the provision of Rs. 4 crores as Special Central Assistance for the primitive tribes the expenditure incurred is estimated at about Rs. 3.75 crores during the year.

Special Component Plans for Scheduled Castes

16.10 Under the Special Component Plans, a number of economic development programmes have been taken up which assist the Scheduled Caste families to achieve sustained income enabling them

to cross the poverty line. An outlay of Rs. 671.39 crores was determined as flow of funds for these plans out of the State Sector outlays and Special Central Assistance of Rs. 120 crores was provided to augment the State resources. During 1982-83, more than 20 lakh families are expected to have benefited under the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes.

16.11 Apart from the special programmes described above, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were provided benefits on a priority basis in a number of general development programmes. 13.46 lakhs Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families were covered under the IRDP during the year. The Adult Education Programme had 19.18 lakhs members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on rolls by the end of March, 1982. The training programmes implemented by the DGE & T had 12,054 Scheduled Castes and 3,051 Scheduled Tribes receiving apprenticeship training in different trades on March 31, 1983.

Annual Plan 1983-84

16.12 In the Annual Plan 1983-84, a provision of Rs. 467.99 crores has been made for the development of backward classes. A break-up of this outlay is given as under:

	(Rs. in crores)
A. Development of Backward Classes Sector	
State Sector	179.40
Union Territories	2.49
Central and Centrally Sponsored Sector	51.10
Total (A)	232.99
B. Special Central Assistance	
Tribal Sub-Plan	110.00
Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes	125.00
Total (B)	235.00
Grand Total (A+B)	467.99

16.13 The Scheme of Post-matric Scholarships to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been allotted Rs. 27 crores. The outlay for the scheme of pre-matric scholarships for children of those engaged in unclean occupations, will be

Rs. 1.65 crores. Under this scheme, scholarships at the rate of Rs. 100 per child per month for the expenditure on tuition fees, cost of boarding and lodging, cost of books, etc., equipment charges and other incidental expenses and additional allowance at the rate of Rs. 45 per month is given to each student. The scheme covers only children studying in Classes VI to X. For the Scheduled Caste Development Corporations, an outlay of Rs. 13.50 crores has been provided which is to be matched by the States in the ratio 49 : 51. For Coaching and Allied Schemes, the outlay provided amounts to Rs. 0.70 crores. The existing centres would be continued during the year. Infrastructure facilities like expert teaching facility, class rooms, hostel accommodation, medical and library, etc. would be provided for the centres sanctioned so far. The number of these centres providing the pre-examination coaching facilities is likely to exceed 60 during this year.

16.14 The allocation for the implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act amounts to Rs. 2 crores. This scheme has gained momentum and is proving effective in eradication of social evil of untouchability. For the Research and Training Programmes in the field of development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, a provision of Rs. 0.95 crores has been made. The Provision for Book Banks is Rs. 0.55 crores and for the girls hostels scheme Rs. 3.25 crores.

16.15 In the State Sector, development schemes for direct benefit to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes will continue. These programmes aim at economic development and education as also improvement of social services among these classes. The outlay provided under the State and UT Plans for 1983-84 amounts to Rs. 181.89 crores.

16.16 For the Tribal Sub-plans, additional pockets of tribal concentration and the primitive tribal groups, special Central assistance of the order of Rs. 110 crores will be provided. For the Scheduled Caste Component Plan, a provision of Rs. 125 crores has been made for providing special Central assistance to States and Union Territories in 1983-84.

16.17 The break-up of the approved outlay of Rs. 51.10 crores under the Central sector and Rs. 235 crores as special Central assistance is given at Annexure 16.1. State-wise break-up of approved outlays for 1983-84 in the State Sector is given at Annexure 16.2.

Annexure—16.1

Central Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Development of Backward Classes

(Rs. in crores)

	1982-83		Outlay 1983-84
	Outlay	Revised Outlay	
1. Post-matric Scholarships	27.00	29.50	27.00
2. Aid to Voluntary Organisations	1.40	1.40	1.50
3. Pre-matric Scholarships for children of those engaged in unclean occupations.	1.65	1.65	1.65
4. Book Banks	0.55	0.55	0.55
5. Coaching & Allied Schemes	0.70	0.70	0.70
6. Girls Hostels	3.25	3.25	3.25
7. Research & Training	0.85	0.85	0.95
8. Implementation of PCR Act	2.00	2.00	2.00
9. Scheduled Castes Development Corporations	13.50	13.50	13.50
TOTAL	50.90	53.40	51.10*

* Includes Rs. 0.10 crore for Hindi Language outlay, of Ministry of Home Aff.irs.

Annexure 16.2

Outlays and Revised outlay for 1982-83, Outlays for 1983-84 Development of Backward Classes—States/UTs.

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	1982-83		Outlay 1983-84
		outlay	Revised Outlay	
0	1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3334	2902	5700
2.	Assam	219	119	240
3.	Bihar	675	591	680
4.	Gujarat	1715	2000	2100
5.	Haryana	180	180	24
6.	Himachal Pradesh	109	113	11

0	1	2	3	4
7.	Jammu & Kashmir . . .	58	46	60
8.	Karnataka . . .	535	535	600
9.	Kerala . . .	435	435	435
10.	Madhya Pradesh . . .	780	1023	897
11.	Maharashtra . . .	1230	1230	1357
12.	Manipur . . .	60	60	78
13.	Meghalaya . . .	2	2	2
14.	Nagaland . . .	..	..	..
15.	Orissa . . .	260	260	325
16.	Punjab . . .	500	500	540
17.	Rajasthan . . .	130	130	136
18.	Sikkim . . .	20	20	21
19.	Tamil Nadu . . .	2082	2124	2433
20.	Tripura . . .	235	235	310
21.	Uttar Pradesh . . .	1180	1058	812
22.	West Bengal . . .	775	775	850
	Total—States : . . .	14514	14438	17940

0	1	2	3	4
<i>Union Territories</i>				
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands . . .	0.75	0.50	0.98
2.	Arunachal Pradesh . . .	..	..	..
3.	Chandigarh . . .	23.00	15.55	29.60
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli . . .	..	..	..
5.	Delhi . . .	155.00	133.90	152.20
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu . . .	12.00	10.93	11.65
7.	Lakshdweep . . .	..	..	..
8.	Mizoram . . .	..	..	..
9.	Pondicherry . . .	54.00	48.84	55.00
	Total—UTs. . .	244.75	209.72	249.43
	Grand Total . . .	14758.75	14647.72	18189.43

CHAPTER 17

HILL AREA DEVELOPMENT

The Hill Area Development Programme which is in operation from the inception of the Fifth Five Year Plan is being continued during 1983-84. The areas covered by the programmes fall 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 Ghat Region (156 Talukas) falling in the States of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and the UT of Goa. During 1983-84, the Special Central Assistance for the programme will be Rs. 135 crores as against Rs. 112 crores in the preceding year. State-wise distribution is given in Table 17.1 below:—

Table 17.1—Statewise Distribution of the 1983-84 Outlay

(A) Hill Areas in States	(Rs. crores)	
	1982-83	1983-84
Assam	13.70	16.80
Tamil Nadu	4.18	5.14
Uttar Pradesh	70.00	85.00
West Bengal	6.00	6.15
Surveys and Studies	3.92	3.81
<i>Sub - Total (A)</i>	97.80	116.90
 (B) Western Ghats Region :		
Kerala	3.46	4.44
Maharashtra	4.54	5.82
Tamil Nadu	2.43	3.11
Karnataka	2.86	3.67
Goa	0.73	0.88
Surveys and Studies	0.18	0.18
<i>Sub-Total (B)</i>	14.20	18.10
<i>Total (A)+(B)</i>	112.00	135.00

17.2. The Sub-Plan concept is being 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 scheme formulated under the different sectors of the State Plan and out of the Central additive. In the case of the Western Ghats Development Programme, however, an integrated area planning approach has been followed which consists of a coordinated approach to development on a homogenous area basis consistent with eco-conservation and eco-restoration. The States have been advised to divide the region into suitable areas linked with mini or microw/water sheds of manageable size and to take up 2 or 3 pilot projects on these lines.

17.3. In 1982-83 the Planning Commission set up an Advisory Committee consisting of 20 members for securing the development of the Himalayan Region on systematic and scientific lines. The Committee would:

“advise on matters relating to planning for socio-economic development of the Himalayan Region keeping in view (a) the special regional endowments and the diverse agro-ecological features as well as socio-cultural ethos and (b) the threat to eco-system and the urgency to restore and conserve it.”

17.4. The Commission also set up in 1982-83 three Working Groups to prepare a comprehensive report and make recommendations on scientific and technical planning and implementation of schemes to utilise the Himalayan Water Resources for development without impairing the eco-system and causing socio-economic and socio-cultural distress to local inhabitants. A Coordination Committee was also set up to coordinate, integrate and prepare guidelines based on the recommendations of these three Working Groups.

Programmes of the North Eastern Council

17.5 An outlay of Rs. 95 crores has been approved for the NEC Annual Plan 1983-84. Sectorwise allocations are given in Table 17.2 below;

Table 17.2—Approved Outlays

Sectors	(Rs. crores)	
	Outlay approved	
	1982-83	1983-84
1. Agriculture and Allied Programme	6.50	7.00
2. Power Development	33.96*	27.82@
3. Industries & Mining	5.20	4.84
4. Transport & Communication	38.00	44.80
5. Social & Community Services	5.65	9.10
6. General Services	1.55	1.44
Total :	90.86£	95.00@

* Includes Rs. 11.90 crores as loan from LIC
 @Includes Rs. 10 crores from LIC
 £ Revised outlay. Original approved outlay was Rs. 80.00 crores.

17.6 As the NEC Plan includes mainly schemes for infrastructure development in the North Eastern Region, the bulk of the approved outlay (76 per cent) is for Transport and Power Development. In the Transport Sector, besides construction and improvement of inter-state roads, the programme includes construction of roads of economic importance. Work on the construction of the second Bridge over Brahmaputra at Bhomoraguri near Tezpur started in 1979 is scheduled to be completed by December, 1985. Attention is also being paid to the development of ropeways and improvement of inland water transport system.

17.7. In the field of Power Development, the Kopili Hydro Electric Project (150 MW) at an estimated cost of Rs. 149 crores (revised) is the main on going project of the NEC. The first unit (25 MW) is scheduled to be commissioned in March, 1983 and the second unit (25MW) in June, 1983. The remaining two units of 50 MW each are expected to be commissioned by December, 1984. Two more power projects have been sanctioned, namely, the Garo Hills Thermal Project in Meghalaya and the Doyang Hydro Electric Project in Nagaland. Attention is also being paid to the development and use of renewable resources of energy at an estimated cost of Rs. 77 lakhs.

17.8. Another important development in the field of Agriculture is of the North Eastern Agricultural Marketing Corporation (NERAMAC) to undertake processing and marketing of the agricultural and horticultural produce of the region. To start with, arrangements for marketing ginger on a limited scale have been made.

17.9 NEC has laid considerable emphasis on manpower development in the region by way of sponsoring candidates for fellowships, training, setting up and strengthening of technical and administrative institutions, upgradation of I.T.I.s etc. A Regional Institute of Science and Technology is being set up at Itanagar in Arunachal Pradesh.

17.10. In the industrial field, four mini cement plants are being set up at different locations in the region. One of the plants at Tezu (30 tpd) in Arunachal Pradesh with an estimated cost of Rs. 88.60 lakhs, is ready for trial runs. The work on the other two plants namely, Wazeho in Nagaland (50 tpd) at a cost of Rs. 139.78 lakhs and Hundung in Manipur (50 tpd) at a cost of Rs. 154.83 lakhs has started and these are scheduled to be commissioned during 1984-85. The 200 tpd Umrangzu plant in Assam at an estimated cost of Rs. 824.55 lakhs has also been approved in 1982-83.

17.11. Two plants (200tpd) for the manufacture of paper grade lime are included to meet the requirements of the existing and new paper plants.

17.12 Six Salt Iodisation Plants are being set up in all the constituent units of the Region except Assam where such plants already exist.

17.13. A semi-mechanised bricks plant with a capacity of 20,000 bricks per day at a capital cost of Rs. 35.78 lakhs was approved in 1982-83 to be set up in Tripura.

17.14. NEC has collaborated with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to strengthen sound broadcasting and to extend T.V. coverage to the North Eastern Region. NEC will contribute Rs.7 crores to the scheme, the total cost of which is estimated at Rs. 23 crores.

17.15 A scheme to set up a Regional Centre for Resource Evaluation, Documentation and Information Systems at a cost of Rs. 1.20 crores has been approved. The scheme includes an Electronic Data processing Unit.

CHAPTER 18

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

During the year, the Science Advisory Committee to the Cabinet (SACC) considered matters relating to policy formulation, international S & T collaboration and important issues concerned with imbalances, lack of linkages etc. Of considerable significance is the development of a Technology Policy Statement (TPS) which, after consideration by the Cabinet Committee on S & T, was announced by the Prime Minister at the Indian Science Congress Association meeting in January 1983. The aims of the TPS are geared to promoting self-reliance, promoting indigenous S & T, appropriate adaptation of imported technologies and ensuring transfer of technology for efficient application of research results. The Committee is also considering policy issues as well as the mechanisms for implementation, relating to mineral resources, drugs, measures for excellence in science.

18.2 Government has set up a Science & Technology Entrepreneurship Board to provide a mechanism for promoting entrepreneurship amongst unemployed S & T personnel. The National Biotechnology Board has also been constituted for preparing and implementing a coordinated national programme in the area of biotechnology. A Nationaal Council for Science & Technology Communication (NCSTC) was also set up during the year with the broad objective of popularisation of S & T.

18.3 Programmes relating to S & T, environment and alternative sources of energy in the States/UTs were envisaged in the Sixth Plan; considerable fillip has been given to promotion of application oriented S & T activities in the country during the year. Many States/UTs have come up with concepts and schemes to be undertaken the science and technology sector and allocations have been made to enable initiation of activities in consultation with the Department of Science & Technology in the Centre. In the area of pollution control and environment,

the State Governments/UTs have been requested to build up appropriate structures; the Department of Environment in the Centre would be coordinating such efforts. In the field of alternative sources of energy, many States have come up with projects, especially those covering applications of solar energy devices, wind energy devices as well as biogas and biomass programmes which would be coordinated through the Department of non-conventional Energy Sources.

18.4 The salient features of the S & T programmes of the scientific agencies are given below:

Department of Atomic Energy

18.5 Under BARC, the major project viz. the 100 MW Thermal Research Reactor would be ready (subject to availability of heavy water) for commissioning during 1983-84. Except for the Plutonium Recycling project, other on-going schemes are expected to be completed within the Sixth Plan; Phase II of the Plutonium Recycling Project is expected to spill over to the next Plan. Of the new schemes taken up during 1982-83 mention may be made of the initial progress on the medium energy heavy ion accelerator, the new computer system and the laser induced plasma project. Work on setting up of ion source, target and foil making, beam punching system development, ultra high vacuum and accelerator control labs and the constructions of one module of super conducting LINAC have been started in the project on medium energy heavy ion accelerator. The large main frame of the new computer system is expected to be installed during 1983-84.

18.6 Under Variable Energy Cyclotron project, a total of 800 hours of machine time was made available to users by the end of August 1982. During this period, about 20 groups of scientists from Universities, IITs and institutions of Atomic Energy used the accelerated particle beams for basic and

applied research in physics, chemistry, biology and medicine. During 1983-84, beam development programmes will be undertaken for making light and light heavy ion beams available to users. Installation of the analysing magnet assembly has been completed and would be commissioned.

18.7 Under the Reactor Research Centre, the Fast Breeder Test Reactor is expected to be commissioned during 1984-85. Of the new schemes, work on Engineering Halls Phase II, Fuel Reprocessing Laboratory Phase II and Radio Metallurgical Laboratory Phase II has been initiated. The Atomic Minerals Division is expected to complete 11500 metres of drilling during 1982-83 and during 1983-84, reconnaissance radio metric surveys would be taken up. Facilities for remote sensing and photo geological activities would be strengthened. A Central Data Processing Facility with ECIL 332 computer is to be created at Hyderabad. Fabrication of one more multi-paralogger would be completed.

18.8 TIFR is developing new approaches using cloning and recombinant DNA. Expanded use of mono clonal anti-bodies is envisaged. At the Kolar Gold Fields, the proton decay experiment, study of muon and neutron interactions and surge of new particle studies etc. are being continued. The Tata Memorial Centre has commissioned a project for mobile cancer detection scheme for rural areas. A mobile clinical van is already in operation in the rural areas in Barsi Taluka of Sholapur district. At the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, work on the project Hot Plasma Device fabrication would be taken up.

Department of Space (R & D)

18.9 The programme of Space Science & Technology Development are now tuned to the three major projects of the Cabinet approved Decade Profile (1980-90) i.e. Development of an Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV), Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) and the Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS). The project reports and programme content with investments have been approved inclusive of target dates for launches in the time frame of 1985-88. Consistent with the policy of indigenising the space segment of operational multi-purpose INSAT system (the first generation INSAT-I), proto INSAT satellites are conceived of, as indigenous second generation INSAT (INSAT-II) test satellites and pre-project activities would be initiated during 1983-84. A major inter-depart-

mental programme has been initiated for developing a National Natural Resource Management System (NNRMS) utilizing the resources satellite and remote sensing facility.

18.10 At the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC), the work is focussed on the requirement of the major launch vehicle projects. At Sriharikota Range Centre (SHAR), work on the expansion of the large propellant Plant (SPROB) and the Solid Rocket Testing Facility (STEX) is progressing rapidly. The ISRO Telemetry Tracking and Command Network (ISTRAC) is being augmented for catering to the launch vehicles and Satellite projects. The work on APPLE and SEO-II projects is over and regular payload operations, using the TV Camera-II and SAMIR on Bhaskara II are continued. Work on the RS-D II project is in progress and satellite is expected to be launched in the first half of 1983.

18.11 At the Space Application Centre, the capabilities in establishing Satellite Communication Earth Stations, major fixed stations transportable and small terminals have been placed on a firm footing. Efforts are underway to expand the capability of earth-stations operating in high frequency spectrum. The centre is dealing with the work of the payload development for IRS.

18.12 The National Remote Sensing Agency undertook aerial photography and multi-spectral scanner surveys which included a hydroelectric project site survey and an Aerial Remote Sensing Survey of river Ganga above Farrakka. The LANDSAT Station at Shadnagar continued to acquire data from LANDSAT III Satellite and advanced very high resolution radiometer data from NOAA 6 and 7 and other meteorological satellites. The upgradation of the Earth Station for reception and processing of data from LANDSAT 4 satellite launched in July 1982 is progressing and the entire system for data reception and recording is expected to be ready soon. The VAX-II/780 computer system with associated peripherals has been received and installed.

18.13 At the Physical Research Laboratory (PRL) R & D work includes studies on evolution of the solar system, pre-history of cosmic radiation, plasma processes encountered in space and infra red astronomy. The infra red observatory would be operational at Mount Abu, Rajasthan by 1984. Meteorological Rockets are launched from TERLS and Balasore for collection of data for these studies.

Department of Science and Technology

18.14 Thrust area programmes on engineering sciences are being finalised; programmes in life sciences and chemical and physical sciences were identified earlier. As a part of the intensification of research in high priority areas a major programme in plasma physics at the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad has been taken up; for Research in immunology, a National Institute of Immunology has been set up. Other high priority research promotion activities include a Centre for study of Visceral mechanisms at the Patel Chest Institute, Delhi, support to the inter-agency Indian Middle Atmosphere Programme and the Bio-Technology Board and a multi-agency project for study of seismicity and seismotectonics of Himalayan Region etc. Four Regional Sophisticated Instrumentation Centres have already been set up for providing expensive and sophisticated research equipment/instruments on a common availability basis to scientific workers at Calcutta, Lucknow, Madras and Bombay. Three new Regional Centres are being set up at Chandigarh, Nagpur and Shillong and action is in progress to provide the initial complement of research equipment at these new Centres. Patient services in the Shree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology relating to cardiology, neurosurgery, thoracic surgery would be increased during the next year. Several biomedical devices like prosthetic heart valve, vascular graphs etc. would be under trial and evaluation.

18.15 Under the instrument development programme the work on the second phase of the projects, for R & D work on materials, components, modules and systems in the electron optics, infrared spectroscopy, electron microscopy and lasers as well as work on pollution control instruments, solar energy measuring instruments and fibre optics are being undertaken. The first phase of the resin project, under development of new fibres and composites, involving research at nine institutions, was completed during 1982-83 and the second phase of work started in April 1982.

18.16 The DST has taken up the project on Data Management System for natural resources which envisages undertaking of pilot studies in the field, development of methodologies and computer software for creation of comprehensive data base within a geographic framework with a view to help micro-level planning is under completion. Under the Central Electronics Ltd., a facility is proposed to be established for commercial production of digital dis-

play for industrial and consumer applications and solar digital watches. Initial commercial production of solar cells and modules have commenced. The National Research Development Corporation of India (NRDC) has established two demonstration-cum-training centres under the scheme for development and promotion of appropriate technology *inter alia* for rural and backward areas.

Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)

18.17 The mechanism for projectisation, review and monitoring of several schemes under the multi agency project (MAP) concept is being strengthened and further steps to consolidate the R & D efforts of the national laboratories and orient them to the priorities of the Plan are being taken e.g. linkage aspects for user orientation to the needs of and with concurrence of the economic departments. Some of the important programme under MAP pertain to mining of polymetallic nodules from the ocean base, gasification of coal, micro electronics and steel technologies. Other major R & D programmes include slurry transportation of coal to thermal power stations, preinvestment technologies for conversion of coal to oil and joint programmes for investigation and control of mine fires.

18.18 Important thrust areas development schemes relate to cellular and molecular biology (CCMB), Collagen and biopolymers (CLRI), Tissue Culture (NCL), catalysis and photo chemistry and chemical engineering and process design (NCL), RRL (H). A major amenities programme for scientists is under implementation in association with HUDCO for providing housing units for scientists and technologists of national laboratories.

Department of Environment

18.19 The work relating to wild life preservation and protection of wild birds and animals has been transferred to the Department from the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation w.e.f. September 1982. Most of the recommendations of the High Level Committee (Tiwari Committee Report) have been cleared by the Cabinet Secretariat and Department is being reorganized to undertake various programme of relevance to environmental quality and environmental awareness. An environmental information system is under implementation. A task force in collaboration with defence personnel has been set up for eco-development programmes in UP; a similar task force for preservation of eco-systems in Himachal Pradesh would be undertaken. An Ecological

Research Training Centre has been set up at the Institute of Science, Bangalore and initiation on establishment of the Himalayan Institute for environment and development is underway.

18.20. The programmes of the Botanical Survey of India and the Zoological Survey of India are being reoriented to cover the environmental dimensions; the district level survey of flora and fauna in collaboration with the university system would be developed. Several other schemes relating to environmental education and training, environmental management would be under development and implementation initiated. An apex Committee has been constituted for setting up of an Environment Management Institute. Work on two or three biosphere reserve programmes would be initiated taking into account several aspects like management, law and order, physical facilities, centre State relationship etc.

18.21 The multi-institutional R&D efforts pertaining to eco-systems of the Himalayan region, Western Ghat regions and regions along the Ganga Basin would be accelerated. Expert Committees to review such programmes have been set up and the University Departments in these regions would be the implementing organizations. The programme for wild life preservation, e.g. Tiger Project and support to the scheme of wild life preservation and National Park would be accelerated. A Wild Life Institute has been set up and this would be mainly working on the various facets of the regeneration and sustenance activities on an inter-disciplinary scientific mode. The National Museum of Natural History is being developed into a full-fledged Centre for environmental education. Several programmes of relevance to environmental development under the various States and Union Territories have emerged and the Department of Environment would be taking the necessary steps for coordinated implementation of such schemes at the State level.

Department of Ocean Development

18.22 The Ocean Policy Statement has been approved and a decade profile is under formulation. The role and assignment of different departments and agencies in the Government for ocean development programme is expected to emerge in the course of the next year when a clear picture on the structure and mechanisms for implementing such

programmes would be developed. A task force is being set up for working out the specialised manpower requirements of relevance to various ocean development programmes. Various agencies like UGC, IIT and other Departments would be associated in this task.

18.23 A major facility viz. on oceanographic research vessel named Sagar Kanya is being acquired and the ship is likely to be delivered by the end of March 1983. This will be utilized by various scientific bodies/institutions in the country for undertaking oceanographic research. The fisheries and oceanographic vessels is expected to be delivered by Sept. 1984.

18.24 In April 1982, following the discussions in the Third UN Conference on the Law of the Seas, India has been recognized as a pioneer investor; time bound action for surveys to locate suitable mine sites and for development of technologies are being undertaken. Work on pre-investment exercises covering surveys/investigations and R & D in the field of deep sea mining as well as intensive surveys in the Indian Ocean are being initiated. The research expedition programmes to Antarctica would be organised on continuing basis and an Antarctica study centre inclusive of a seasonal/permanent station in Antarctica are envisaged.

18.25 The break up of the Plan outlays is shown in Annexure 18.1.

Annexure 18.1

*Science & Technology Outlays
(Central Sector)*

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	Ministry/Deptt/Agency	1982-83 BE	RE	1983-84 (Outlay)
<i>Agencies</i>				
1	Atomic Energy (R&D)	41.87	38254	46249
2	Space (R&D)	53250	54281	69200
3	DST	21280	21200	23295
4	Environment	6200	5214	9250
5	Ocean Development	42220	45295	47270
6	CSIR	17200	45234	32200
7	NTH	1260	1242	2200
Total (Agencies)		183297	212220	229294

Sl. No.	Ministry/Deptt./Agency	1982-83 BE	1982-83 RE	1982-83 (Outlay)
<i>Sectors</i>				
<i>Agriculture & Irrigation</i>				
8	ICAR	70.00	54.85	70.00
9	FRI	2.50	2.16	2.30
10	Irrigation	4.16	3.49	2.51
11	Food	1.68	1.04	1.29
12	IMD & Institutes	11.10	10.38	12.60
Total (Agri & Irrigation)		89.44	71.92	88.70
<i>Industries</i>				
13	Heavy Industry	10.09	8.31	11.76
14	Industrial Dev. . . .	7.75	5.96	8.13
15	Commerce	8.38@	7.41	8.18
16	Steel	12.82	10.06	12.87
17	Mines	3.37	4.00	3.73
18	Chemicals & Fertilizers	4.94	3.53	4.40
19	Electronics	7.00	5.23	8.00
Total (Industries)		54.35	44.50	57.07
<i>Energy</i>				
20	Power	5.00	4.39	8.14
21	Coal	2.24	1.23	2.00
22	Petroleum	8.72	10.72	13.64
23	New Energy Sources**	16.80	12.80	17.00
Total (Energy)		32.76	29.14	40.78

Sl. No.	Ministry/Deptt./Agency	1982-83 RE	1983-84 BE	1983-84 (Outlay)
<i>Transport & Communications</i>				
24	Communications	8.75	7.49	9.69
25	Information & Broadcasting	0.21	0.23	0.30
26	Shipping & Transport	0.85	0.68	1.23
27	TCA-R&D Directorate	0.11	0.11	0.31
28	Railways . . . .	..	..	..
Total (Tpt. & Commu.)		9.92	8.51	11.53
<i>Social Services</i>				
29	Housing & Construction Techl. (DST)	0.60	0.01	0.25
30	Labour	0.13	0.07	0.18
31	Education	23.47	29.40	36.00
32	ICMR	9.50	10.00	12.50
33	Rural Development	1.84	1.60	1.80
34	Social Welfare	0.10	0.10	0.20]
(Total (Social Services))		35.64	41.18	50.93
Grand Total		406.08	407.45	478.95

@ Reduced from Rs. 8.52 crores to Rs. 8.38 crores due to redistribution of Plan & Non Plan allocations.

** Excludes the operational project on National Project on Bio-gas Development.

CHAPTER 19

CRAFTSMEN TRAINING, LABOUR WELFARE AND REHABILITATION

Craftsmen Training, Labour Welfare Review of Progress in 1982-83

An outlay of Rs. 33.83 crores was originally approved for Programmes of Craftsmen Training and Labour Welfare comprising Rs. 10.00 crores in the Central Sector and Rs. 23.83 crores in the States and Union Territories. The revised outlays amount to a total of Rs. 28.85 crores comprising of Rs. 8.34 crores in the Central Sector and Rs. 20.51 crores in States and Union Territories. In addition Rs. 8.34 crores (Plan outlay) and Rs. 6.90 crores (revised estimates) were provided for Special Employment Programmes.

19.2 The bulk of the short fall is on account of slow progress under schemes relating to Vocational Training and Employment Services and in Civil Works component.

20-Point Programme

19.3 Two important programmes under the new 20-Point Programme are the rehabilitation of bonded labour and revision and effective implementation of minimum wages for agricultural labourers. The progress made in these two spheres is being monitored continuously.

19.4 The number of bonded labourers rehabilitated by the end of March, 1982 was 81,930. The target for 1982-83 was revised upward to 35,828 which is expected to be achieved in full. Taking into account fresh identification of bonded labour by the State during the year, there would still be about 40,000 bonded labourers to be rehabilitated. Karnataka, where the incidence of bonded labour is quite high, had achieved nearly 98 per cent of the target of 12,151 by the end of February, 1983.

19.5 Some State Governments have suggested that the ceiling of Rs. 4,000 is not adequate to rehabilitate bonded labour. These State Governments have been informed that instead of viewing

the rehabilitation scheme in isolation, an integrated approach should be adopted in dovetailing the benefits accruing from different schemes like the National Rural Employment Programme, Integrated Rural Development Programme, Special Component Plans for SC and ST, Minimum Needs Programme, etc. Guidelines covering different aspects of rehabilitation were also sent to the States.

19.6 The Review and enforcement of minimum wages for agricultural labourers is being done under the statutory provision of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. At the 31st Session of the Labour Ministers' Conference held in July, 1980, it was decided that minimum wages should be reviewed and revised, if necessary, once at least in two years, or on a rise of 50 points in the consumer price Index number whichever is earlier. In pursuance of this decision, minimum wages of the persons employed in agriculture have been revised by the Centre as well as the States and Union Territories periodically. The Central Government revised the Minimum rates of wages on 8th April, 1982. As the average index had reached 432 in October 1981, a further revision of minimum wages of employment in agriculture was made in August 1982. Minimum wages for agricultural labourers have also been revised during the year in the States and Union Territories of Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura, West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Goa, Daman and Diu, and Pondicherry (Karaikal). Some other States namely Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh have taken steps to revise the minimum wages either by constituting Advisory Committees or by notification of the proposed revised rates of minimum wages. In most of the other States, minimum wages were revised during the previous year. A statement showing the minimum wages in agriculture State-wise for unskilled workers is given in Annexure 19.1. Many State Governments have also taken steps to strengthen the enforcement machinery.

Training Programmes

19.7 Training in basic and advanced skills continued to be provided for women at the National Institute for Vocational Training at Delhi and the Regional Institutes at Bombay and Bangalore under the Vocational Training Programme for Women. Preparatory work relating to setting up of four more Regional Institute for women continued.

19.8 Under the Advanced Vocational Training System (AVTS), training is being imparted in advanced and sophisticated skills. New skills relating to heat engines, refrigeration and air-conditioning have also been taken up for introduction in 1982-83. 16,470 candidates were trained up to the end of December, 1982 as against the target of 12,000 candidates to be trained in the first phase (upto June 1983).

19.9 Under the Apprenticeship Training Scheme, efforts were continued to locate more training places and increase the number of designated trades. In addition, measures for improving the quality of training through better instruction, supervision and other facilities were also undertaken. The placement of trainees from the weaker sections belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, physically handicapped, etc. continued to receive special attention. As at the end of March, 1983, the total number of seats utilised for Apprenticeship Training was 132458 as against the located capacity of 187249 in the trade apprenticeship categories. The number of trainees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was 15105 and of physically handicapped, 783.

19.10 Steps were under way for a building for the second Advanced Training Institute for Electronics and Process Instrumentation established at Dehra Dun in 1981-82. Two more Model Industrial Training Institutes were established at Jodhpur (Rajasthan) and Choudhwar (Orissa) during the year.

19.11 A second Foremen Training Institute has been established at Jamshedpur to meet the growing needs of trained Foremen and Supervisors. This Institute would function on the lines similar to those in the existing Institute at Bangalore with additional facilities to train personnel in foundry technology also. Twelve Vocational Rehabilitation Centres (VRC) are functioning in the country and one more Centre at Bhubneshwar was sanctioned during the year. The Ministry of Labour have set up a Committee to review the functioning of these Vocational Rehabilitation Centres. Two more Coaching-cum-

Guidance Centres at Hissar and Gauhati were sanctioned. In addition, sanctions were also issued for the continuance of the five Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres at Aizwal, Imphal, Rourkela, Bangalore and Nagpur. These Centres are intended to benefit the job seekers belonging to the SC/ST categories.

Annual Plan 1983-84

19.12 An outlay of Rs. 48.48 crores has been approved for programmes to be undertaken during 1983-84. Of this Rs. 15.00 crores is in the Central Sector and Rs. 33.48 crores in the State and Union Territory Sector. Programme-wise details are indicated in Annexure 19.2.

20-Point Programme

19.13 For rehabilitation of bonded labour under the 20-Point Programme, a provision of Rs. 4.50 crores has been made for this programme in the Central Sector Plan to provide matching grant assistance to the concerned States. It is envisaged that 28,804 labourers would be benefited under the Programme. In the State Sector also, a provision of Rs. 4.25 crores has been made for 1983-84.

19.14 Though some provision has been made for strengthening the enforcement machinery for effective implementation of minimum wages for agricultural labourers, it has also been stressed that the States should take certain other measures needed to achieve the desired objective. Some of these relate to involvement of official and non-official agencies in implementation of minimum wages, extension of the workers' education programme to cover rural workers and promotional steps to help organisation of rural workers. The Central Sector Plan includes provision for the extension of the workers' education scheme and organisation of rural workers through appointment of educators/organisers in the rural areas.

Training Programmes

19.15 The provision in the Central Sector has been increased to meet the expenditure on on-going training schemes in 1983-84. Special mention may be made of the Model Training Institute at Haldwani and Calicut and the construction of buildings for the National Labour Institute and National Vocational Training Institute for Women. An Instructional Media Institute is also proposed to be set up at Coimbatore for the purpose of producing and disseminating training materials, including audio visual aids for the benefit of apprenticeship trainees under the Apprentices Act.

19.16 Facilities would be developed at a number of ITIs in the States under the second phase of the Advanced Vocational Training System (VTS). 53 ITIs have already been identified for being brought under the scheme.

19.17 Under the Workers' Education Schemes, it is proposed to train 3,410 worker teachers, 1,40,175 workers in Unit Level Classes, 21,672 rural workers and 150 rural workers' educators/organisers. Under the rural workers organisation programme, out of 415 honorary organisers envisaged for appointment in 8 States, 208 have already been appointed. These organisers will be actively involved in the programme of rehabilitation of bonded labour, enforcement of Minimum wages, etc.

19.18 In the State Sector, under Craftsmen Training emphasis is being laid on improving the infra-structural facilities at the existing Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) with a view to improving the quality of training. At the Annual Plan discussions, while observing that a number of ITIs had been set up in a haphazard manner in the past without any detailed investigation or preparatory work and that the ITIs were lacking in essential facilities in terms of workshop buildings, tools and equipment, trained staff, etc., it was emphasised the Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGET), Ministry of Labour would prepare Status Report in respect of each ITI and identify the deficiencies and chalk out a plan of action for their overall development. At a recent meeting of the National Council for Vocational Training, it was also decided that all the ITIs which had been accorded provisional affiliation by National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) would have to develop the ITIs to the prescribed levels of standards and seek permanent affiliation failing which they would not be allowed to make new admissions beyond July, 1985. The States and Union Territories would, therefore, have to make concerted efforts to equip these ITIs with a view to providing quality and purposive training. The State Govts. would also be required to draw up a phased programme in consultation with the DGE & T for equipping the ITIs keeping in view the constraints on resources.

II Rehabilitation

19.19 The rehabilitation schemes relate to provision of relief for displaced persons and assistance for their rehabilitation. While the relief measures are treated as non-Plan, the expenditure incurred on re-

settlement schemes forms a part of the Plan. Some of the rehabilitation schemes are implemented directly by the Deptt. of Rehabilitation, while others are implemented through the concerned States and Union Territories.

Performance during 1982-83

19.20 An outlay of Rs. 27.38 crores was provided in the Annual Plan for 1982-83. Against this, the R.E. amounted to Rs. 25.81 crores. The anticipated expenditure, according to Deptt. of Rehabilitation is Rs. 22.19 crores. The shortfall is mainly on account of Potteru Irrigation Project in the Dandakaranya Area being executed by the Government of Orissa and no expenditure being incurred on displaced persons belonging to Indo-Pak Conflict, 1971 in Gujarat and Rajasthan. Originally the physical target for 1982-83 was to rehabilitate 7615 families, which was subsequently raised to 11765. The increase in the target was mainly due to increase in the number of families of Sri Lanka repatriates to be settled during the year 1982-83 from 6,000 to 8,000 as also to compensate for the shortfall in targets of settling 4,600 families relating to Indo-Pak Conflict, 1971. In 1981-82, under the latter programme, only 1,300 families could be settled, leaving a balance of 3,000 families to be settled during 1982-83.

Annual Plan 1983-84

19.21 An outlay of Rs. 28.00 crores has been provided for rehabilitation schemes in the Annual Plan 1983-84. The important schemes relate to (i) loans to migrants for agricultural and non-agricultural occupations, (ii) schemes for settling migrants in agriculture through acquisition and development of land, provision for 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.

19.22 The main thrust in the Annual Plan for 1983-84 would be on development of irrigation facilities in the Dandakaranya Area and resettlement of repatriates from Sri Lanka. The number of families targetted to be settled is 10,190 including 8,000 families of Sri Lanka repatriate.

Minimum wages in agriculture (for unskilled workers) as fixed by the Central Government and reported by State Governments/ Administrations.

Name of the State	Date from which effective	Rates of wages	Remarks
1	2	3	4
Central Government	21-6-82	Rs. 6.75 to 10.00 according to areas.	
Andhra Pradesh	7-2-81	Rs. 4.25 to 10.00 per day according to areas.	Proposals for further revision notified on 8-12-82.
Assam	28-12-81	Rs. 8.00 to 9.00 per day without meal or Rs. 7.00 per day with one meal according to occupation.	
Bihar	12-4-82	5 Kg. Paddy or any other kind of gr. in of the same value besides one time nashita or Rs. 8.50 in cash.	
Gujarat	2-10-82	Rs. 9.00 per day or Rs. 3,200/- per year	
Haryana	1-5-82	Rs. 14.00 per day or Rs. 10.00 per day with meal	Further increase of 69 Paise per day has been made due to the rise in CPI Numbers (exact date not known).
Himachal Pradesh	1-4-82	Rs. 8.25 per day.	Since December, 1982 wages have been increased by 12-1/2 to 25 percent according to areas.
Jammu & Kashmir		Minimum wages have been fixed so far.	The State Government has undertaken a survey with a view to fix minimum wages in respect of agricultural wages.
Karnataka	1-3-82	Rs. 5.00 to Rs. 7.00 per day according to class of work and type of land.	
Kerala	1-8-80	Rs. 7.45 per day for light work and Rs. 9.20 per day for hard work.	A committee was constituted on 30-10-81 to advise the Government on further revision of minimum wages.
Madhya Pradesh	1-1-82	Rs. 7.00 plus special allowance per day linked to CPI compiled half-yearly.	
Madharashtra	1-2-83	Rs. 6.00 to Rs. 10.00 per day according to areas.	
Manipur	1-3-83	Rs. 10.00 to Rs. 10.50 per day according to areas.	
Meghalaya	1-3-80	Rs. 7.50 per day with a mid-day meal.	Steps are being taken to revise the minimum wages.
Nagaland	11-2-81	Rs. 7.00 per day.	State Government is considering revision of minimum wages.
Orissa	25-12-82	Rs. 6.00 per day.	
Punjab	1-1-82	Rs. 11.00 per day with meals or Rs. 14.00 per day without meals.	Further increase of 72 paise per day has been made w.e.f. 1-1-83 due to the rise in C.P.I. number.
Rajasthan	1-4-82	Rs. 8.05 to 9.00 per day according to areas.	
Sikkim		Minimum Wages Act, 1948 has not yet been extended to the State.	
Tamil Nadu	5-4-1983	Rs. 8.00 per day for employees engaged in sowing pulking/replanting of seedlings or weeding and Rs. 10.00 to Rs. 11.00 per day for other operations.	Except where wage rates have been fixed under the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labour Fair Wages Act, 1959.
Tripura	1-8-1982	Rs. 8.00 per day.	
Uttar Pradesh	9-1-1981	Rs. 6.50 to Rs. 8.50 per day according to areas.	Proposal for further revision notified on 24-1-1983.

1	2	3	4
West Bengal	14-11-1982	Rs. 12.01 per day (Adult) Rs. 8.71 per day (Child)	
Andaman & Nicobar	14-7-1982	Rs. 8.00 per day	
Arunachal Pradesh	1-6-1981	Rs. 9.00 to Rs. 10.00 per day.	These rates are under executive orders.
Chandigarh Administration	18-4-1982	Rs. 14.00 per day or Rs. 11.00 per-day with meal.	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	15-4-1976	Rs. 5.50 per day	(Minimum wage have been revised at Rs. 9.00 per day date of revision is not available).
Delhi Administration	1-8-1982	Rs. 11.00 per day.	
Goa, Daman & Diu	13-8-1982	Rs. 6.00 per day.	
Mizoram		There is no organised, agricultural labour Pre- vailing rate is Rs. 10.00 per day or so.	
Pondicherry			
(i) Mahe region	1-5-1976	Rs. 4.75 to Rs. 9.00 per day according to areas and nature of work.	Preliminary notification proposing revision of minimum wages in Mahe region issued on 13-8-82.
Yanam region	April, 83	For all kinds of Agricultural operations except harvesting	Adult/non adult Rs. 10.00/Rs. 6.30 per day. 9 Kg. of paddy / 4½ kg. of paddy.
(ii) Pondicherry	24-1-1981	Rs. 5.00 to Rs. 7.80 per day according to areas and nature of work.	
(iii) Karaikal	24-8-82	Adults 6 litres of Paddy + Rs. 1.80 per day or Rs. 7.00 per day.	Non-Adults 4 litres of Paddy + Rs. 1.50 per day or Rs. 5.00 per day.
Lakshadweep		There is no agricultural workers in the Union Territory.	

Annexure 19.2

Craftsmen training and labour welfare Annual plan 1983-84

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Group of Schemes	Centre	State	Union Territories	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
I.	Craftsmen and allied Training Schemes	460	2069	204	2733
II.	Employment Service	100	239	25	364
III.	Labour Welfare	465	345	40	851
	Sub Total (I to III)	1025	2654	269	3948
IV.	Centrally sponsored Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bordered Labour	475**	425	..	900
	Total (I to IV)	1500	3079	269	4848

Note—Scheme-wise break up of the outlay is provisioned.

**Including a provision of Rs. 25 lakhs for strengthening the machinery for enforcement of Minimum Wages for Agricultural Labourers.

CHAPTER 20

THE REVISED 20-POINT PROGRAMME

The Revised 20-Point Programme was announced on 14th January 1982. It forms an integral part of the Sixth Plan and focusses attention on certain high priority areas of national development effort 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.

Review of 1982-83 Programme

20.2 Effective implementation of the 20-Point Programme was undertaken under the Annual Plan, 1982-83 of the States, Union Territories and Central Ministries. The targets of the Revised Programme are broadly consistent with those of the Sixth Plan and Annual Plan of the States, Union Territories and Central Ministries. During 1982-83 an outlay of migrants for agricultural and non-agriculture through Rs. 8427.42 crores had been provided for the implementation of the 20-Point Programme—Rs. 2165.70 crores at the Centre and Rs. 6261.72 crores for States and Union Territories. The anticipated expenditure during the year is estimated at Rs. 8391.06 crores, Rs. 2415.65 crores for Centre and Rs. 5975.41 crores for States and U.Ts.

20.3 As a result of continuous and effective monitoring of the 20-Point Programme undertaken during 1982-83, the performance of States|UTs has improved substantially. 100 per cent or over 100 per cent progress has been achieved under (i) Irrigation, (ii) IRDP (iii) Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour (iv) S.C. Welfare, (v) Rural Water Supply, (vi) Tree Plantation and (vii) ICDS Blocks. 90 per cent or more has been achieved under (i) S.T. Welfare, (ii) NREP, (iii) House Sites, (iv) Slum Population, (v) Village Electrification, (vi) Sub-Centres and (vii) Elementary Education.

20.4 Even though progress in certain sectors has been below expectations the implementation of the Programme as a whole has been very satisfactory. Quality-wise also the results during the year are

superior in view of the much greater monitoring of the Programme undertaken by the State Governments, Planning Commission and the Central Ministries. The entire administration both at the Centre and in the States has been geared up for achieving results in the field.

20.5 The performance of the different schemes under 20-Point Programme during 1982-83 is discussed in the following paragraphs.

(i) Point No. 1-A: *Irrigation Potential*

A target of 2.35 million hectares of additional irrigation Potential was fixed for 1982-83. Against this the likely achievement is also estimated to be 2.34 million ha. 1.44 million ha. of the additional irrigation potential is accounted for by Minor Irrigation, as against 1.37 million ha. last year. 90 per cent of the additional potential under minor irrigation is on account of ground water development.**

(ii) Point No. 1B: *Dryland Agriculture*

The strategy of dryland farming envisaged both intensive and extensive approaches. Under the extensive approach selected micro-water sheds, each about 1000 hectares, was to be taken-up for intensive development through a multi-disciplinary approach including crop production, horticulture, agriculture, forestry, pasture development, etc. Under the extensive approach all known technologies of dryland farming covering distribution of seed and fertilisers and other improved implements, use of improved seeds and fertilisers, adoption of suitable crop patterns, deepening/renovation of tanks and ponds, agro-forestry etc. was to be disseminated amongst the farmers for adoption in all areas where agriculture is being practised under rain fed conditions. The progress under this programme has not been very satisfactory and the programme is being reviewed for improved performance in the coming years.

(iii) Point-2: *Pulses and Oilseeds*

The likely production of pulses and oilseeds is estimated at 11.9 million tonnes and 10.8 million tonnes respectively against targets of 13.50 million

It has not been possible to achieve fully the revised target of 3 million ha. of irrigation potential during 1982-83, as additional funds could not be provided.

tonnes of pulses and 12.0 million tonnes of oilseeds. The shortfall in production is mainly due to the severe drought experienced during the year.

(iv) Point No. 3-A: *Integrated Rural Development Programme*

As against the target for benefiting 31.38 lakhs families during the year, it is reported that about 32.60 lakh families were benefited, which is about 103 per cent of the target. During 1981-82, 28 lakh families were assisted in the period after the month of December. In the current year performance has been uniform and of better quality. The percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries under this Programme has gone up from 30 per cent in 1981-82 to almost 42 per cent during 1982-83. The IRD Programme has not made satisfactory progress in Assam, J & K, West Bengal and Tripura.

(v) Point 3-B: *National Rural Employment Programme*

The target during 1982-83 was for creation of employment for 3532 lakh mandays. The achievement during the year was 3378 lakhs mandays accounting for 95 per cent of the target. The performance has been slow in Assam, J & K, Punjab, Maharashtra and U.P.

(vi) Point No. 4: *Allotment of Ceiling Surplus Land*

During 1982-83, 2.55 lakh acres of surplus land has been distributed to landless families, against the target of 5.30 lakh acres. During 1981-82, less than 80,000 acres of surplus land was distributed to the weaker-sections. Inclusion of the scheme in the 20-Point Programme has given a significant spurt to it. The performance in Maharashtra, Assam, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar was poor.

(vii) Point 5: *Minimum Wages for Agricultural Labourers*

Revision of minimum wages is pending in Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Manipur, Meghalaya and in Mahi region of Pondicherry. All other States and U.Ts. have revised the minimum wages during the period under report. Enforcement of Minimum Wages Act has led to law and order problem in certain States and, therefore, the States were advised to handle the matter very carefully.

(viii) Point No. 6: *Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour*

Against the target of rehabilitating 35,828 bonded labourers during 1982-83, the achievement has been more than the target. The number of bonded labourers rehabilitated during 1982-83 is more than double rehabilitated during 1981-82. Inclusion of this scheme under the 20-Point Programme has had salutary effect.

(ix) Point No. 7: *SC and ST Welfare*

During 1981-82, 18 lakhs SC families and 8.73 ST families were assisted to cross poverty line. The number during 1982-83 is 21.25 lakh SC families and 5.20 lakh S.T. families. The performance during 1982-83 has been much superior in quality.

(x) Point No. 8: *Rural Water Supply*

Upto March, 1983, about 54,500 villages were provided drinking water facilities. This includes about 10,000 non-problem villages. This is much more than 100 per cent of the target of 42,342 problem villages. Compared to 1981-82, the performance in the current year is about 50 per cent higher.

(xi) Point No. 9: *House Sites/Construction Assistance*

10.07 lakh house-sites were distributed during 1982-83, against the target of 10.43 lakh house-sites. The progress under construction assistance has been slow. This is mainly due to the reason that different States have adopted different norms and not followed Central Uniform norm of Rs. 750, including Rs. 250 for development of the site. The scheme of construction assistance was chiefly directed to enable landless labourers to construct their own dwellings. The Ministry of Works and Housing has recommended a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the purpose. The programme of Construction Assistance should emerge as a follow up programme to the distribution of the house-sites.

(xii) Point No. 10: *Slum Improvement and Economically Weaker Section Housing*

Under Slum Improvement Programme more than 17 lakh persons were benefited during the year against the target of 18.4 lakh persons. The Programme of Economically Weaker Sections Housing was virtually taken up during 1982-83 and 1.45 lakh houses were constructed against the target of 1.86 lakh houses. The programme of State Governments need to be dovetailed with similar other programmes undertaken by HUDCO etc.

(xiii) Point No. 11: *Rural Electrification*

23572 villages were electrified against the target of 25000 villages during 1982-83. Under the programme for energisation of pumpsets more than 3.02 lakh pumpsets were energised, against the target of 4.30 lakh. Achievement of village electrification and pumpsets energisation has been lower than the target due to shortage of power and funds.

(xiv) Point No. 12 (a): *Tree Plantation*

The target of plantation of 195.54 crore trees during 1982-83 has been over-achieved and 211.71 crore trees have been planted. There has been a substantial step up over 1981-82 when only 132 crore trees had been planted.

(xv) Point No. 12 (b): *Bio-gas Plants*

Against the target of 75,000 family size plants during 1982-83, the achievement was 57800. The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has started taking measures to step up the implementation of the programme in the coming year.

(xvi) Point No. 13: *Family Planning*

It is reported that 39.8 lakh persons were sterilised during 1982-83, against the target of 45.0 lakh sterilisations, accounting for 88.5 per cent of the target. The total sterilisations done during 1981-82 were 28 lakhs. Thus, there has been about 50 per cent increase in 1982-83 over 1981-82. Other methods of contraception have also been propagated.

(xvii) Point No. 14: *Primary Health Care Facilities*

While the target of establishing 7,931 Sub-Centres was almost achieved but there had been a shortfall in the establishment of Primary Health Centres, mainly due to the non-availability of buildings. It has been reported that quite a large number of primary health centres and sub-centres have not been staffed as yet.

(xviii) Under the leprosy control programme, as against the target of 4.92 lakh new cases, 4.14 lakh cases were detected upto March, 1982. Of these, 3.70 lakh cases comprising about 75.0 per cent were brought under treatment. The target for identification of T.B. cases was 10 lakhs for 1982-83. During the year 10.67 lakh cases had been identified. Under the control of blindness programme the achievement during the year was 56.0 per cent of the Annual Target.

(xix) Point No. 15. *Integrated Child Development Service*

All the 320 Integrated Child Development Service blocks have been opened as per target. But staffing is yet incomplete and they have to become fully functional.

(xx) Point No. 16: *Universal Elementary Education and Adult Literacy*

Against the target for enrolment of 40.92 lakh children in the age group 6-14, 40.7 lakh children were actually enrolled. It compares favourably with enrolment of 38 lakh last year. Against the adult literacy target of 45.0 lakh persons about 40.3 lakh persons have been enrolled. Last year, achievement was only 31 lakhs.

(xxi) Point No. 17: *Public Distribution System:*

14199 new fair price shops were opened during 1982-83. Management of the public distribution system was reported to be satisfactory.

(xxii) Point No. 18 (a): *Liberalisation of Industrial Policy etc.*

A number of measures have been taken for liberalising investment procedures and streamlining industrial policies to ensure fully completion of projects. These include:

1. For the first time, 159 Letters of Intent for the 'No Industry Districts' were issued during 1982.
2. The time limit of 120 and 150 days applicable to composite application and MRTP applications respectively have been reduced to 90 days.
3. For other industrial licences the limit of 90 days has been reduced to 60 days.
4. For export oriented industries the time limit has been reduced to 30 days from 60 days.
5. Provision for automatic growth at the rate of 5% per annum subject to a maximum of 25% over a period of 5 years.
6. Recognition of excess capacity over the licensed/registered capacity in industries of basic and critical importance as also those of export potential.
7. Formulation of a scheme for 100% export oriented Units.

8. Recognising production as the basis for endorsement of capacities subject to protection for small scale sector.
9. Special attention to the development of industries in 'No Industry Districts' and notified backward areas.
10. De-licensing of schemes for exploitation of alternative source of energy.
11. Production being treated as outside the licensed capacity for the purpose of export.
12. Government has also devised a scheme under which it will be possible to give a positive production orientation to the industrial economy during the productivity year, 1982. Under the scheme, capacities are permitted on the basis of the best production achieved by the units with due protection to small scale sector etc.

Point No. 18(b): Village and Small Industries,

The production of all the village and small industries increased during 1982-83 over 1981-82, as shown below:—

	(Rs. Crores)	
	1981-82	1982-83 (Anticipated)
(i) Khadi	123.40	145.28
(ii) Village Industries	542.37	619.45
(iii) Sericulture	168.75	182.70
(iv) Handlooms	1868.00	1980.00
(v) Handicrafts	2800.00	2880.00
(vi) Small Scale Industries;	2590.00	27700.00

(xxiii) Point No. 19: Action against Smugglers, Hoarders and Black Marketeers

The concerned departments continued their operation. As a result of these the number of seizures of smuggled goods and the value of such goods was higher in 1982 compared to 1981. Similarly, more searches were made and cases of violation of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, evasion of direct taxes and Central Excise were detected.

(xxiv) Point No. 20: Public Sector Undertakings:

The position of turnover, net profits, generation of internal resources and gross profit as percentage of capital employed, improved, during 1982-83 compared to the previous year as is shown in the table below:—

	(Rs. in crores)	
	1982-83	1981-82
Turnoverx	41513	36443
Net Profit	599	485
<i>Generation of Internal Resources;</i>		
Budgeted for the year	1673	N.A.
Resources Generated	2650	2249
Gross Profit as %age of Capital employed	13.13	12.33

Annual Plan, 1983-84

20.6 The implementation of the 20-Point Programme was reviewed at a Conference of the Chief Ministers held on 4.4.1983. Even though the progress under certain sectors or areas had fallen short of expectations, the Conference found that the implementation of the Programme, as a whole, had been very satisfactory. The Programme will be implemented during 1983-84 in the light of the recommendations made by the Conference.

20.7 Development administration at the district level will be strengthened for proper implementation of the 20-Point Programme. Adequate and motivated staff should be available and kept in the district for a period long enough for it to be effective. The norms of touring, supervision and night halts for senior officers will be re-emphasised so that the field supervision and inspection of development Programme is intensified.

20.8 Special attention will be given towards reclaiming the land affected by salinity and alkalinity. Construction of field channels would be taken up so that the irrigation potential created is utilised fully and properly.

20.9 The programme for dryland agriculture would cover the rain-fed areas and will not be confined to be a programme for drought prone areas only. There was need to decide and propagate a definitive package of agronomic practices. Intensive application of the programme in certain areas

to have a demonstration effect will be taken up.

20.10 The deficiencies in the implementation of the rural development programmes related to lack of adequate public participation, inadequacy of monitoring by supervisory agencies and leakages. During 1983-84 it is proposed to increase public participation so that these deficiencies are not repeated.

20.11 The distribution of surplus land has been seriously affected by litigation and effective steps will be taken to overcome this. It is proposed to bring legislative measures to include Land Reforms in the IX Schedule of the Constitution.

20.12 Indepth studies will be undertaken and appropriate action taken to identify bonded labour. National Rural Employment Programme and other sectoral programmes in the Plans of the States will be utilised for speedier rehabilitation of bonded labour.

20.13 Attention will be paid to the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in urban areas also. District Plans covering Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes families under Integrated Rural Development Programme and Non-IRDP programmes will be worked out so that the weaker-sections of the population are helped to be brought above the poverty line. The monitoring system of the welfare programmes at the State level will be improved.

20.14 Better publicity arrangements about the implementation of the 20-Point Programme will be made through Radio and T.V. Publicity. Effort for 1983-84 will be planned in greater detail. An ex-

pert group is proposed to be set up to go into this matter.

20.15 Greater efforts will be made to increase public participation in the different aspects of the Programme. At present, the Programme is supervised and reviewed by Committees at the State, District and Taluka levels. Panchayati Raj Institutions would be involved in the implementation of the Programme and for this purpose such institutions will be recreated after holding elections. Voluntary agencies with effective and actual presence in villages would be involved in the implementation of the Programme. Consultative Groups under senior officers will be set-up to support action of voluntary agencies and to widen their role. Efforts will be made to mobilise and organise the weaker-sections of the society, to ensure proper implementation of the anti-poverty programmes. The strategy of training and conscientisation camps for this purpose will be evolved.

20.16 A scheme for grant of reward to States based on excellence of performance in the implementation of 20-Point Programme as a whole, as also of different elements of the Programme will be launched.

20.17 It is estimated that an outlay of Rs. 10089.99 crores will be available for the 20-Point Programme during 1983-84. The physical targets under different items of the Programme have been derived from the Annual Plans for 1983-84 of States/UTs. The Point-wise break-up of financial outlays and physical targets is given at Annexures 20.1 and 20.2.

20-point programme Outlays- 1983-84

(Rs. crores)

Point	1982-83 (Revised)			1983-84 (Approved)		
	Centre	State/Uts.	Total	Centre	State/Uts.	Total
1. Irrigation Potential Dry Land	19.22 0.50	1823.18 ..	1842.40 0.50	28.20 1.16	2085.18 ..	2113.38 1.16
2. Pulses & Oilseeds	25.37	23.50	48.87	26.01	25.00	51.01
3. IRDP & NREP	356.10	274.87	630.97	410.00	410.00	820.00
4. Land Reforms	0.98	55.69	56.67	4.00	59.69	63.69
5. Minimum Wages for Agricultural Labourers	..	0.56	0.56	0.25	1.50	1.75
6. Bonded Labour	2.00	6.22	8.22	4.50	4.25	8.75
7. SC/ST Welfare	268.40	146.48	414.88	286.10	181.89	467.99
8. Rural Water Supply	155.50	259.18	414.68	199.60	318.41	518.01
9. Rural House Sites & Construction Assistance	..	72.37	72.37	..	119.61	119.61
17. Slum Improvement	..	28.68	28.68	..	34.32	34.32
11. Power	1035.74	2785.64	3821.38	1222.47	3309.72	4532.19
12. Forestry Bio-gas (National Project)	9.80 7.00	9.80 ..	19.60 7.00	12.00 13.00	11.50 ..	23.50 13.00
13. Family Planning	294.75	..	294.75	330.00	..	330.00
14. Primary Health Care	23.92	82.95	106.87	24.60	106.00	130.60
15. Women & Child Welfare	22.17	70.47	92.64	32.00	141.71	173.71
16. Elementary & Adult Education	27.20	172.22	199.42	30.40	245.12	275.52
17. Public Distribution System	0.03	..	0.03	0.62	..	0.62
18. Village & Small Industries	166.97	163.60	330.57	215.19	195.99	411.18
TOTAL:—	2415.65	5975.41	8391.06	2840.10	7249.89	10089.99

Revised 20-Point Programme-Physical Targets & Achievements.

S.No.	Item	Unit	1982-83 Target	Achieve- ment	1983-84 Target
1	Increase in Irrigation Potential	Lakh hectares	23.50	23.40	23.70
2	Pulses Production	Million Tonnes	13.50	11.90	13.00
	Oilseeds Production	Do.	12.00	11.80	12.50
3	IRDP-Families to be Benefitted.	Lakh Nos.;	31.38	32.60	30.54
	NREP-Mandays Employment	Lakhs.	3532	3378	3215.53
4	Surpluses Land Assumed for allotment	'000 acres	530	255	284.18
5	Bonded Labour to be rehabilitated	Nos.	35828	36019	28804
6	Families to be economically assisted.				
	(i) Scheduled Castes	Lakh Nos.	19.82	21.25	25.95
	(ii) Scheduled Tribes	Lakh Nos.	5.50	5.20	7.63
7	Problem Villages to be Covered	Nos.	42342	54526*	48846
8	House Sites to be allotted	Lakh Nos.	10.43	10.07	8.74
9	Construction Assistance to be Provided	Lakh Nos.	7.39	3.77	5.56
10	Slum Population to be covered	Lakh	18.40	17.17	21.20
10A.	EWS House to be provided	Nos.	186000	145000	420179
11	Rural Electrification				
	(i) Villages to be electrified	Nos.	25000	23572	23631
	(ii) Pumpsets to be energised	Lakhs Nos.	4.30	3.02	3.68
12	Trees Planted	Nos. crores	195.54	211.71	225.00
	Bio-gas Plants set-up	000	75.00	57.80	75.00
14	Sterilisation to be done	Nos. Lakhs	45.00	39.81	59.00
15	PHC to be established	Nos.	209	188	405
16	Sub-Centres to be set up	Nos.	7931	7668	9010
17	ICDS Blocks to be opened	Nos.	320	320	200
18	Enrolment to age group of 6-14	Lakh Nos.	40.92	40.70	47.02
19	Adult Literacy	Lakh Nos.	45.00	40.27	51.57

*Including 10376 non-problem villages.

CHAPTER 21

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

The outlay provided for the Minimum Needs Programme in the Sixth Plan is Rs. 5807 crores, of which Rs. 4924 crores is in the State sector and Rs. 883 crores in the Central Sector. Against this, an expenditure of Rs. 3051.55 crores is estimated to

have been incurred during the first three years 1980-83. The outlay provided for 1983-84 is Rs. 1559.45 crores. The break-up is given in the table below:—

(Rs. crores)

Programme	1980-81 Expendi- ture	1981-82 Expendi- ture	1982-83 Revised approved outlay	1983-84 Approved Outlay
	1	2	3	4
1. Elementary Education	101.15 *4.82	121.77 *7.44	163.66 *10.91	229.78 *10.40
2. Adult Education	8.86 *6.08	10.80 *8.92	8.56 *16.29	18.03 *20.00
3. Rural Health	47.12 *19.57	60.87 *23.74	82.95 *63.84	106.11 *81.09
4. Rural Water Supply	209.16 *99.00	260.34 *110.00	259.18 *155.50	318.42 *199.60
5. Rural Roads	196.46	232.43	182.08	215.66
6. Rural Electrification	52.71	60.41	59.51	61.84
7. Housing for Rural Landless	53.67	73.16	72.37	119.61
8. Improvement of Urban Slums	21.49	24.51	28.68	34.32
9. Nutrition	28.33	35.01	70.17	144.59
Total State Sector	<u>718.98</u>	<u>879.30</u>	<u>927.16</u>	<u>1248.36</u>
Central Sector	+129.47	+150.10	+246.54	+311.09
Grand Total	848.45	1029.40	1173.70	1559.45

*—Relates to Central Outlay.

Annexure 20.1 to 20.3 give details, State/Union Territory-wise and components-wise of approved outlay for 1983-84 as also outlays/expenditure for previous years of the Plan. Annexure 20.4 gives details of physical targets/achievements under different items of the Minimum Needs Programme.

Elementary Education

21.2 The target for the Sixth Plan is to enroll 180 lakh additional children in Classes I-VIII in formal

schools. This is to cover 95% of the children in the age-group 6-11 and 50% in the age-group 11-14 and 78.8% of both the groups. Of this about 72.3% will be in the 9 educationally backward States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. About 105.15 lakh children are expected to be enrolled during the three years 1980-83. Of this about 60% would be in the 9 educationally backward

States mentioned above. The target for 1983-84 is to enroll additional 47.02 lakh children. Thus, about 71.6 per cent of the children in the age group 6-14 are likely to be on rolls at the end of 1983-84.

21.3 While overall enrolment in classes I-V is satisfactory, there is shortfall in that of girls. Against the target of average annual enrolment of 14 lakh girls during the Sixth Plan, the average annual additional enrolment of girls during the three years 1980-83 is likely to be around 10 lakhs. Therefore the thrust of the programme during 1983-84 would be on increasing enrolment of girls specially in the educationally backward States.

21.4 The problem of drop-outs still remains very formidable. Attention would be paid to improve the programmes designed to reduce drop-out rate in schools.

21.5 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 funded on 50 : 50 basis by the Centre and the States.

Adult Education

21.6 It is envisaged to cover 100% illiterate persons in the age-group 15-35 by 1990. But the programme is slow in take-off. Against a total population of about 1000 lakh persons in this category estimated on the basis of 1971 Census, only 128.87 lakh persons were covered upto March, 1983 including 31.70 lakh persons covered upto March 1980. The programme would be evaluated on a continuing basis to improve performance. The target is to cover 51.57 lakh adults in 1983-84.

Rural Health

21.7 Health care facilities in rural areas are being developed through the expanded network of sub-centres, primary health centres and community health centres. The progress made in establishment of rural health infrastructure upto 1982-83 and the target for 1983-84 are indicated in the table below:

	1980-85 Target	1980-81 Ach.	1981-82 Ach.	1982-83 Anticipa- ted Ach.	1983-84 Target
Sub-Centres	37940	3202	5229	7668	9010
Primary Health Centres	756	257	112	188	405
Subsidiary Health Centres	2270	240	244	673	804
Community Health Centres	315	101	38	93	70

21.8 Recurring expenditure on the new sub-centres started from 1981-82 onwards is being met by the Centre under the Family Welfare Programme. This has contributed significantly in improving performance.

21.9 The Sixth Plan target of increasing the number of trained village health guides from 1.4 lakh as on 1.4.80 to 3.60 lakhs is expected to be achieved by 1983-84 itself. Thus there would be one trained VHG for an average of 1000 rural population by 1983-84 end. This scheme is also being funded 100% by the Centre. The scheme of training and employment of multipurpose workers will continue to be funded on 50:50 basis.

Rural Water Supply

21.10 On re-assessment the number of problem villages as on 1-4-1980 has increased from 1.90 lakhs mentioned in the Sixth Plan document to 2.31 lakhs. The target now is to cover all these problem villages during the Sixth Plan period itself. Against this, 25978 problem villages were covered during 1980-81, 29837 in 1981-82 and about 54,500 villages are expected to be covered in 1982-83. The target is to cover additional 48846 villages in 1983-84. For implementing this programme, the States/Union Territories are being assisted under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply programme. Provision under this scheme for 1983-84 is Rs. 199.60 crores against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 155.50 crores for 1982-83.

Rural Roads

21.11 The objective is to link 50% of the villages with population 1000-1500 and all the villages with population 1500 and above by 1990. Accordingly, a total of 40,000 villages are to be linked, half of this during the Sixth Plan period and the balance in the subsequent plan. Against this, 3528 villages were linked in 1980-81, 3617 in 1981-82 and 4123 are likely to be linked in 1982-83. The target is to link additional 4305 villages in 1983-84. Since most of the villages in desert, hilly and tribal areas are not individually eligible for MNP on the basis of population criteria, roads there are being constructed for clusters of villages. Relaxation in this norm also under consideration with a view to improve coverage in such areas.

Rural Electrification

21.12 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 of 5.76 lakh villages in the country, 2.5 lakh villages were electrified by March 1980. The target is to electrify an additional 1 lakh villages during the Sixth Plan, including the coverage under the MNP.

21.13 The objective is to electrify at least 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 villages. Against this, 6720 villages were electrified in 1980-81, 7214 in 1981-82 and 8696 villages are likely to be electrified in 1982-83. The target for 1983-84 is to electrify additional 6670 villages. The bulk of the programme is to be implemented in Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh.

House-sites-cum-construction of houses/huts for rural landless labourers

21.14 The number of eligible rural landless labour households needing assistance by March, 1985 is estimated to be 145 lakhs. Of this 77 lakh households were provided house-sites and 5.6 lakhs construction assistance by March, 1980. The Sixth Plan target is to provide house-sites to all the remaining 68 lakh households and construction assistance to 36 lakh households.

21.15 About 20.50 lakh households have been provided house site during the two years 1980-82 and 10.07 lakh are expected to be provided during 1982-83. About 11.12 lakh and 3.77 lakh house-

holds respectively would be covered under construction assistance. This leaves 37.43 lakh households to be covered under house sites programme, 21.11 lakh under construction assistance during the two years 1983-85. Construction assistance of Rs. 500 per household is envisaged in the Plan. In view of escalation in prices, this is under review.

Improvement of Urban Slums

21.16 The Sixth Plan target is to cover 100 lakh slum dwellers. Against that about 26.70 lakh slum dwellers were covered during the two years 1980-82 and 17.17 lakhs are likely to be covered during 1982-83.

Nutrition

SNP

21.17 The special nutrition programmes have achieved a cumulative coverage of 8 million by March, 1982 i.e. 7 million outside ICDS and one million inside ICDS. The number of SNP beneficiaries under ICDS is likely to increase to 2.2 million by 1982-83 and total to increase to 9 million. The number of beneficiaries under ICDS is estimated to be 4.9 million in 1983-84. Since emphasis is on integration of this programme with other essential services, viz. health, water supply, education, hygiene and sanitation measures, expansion of this programme outside ICDS would be discouraged and these essential services would be linked with the existing centres to the extent possible. This programme has been extended to 620 ICDS projects in the three years 1980-83. An additional 200 ICDS projects are proposed to be taken up under this programme in 1983-84, leaving a balance of 180 projects to be covered in 1984-85 to make total of 1,000 by the end of the Plan.

Mid-day Meal

21.18 The existing mid-day meal programme for school children in the age-group 6-11 would be restructured and integrated with services such as health, potable water supply, hygiene and sanitation measures, etc. Development of horticultural garden would also be encouraged in order to make this programme more effective. The programme is likely to cover 17.98 million beneficiaries by March 1983 which included 2.3 million beneficiaries under the Plan, against 13.79 million beneficiaries covered by March 1982. The number of beneficiaries estimated to be covered for 1983-84 is likely to increase substantially in view of large scale expansion of MDM in Andhra Pradesh.

ANNEXURE-20.1

Minimum Needs Programme 1983-1984—Approved Outlays

(Rs. lakhs)

States	Elementary Education	Adult Education	Rural Health	Rural Water Supply	Rural Electrification	Rural Roads	Rural Housing	Urban Development	Nutrition	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	2500	150	852	3000	50	1150	6200	610	8600	223112
Assam	1090	50	314	1060	800	750	250	20	210	4544
Bihar	2370	380	830	1375	750	3000	247	70	175	9197
Gujarat	600	50	606	1600	90	500	720	100	350	4616
Haryana	700	21	219	1800	..	5	106	80	120	3051
Himachal Pradesh	450	7	193	1000	25	650	1	10	60	2396
Jammu & Kashmir	400	40	207	1125	59	400	20	150	35	2436
Karnataka	700	125	818	1377	25	1000	1590	160	538	6333
Kerala	310	5	186	711	..	400	314	65	391	2382
Madhya Pradesh	1500	175	769	1920	1100	1200	450	150	532	7796
Maharashtra	822	132	899	6000	..	1850	..	450	698	110851
Manipur	110	8	98	430	65	225	..	5	30	971
Meghalaya	140	6	93	400	65	100	..	8	34	846
Nagaland	115	10	77	260	37	50	..	..	49	598
Orissa	700	6	250	725	480	550	100	20	200	3031
Punjab	500	10	531	800	..	..	255	80	76	2252
Rajasthan	1817	100	240	1300	660	760	100	55	113	5145
Sikkim	150	2	80	145	10	300	..	5	30	722
Tamil Nadu	500	142	921	1300	..	1134	928	520	928	6373
Tripura	350	16	90	250	55	310	30	10	135	1246
Uttar Pradesh	1750	150	1650	3500	1500	5800	362	125	381	115218
West Bengal	2450	140	450	790	115	850	200	429	436	5860
TOTAL—States	20024	1725	10373	30868	5886	20984	11873	3122	14121	1118976

Union Territories	Elementary Education	Adult Education	Rural Health	Rural Water Supply	Rural Electrification	Rural Roads	Rural Housing	Urban Development	Nutrition	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A & N Islands .	96.75	2.25	16.70	100.10	28.00	80.00	0.50	—	7.50	313.80
Arunachal Pradesh .	350.00	9.00	74.00	450.00	170.00	200.00	40.00	—	18.00	1311.00
Chandigarh . . .	94.70	3.00	24.60	—	—	—	—	—	22.00	144.30
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	28.00	1.25	4.04	6.20	—	—	0.45	—	5.00	44.94
Delhi	2025.00	48.00	1.00	100.00	—	2.00	17.00	290.00	200.00	2683.00
Goa, Daman and Diu .	140.00	9.00	20.00	122.00	—	5.00	5.00	8.00	15.00	324.00
Lakshdweep . . .	17.75	0.25	10.27	—	—	—	—	—	1.75	30.02
Mizoram	110.00	3.50	71.00	175.00	100.00	275.00	—	—	20.00	754.50
Pondicherry . . .	92.00	2.25	16.40	20.10	—	20.00	23.00	12.00	48.50	235.25
Total-UTs . . .	2954.20	78.50	238.01	973.40	298.00	582.00	87.95	310.00	337.75	5859.81
Total States and Union Territories	22978.20	1803.50	10611.01	31841.40	6184.00	21506.00	11960.95	3432.00	14458.75	124835.81
Central Sector . . .	1040.00	2000.00	8109.00	19560.00	—	—	—	—	—	31109.00
Grand Total . . .	24018.20	3803.50	18720.01	51801.40	6184.00	21566.00	11960.95	3432.00	14458.75	155944.81

Minimum Needs Programme—1982-83—Revised Approved Outlays

(Rs. Lacs)

States	Elementary Education	Adult Education	Rural Health	Rural Water Supply	Rural Electrification	Rural Roads	Rural Housing	Urban Development	Nutrition	Total
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	420.00	40.00	450.00	1870.00	70.00	200.00	1700.00	350.00	3000.00	1600.00
Assam	847.00	47.20	289.35	810.00	700.00	600.00	75.95	10.00	9.75	2459.25
Bihar	2380.30	1	797.70	1367.00	684.00	2549.00	220.00	55.00	165.00	8218.00
Gujarat	604.00	50.00	465.00	1205.00	75.00	500.00	630.00	60.00	300.00	3889.00
Haryana	410.00	..	177.00	1200.00	..	2.00	111.00	90.00	80.00	2070.00
Himachal Pradesh	308.50	3.50	181.00	889.00	66.00	640.00	1.00	5.00	49.00	2143.00
Jammu & Kashmir	365.00	35.00	194.00	1110.00	65.00	400.00	23.00	120.00	21.00	2553.00
Karnataka	466.00	55.00	433.00	1653.00	75.00	592.00	1601.00	138.00	400.00	5413.00
Kerala	315.00	12.00	170.00	800.00	..	424.00	213.00	75.00	340.00	2349.00
Madhya Pradesh	1100.00	130.00	478.00	1635.00	1000.00	804.00	346.00	146.00	4.40	6653.00
Maharashtra	484.00	100.00	515.00	4300.00	..	1800.00	1000.00	450.00	47.00	9116.00
Manipur	100.00	5.00	86.00	430.00	60.00	250.00	..	5.00	20.00	956.00
Meghalaya	100.00	5.00	80.20	400.00	43.00	95.00	..	5.00	26.00	752.20
Nagaland	100.00	8.00	67.58	226.00	34.00	45.00	..	..	36.00	516.58
Orissa	529.00	5.74	230.31	665.00	434.00	550.00	57.00	15.00	75.21	2561.26
Punjab	410.00	..	358.00	500.00	..	407.00	285.00	80.00	16.00	2056.00
Rajasthan	967.00	65.00	268.00	960.00	600.00	650.00	75.00	40.00	80.00	3705.00
Sikkim	95.00	2.00	52.00	125.00	10.00	230.00	..	3.00	30.00	547.00
Tamil Nadu	310.00	35.00	996.00	1300.00	..	1000.00	250.00	450.00	400.00	4741.00
Tripura	220.00	15.00	72.00	230.00	50.00	300.00	35.00	6.00	119.00	1047.00
Uttar Pradesh	1510.00	90.00	1275.00	2476.00	1470.00	4900.00	362.00	125.00	318.00	12526.00
West Bengal	2241.00	100.00	450.00	790.00	325.00	800.00	195.00	400.00	345.00	5646.00
<i>Total—States</i>	14281.80	803.44	8085.14	24941.00	5761.00	17738.00	7179.95	2826.00	6780.50	88157.29
A & N Islands	75.00	2.00	12.50	75.00	..	81.50	..	..	3.60	249.60
Arunachal Pradesh	318.71	8.70	70.55	356.38	150.00	133.48	10.00	..	10.00	1057.82
Chandigarh	60.58	2.80	11.00	..	..	12.80	..	..	16.17	103.35
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	24.00	1.00	7.00	10.45	..	..	2.00	..	6.00	50.45
Delhi	1378.49	28.00	2.75	275.00	..	1.00	10.50	220.00	148.00	2063.74
Goa, Daman and Diu	66.00	7.00	16.00	67.00	..	3.00	16.00	9.00	14.50	198.50
Lakshadweep	13.00	0.30	5.35	3.00	..	2.02	..	..	1.50	25.35
Mizoram	80.00	3.00	74.00	168.00	40.00	236.00	..	..	10.00	611.00
Pondicherry	68.77	1	10.90	22.00	..	19.58	18.93	12.50	25.80	178.48
<i>Total—Union Territories</i>	2074.55	52.80	210.05	976.83	190.00	469.56	57.43	241.50	235.57	4518.29
<i>Total—States and Union Territories</i>	16356.35	856.24	8295.19	25917.83	5951.00	18207.56	7237.38	2867.50	7016.53	92715.58
<i>Central Sector</i>	1091.00	1629.00	6384.00	15550.00	..	..	..	..	..	24654.00
<i>Grand Total</i>	17447.35	2485.24	14679.19	41467.83	5951.00	18207.56	7237.38	2867.50	7016.53	117369.58

1 Included under Elementary Education.

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

Approved Outlays/Expenditure

(Rs. Crores)

Programme	1980-85 Outlay	1980-81		1981-82		Approved outlay (Original)	1982-83		1983-84 Approved Outlay
		Outlay	Expen- diture	Outlay	Expend- diture		Revised Approved Outlay	1983-84 Approved Outlay	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1. Elementary Education	851.00	119.96	101.15	132.63	121.77	155.25	163.66	229.78	
	+54.00	+5.50	+4.82	+9.00	+7.44	+10.90	+10.91	+10.40	
2. Adult Education	68.00	12.56	8.86	11.09	10.80	12.19	8.56	18.03	
	+60.00	+7.50	+6.03	+9.00	+8.92	+14.25	+16.29	+20.00	
3. Rural Health	408.00	64.77	47.12	78.28	60.87	86.14	82.95	106.11	
	+169.00	+24.50	+19.57	+27.70	+23.74	+74.25	+63.84	+81.09	
4. Rural Water Supply	1407.00	206.41	209.16	236.16	260.34	260.44	259.18	318.42	
	+600.00	+100.00	+99.00	+110.00	+110.00	+151.50*	+155.50	+199.60	
5. Rural Roads	1165.00	192.57	196.46	206.54	232.43	195.19	182.08	215.66	
6. Rural Electrification	310.00	53.82	52.74	54.56	60.41	59.95	59.51	61.84	
7. Housing for Rural Landless	354.00	52.84	53.67	65.85	73.16	74.88	72.37	119.61	
8. Improvement of Urban Slums	151.00	24.02	21.49	25.19	24.51	27.67	28.68	34.32	
9. Nutrition	219.00	31.30	28.33	38.67	35.01	41.68	70.17	144.59	
<i>Total—States Sector</i>	4924.00	758.25	718.98	848.97	879.30	913.30	927.16	1248.36	
<i>(Central Sector</i>	+883.00	+137.50	+129.47	+155.70	+150.10	+250.90	+246.54	+311.09	
<i>Grand Total</i>	5807.00	895.75	848.45	1004.67	1029.40	1164.29	1173.70	1559.45	

**Includes Rs. 24 crores subsequently allocated for rural water supply.

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAM. PHYSICAL TARGETS/ACHIEVEMENTS

Programme/Scheme	Unit	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83 Anticipated		1983-84
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target
1. Rural Electrification . . .	Number of Villages	7346	6720	7068	7214	6725	8698	6670
2. Rural Roads . . .	No. of Villages connected	3996	3528	3537	3617	3043	4123	4305
3. Elementary Education . . .	Lakhs	39.82	25.63	35.29	38.82	40.92	40.71	47.02
4. Adult Education . . .	"	..	25.91	..	30.99	45.00	40.27	51.57
5. Rural Health . . .								
(a) Sub-Centres. . .	Numbers	5244	3202	6063	5229	7931	7668	9010
(b) Primary Health Centres	"	61	257	122	112	209	188	405
(c) Subsidiary Centres . . .	"	589	240	135	244	783	673	804
(d) Community Health Centres . . .	"	167	101	26	38	76	93	70
6. Rural Water Supply . . .	No. of Villages	..	25978	..	29837	42343	54526	48846
7. Rural Housing . . .								
(a) House Sites . . .	Lakh families	..	8.48	..	12.02	10.43	10.07	NS
(b) Construction Assistance	"	..	7.04	..	4.08	7.39	3.77	NS
8. Environmental improvement slums . . .	Lakhs	..	10.34	..	16.36	18.43	17.17	NS
9. Nutrition . . .								
(a) Special Nutrition Programme (SNP)* . . .	million Cumulative achievement	..	8.00	..	8.00	..	9.00	11.7
(b) Mid-day Meals . . .		..	..	..	13.79	..	17.98	NS

*Both inside as well as outside ICDS blocks.

NS Not specified.

