

[Foreword](#) || [A Review of the Economic Situation](#) || [The Perspective](#) || [Rate and Pattern of Growth](#) || [Financial Resources](#) || [Plan Outlays and Programmes of Development](#) || [Resolution of the National Development Council on Power and Irrigation Systems](#) || [Resolution of the National Development Council on the Fifth Five Year Plan](#) || [Annexures](#)

**Chapter-5:****PLAN OUTLAYS AND PROGRAMMES OF DEVELOPMENT****I. Plan Outlays**

The Draft Fifth Five Year Plan envisaged an outlay of Rs. 37250 crores in the public sector. The revised Plan outlay is now estimated at Rs 39303 crores excluding provision for inventories.

**Public Sector Outlays**

5.2. Not only has the Total Plan Outlay been increased from Rs 37250 crores to Rs 39303 crores but the outlay for the next two years has been reckoned at Rs 19902 crores as against the estimate for the first three years of the Plan which aggregate to Rs 19401 crores.

5.3. The break down of the revised outlay under major heads of development is as follows :

**Fifth Five Year Plan Outlay-1974-79**

(Rs. crores)

(0)	draft fifth plan (1)	revised fifth plan 1974-77 (2)	1977-79 (3)	1974-79 (4)
1. agriculture and allied programmes	4935.00	2130.19	2513.40	4643.59
2. irrigation and flood control	2681.00	1651.50	1788.68	3440.18
3. power	6190.00	3513.05	3780.85	7293.90
4. industry and mining	9029.00	5205.35	4995.25	10200.60
5. transport and communications	7115.00	3552.67	3328.76	6881.43
6. education	1726.00	587.77	696.52	1284.29
7. social and community services (including economic and general services but excluding education)	5074.00	2322.42	2444.35	4766.77
8. hill and tribal areas and NEC schemes	500.00	177.50	272.50	450.00
9. sectoral distribution not yet reported.		260.44	66.29	326.73
10 Total	37250.00	79400.89	79856.60	39287.491

<sup>1</sup> Does not include an amount of Rs- 16 crores for which sectoral break-up is not worked out.

<sup>2</sup> Sectoral break-up does not include an amount of Rs. 203 crores added subsequently.

The outlays for the remaining years of the Plan are based on the following broad considerations : -

- i. The plan priorities of the Draft Fifth Plan have been kept unchanged;
- ii. the outlays for on-going projects/schemes have been determined on the basis of present and future demand, past performance, current completion schedules and escalation in costs ;
- iii. provisions have been made for new starts, including those which have long gestation periods, keeping in view the demand pattern for 1981-82 and in some cases 1983-84 ; and
- iv. an attempt has been made to see that the investments are not only fruitful but that they also ensure adequate return. In agricultural production, power, irrigation and education sectors targets were suggested keeping in view the national targets, natural resources of States and their present state of preparedness.

5.17. More and more institutional finance is being extended to the development programme for rural areas which leads to higher physical achievements with less public sector outlays. Accordingly, for providing support to Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation, adequate budgetary provision has \* been made in the Central Sector, which is almost 55 per cent higher than the outlay in the draft Fifth Plan. In the State, sector, provisions have also been made for investment in agricultural financial institutions which are higher by about 22 per cent. The provision made for the remaining two years in some of the States especially in the eastern region for strengthening of cooperative structure and development of loaning programmes by the Land Development Banks is almost 62% higher than the outlays available for the first three years. The total investment outlay is being raised to Rs. 129 crores. It is to be noted that the major portion of it will go to minor irrigation sector. This should generate sizeable investment and strengthen the operational capability of the Central/State Ground Water Boards.

### **Forestry**

5.18. Taking note of the fact that forestry development has assumed a significant dimension as a source of timber and fuel and for the maintenance of the natural ecological system, special programmes for social forestry and economic plantations have been given high priority. Accordingly, for the remaining two years of the plan, the provision made is almost double the outlays provided for in the first three years of the Plan. Adequate provision has also been made for 'project Tiger' and for the development of National Parks and for strengthening the reserch programme in the forestry sector.

### **Animal Husbandry and Dairy Farming**

5.19. There had been some delay in giving a start to the special livestock development programmes through small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. By and large the targets under production oriented projects such as intensive cattle development projects, intensive poultry production-cum-marketing centres, sheep and wool extension centres and fluid milk plants and milk product factories are expected to be achieved in full. There are 85 subsidised projects for cross-breed calf rearing, 57 poultry production projects, 45 piggery production projects and 38 sheep production projects through small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers in 148 districts. Intergrated milk production-cum-marketing projects would be implemented in the States of Meghalaya, Assam, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, J and K, Orissa and Kerala as a second phase of the 'Operation Flood' project. Emphasis will continue to be laid on cross-breeding in cattle through establishment of exotic cattle breeding farms and intensive artificial insemination measures. Particular emphasis will be laid on scientific poultry breeding programme. Programmes for the control of rinderpest and foot and mouth disease would be continued.

### **Fisheries**

5.20. There has been some delay in the start of a few projects but the targets for mechanisation of boats, production of fish seed and development of fishing harbours are expected to be achieved in full A special Trawler Development Fund will be created in order to helo, in particular, smaller entrepreneurs and cooperatives to purchase and operate trawlers for marine fishries. Fish Farmers Development Agencies would be started in the states for augmenting inland fish production and exploitation of water bodies in rural areas.

5.21. The UNDP assisted palagic fishery project would be continued for exploration and exploitation of fishery resources and this scheme would be extended to cover both the West and South East coasts. A survey of the North West coast would be conducted. An intergrated fishery development project around two fishing harbours at Veraval and Mangrol in Gujarat would be taken up with world Bank assistance. A research vessel will be provided to the Central Marine Fishries Research Institute.

### **Research and Education**

5.22. In spite of the fact that the trend of expenditure during the first three years has been low on account of ban on recruitment of staff, the research priorities in different fields of crop production and animal husbandry have been maintained to yield new innovations in developing farm level technology. The coordinated research programmes have been suitably strengthened with the active participation of the Agricultural Universities in different States. A new research complex has been established in the north-eastern region. New institutes have also been established for strengthening cotton research and for developing research programmes on farm tools, equipment and machinery. Provisions have been made for projects with collaboration of agencies of United Nations. The Educational programmes have been further strengthened by setting up new Agricultural Universities which now number 21 covering 16 States.

### **Cooperation**

5.23. Taking note of the desirability of strengthening the cooperative structure, provision has been sufficiently enhanced for Agricultural Stabilisation Fund, rehabilitation of weak Central Cooperative Banks and assistance to