



GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA

Speech of Shri Binayak Acharya  
Minister, Finance  
Presenting the Budget Estimates  
1974-75

TO THE ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The 3rd June 1974

Sir,

I extend a warm welcome to the Hon'ble Members as I rise to place before this august House the State Government's Budget Estimates for 1974-75. A quinquennium of developmental activities with their attendant travails comes to a close with the passing of fiscal 1973 and 1974-75 heralds the onset of the Fifth Five-Year Plan—another five years of hard, sustained and painstaking efforts, of even greater magnitude, to be nearer to our cherished goals of an affluent social order within the framework of a constitutional and socialistic democracy.

2. A vote-on-account was earlier obtained when the interim budget of the State for 1974-75 was presented in a short session of this House in March last. The budget for the whole financial year, recast and altered in some respects, is before the Hon'ble Members for their consideration. To appreciate the background of the estimates for 1974-75, I propose to briefly review in retrospect the state of the economy and their outline, the prospects and endeavours we have to put in both resources and otherwise to achieve our goals and the policy objectives. I share the anxiety and concern of all of you for the severe crisis and stresses and strains, manifest in the country's economy for some-time past and particularly during the preceding two years. The country does not seem to have fully recovered from the after-effects of the Bangladesh liberation war, successive widespread droughts causing set-backs in critical areas of food production

and industrial growth and the propensity of some sections of our countrymen to indulge in hoarding, profiteering, and such other malpractices which unleash a psychosis of scarcity and frustration in every sphere of national life. The most glaring symptom of the current economic malaise is the phenomenon of spiralling prices and the extreme hardship it has caused to weaker and vulnerable groups of people in the society. The wholesale price index of all commodities continued to surge forward. December, 1973 witnessed a rise of 26 per cent over the level for the corresponding period of the previous year. The twelve monthly average of All-India Consumers Price Index hurtled to 236 points by December, 1973 as compared to 202 points by December, 1972. One of the factors contributing to this unprecedented inflationary pressure is a large dose of money supply which according to the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin, November, 1973 was Rs. 1507 crores over the year ending 30th November, 1973 as against Rs. 961 crores over the previous year. But equally guilty are other factors such as indiscipline and inefficiency in our system and our capacity to organise at the slightest provocation, dislocation and bottle-necks. The staggering price situation in the country was aptly summed up by the President of India when he said, "..... the phenomenon of growing price rise has resulted in unsettling in a variety of ways the normal life of the community and has imposed hardships seldom known before". The hardware with which inflation is to be fought and contained is with the Central Government. A series of counter inflationary instruments have since been applied to the economy. But all I can say at this stage is that the challenges, if not squarely, have at least been well met. The

current perspective of the economy may leave much to be desired but it has not crashed down nor has it come to grinding halt as prophets of doom would prognosticate! I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate our people for their courage and fortitude in bearing with a difficult situation and our able leaders with the Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi as the Captain, for steering the country through a very complex and problem-ridden period. The tasks before us are colossal and there cannot perhaps be a simple and straight "open sesame" to solve the many problems besetting the economy. But the deft and dexterous manner in which the strike of railmen was handled would once again resurrect the sagging confidence of people in the capacity and determination of the Government to enforce disciplines, needed to energise and work the national economy.

3. Our State could not perhaps remain away from the vortex of forces engulfing the national economy. The shadows were long and heavy even before the State's economy had had a breathing spell to regain its balance and rhythm, from the disastrous lashing of the 1971 cyclone followed by large scale drought and flood. To mitigate the shock of galloping prices a number of measures were enforced in this State to fortify the public distribution system by maximising procurement of paddy, distributing essential and other controlled commodities through a wider net-work of fair price outlets, introducing a card system in certain key areas of the State and progressively expanding it to cover other localities. The regulatory and enforcement aspects of the public distribution system were also strengthened to counter anti-social activities.

4. The projected *per capita* income of the State at the end of the Fourth Plan period was to be Rs. 267 against the All-India average of Rs. 388 at 1960-61 prices. The State income may be of the order of Rs. 614 crores at the commencement of the Fifth Plan. But fourteen million people of our State, out of the total population of twenty-two millions continue to lead a miserable and dismal life below the poverty line. Investments made in the economy during the Fourth Plan period are likely to generate some macro-level aggregate benefits but as the total size of the Fourth Plan at Rs. 252 crores was only marginally more than the Third Plan outlay of Rs. 225 crores, there could not be a major break-through in the slow rate of growth and stagnation in the State's economy. I must frankly admit that whatever has been achieved during the preceding plan periods and the Fourth Plan period in particular, is much too inadequate to lift the poor and down-trodden of our State from the morass of crippling poverty, squalor and ignorance. This awareness is at the back of our approach to the socio-economic blueprint of development as laid out in the Fifth Plan document. To correct the imbalance and distortion in the State's economy, priorities are to be re-ordered to subserve the basic objective of growth with justice. But our cerebations may be mere exercise in a void unless we continuously strive for higher and higher investments in the economy. The Fifth Five-Year Plan of this State contemplates larger outlays in various sectors of the economy so that over a period of time larger flows of supply and demand could be matched and higher growth rates could be achieved. May be for sometime to come our investment in the economy would keep us where we are but I see no reason why the hump shall not be crossed.

The tentative size of the State's Fifth Plan is fixed at Rs. 567.01 crores which is more than twice the outlay made during the Fourth Plan. Besides, investments of the private sector, of Central and Centrally sponsored schemes and other financial institutions are likely to be of a sizeable order. The first year of the Fifth Plan envisages an outlay of Rs. 71.40 crores, of which Rs. 59.62 crores would be in the State's own plan and the balance Rs. 11.78 crores in the plans of the Orissa State Electricity Board and the recently constituted Orissa State Road Transport Corporation. The Planning Commission expect us to raise additional resources of Rs. 75 crores in five years to sustain a State Plan of Rs. 567.01 crores and additional resources of the order of Rs. 8.56 crores are to be raised in 1974-75. The resources for financing the State Plan of Rs. 59.62 crores in 1974-75 should comprise of—

- (a) Central assistance .. Rs. 32.70 crores
- (b) Negotiated borrowings Rs. 2.60 crores
- (c) Balance from current Revenue. Rs. 1.44 crores
- (d) State's additional re-sources. Rs. 8.56 crores
- (e) Balance from the non-plan capital. Rs. 14.32 crores

5. I have already stated that the lasting solution to our inheritance of accumulated poverty and backwardness is more and more of investment in the economy. The tempo of development activities has to be kept up to mount a frontal attack on stagnation and declining growth if we are not to be overwhelmed and overtaken by the forces of reaction and conservatism.

Our additional resource mobilisation efforts in 1974-75 would have been of a much greater magnitude than Rs. 8.56 crores but for the Sixth Finance Commission's award. We were a non-plan special accommodation State throughout the Fourth Plan period and had to manage our non-plan budget with borrowings from Government of India which saddled us with higher debt servicing charges and repayment liabilities. The Sixth Finance Commission have recommended transfer of resources Rs. 577.32 crores for the State for the period 1974-79 whereas the Fifth Finance Commission's total award was a niggardly Rs. 287.37 crores. The scheme of debt relief devised by the Commission scales down our repayment liability on account of Central loans as outstanding on 31-3-1974 to Rs. 52.99 crores in five years as against Rs. 210.31 crores. We appreciate the pragmatic approach of the Commission and their realistic evaluation of the State's financial situation. But, I am afraid that their strategy to place State finances on an even keel may be set at naught as increasing dearness allowance commitments for State Government employees owing to rise in the cost of living index may erode the cushions tucked away here and there in the Commission's report. Government of India have improved upon the Third Central Pay Commission's formula of granting dearness allowance to their employees with every eight-point rise in the cost of living index. This has its repercussions on emoluments, etc. of State Government employees. The assumption that escalating prices are likely to enrich the coffers of a State may not be a viable proposition in a State like Orissa where consumption levels are low because of poverty and may become lower owing to spiralling prices. I would not be surprised if towards the end of the third quarter of the current financial year non-plan resources of the State are severely strained causing

larger budgetary deficits. Government of India may exhort to contain deficits and prudently manage the State's fisc. But as long as wide disparities in emoluments persist as between Government of India and State Government employees stationed at the one and the same locality tension and turmoil cannot be ruled out. However much we may wish to the contrary, State Government would have to dish out funds to compensate for dearer cost of living. I share the concern and anxiety in this context of our sister State, West Bengal for urgent and careful consideration of a national policy on wages, income and prices. Thus the current revenues of the State may not be expected to admit of large contributions to plan resources.

6. The Hon'ble Members may kindly appreciate that compulsions of the situation are clear. To launch a plan of the desired size and an investment programme of at least Rs. 59.62 crores in 1974-75 which may not even fully meet our needs we have no option but to raise additional resources of the order of Rs. 8.56 crores in 1974-75.

7. I, therefore, propose to reintroduce land revenue in the State which was abolished in 1970. But farmers having holdings of the size of two acres or less shall be exempted, in our scheme from payment of land revenue. The total yield from this measure in a full year is likely to be Rs. 1.50 crores. The Hon'ble Members may kindly appreciate that peasants in rural areas deriving benefits from massive investments made in agricultural infrastructure should simultaneously make a contribution to the State's efforts for bettering the lot of the more disadvantageously placed fellowmen.

7.1. The basic water-rate payable in Khariff season is proposed to be made compulsory and the rates are to be revised so that the annual additional yield from this measure would be of the order of Rs. 0.25 crore.

7.2. Foreign liquor forms a part of 'conspicuous consumption' of the privileged few in the State. I propose to impose a "Luxury Tax" on foreign liquor to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 0.15 crore during the current year.

7.3. Sales tax on non-essential goods is levied at 7 per cent at present. I propose to raise the maximum limit of tax to 10 per cent on sale of goods of such category and the tax-rate would be raised to 8 per cent. The additional revenue likely to be realised in 1974-75 from this measure may be of the order of Rs. 2.00 crores.

7.4. I also propose to enhance the rates of Electricity tariff/duty on selective basis to yield an additional revenue of about Rs. 0.77 crore during the current year.

7.5. Motor Vehicles Taxation rates for all categories of commercial vehicles including private motor-cars, motor-cycles and scooters, are proposed to be suitably increased. Freight rates have sharply risen to justify a higher level of taxation, yet in respect of a number of vehicle categories our taxation rates would be lower when juxtaposed against tax rates for comparable categories in the neighbouring States. An amount of Rs. 0.80 crore is expected to be realised from this measure in a full year.

7.6. Entertainment Tax is not subject at present to any surcharge. I intend levying a surcharge of 10 paise and 15 paise on tickets for admission to

entertainments costing less than one rupee and more than one rupee, respectively. This would yield an additional revenue of about Rs. 10 lakhs during the current year. This surcharge may marginally increase the cost of entertainment but I am sure, cinegoers would not grudge this levy in the larger interest of the State's development programme.

7.7. Rates of Court-fees stand unrevised since 1958 when rates were converted to the decimal system I propose to enhance Court-fee rates in some cases to yield an annual additional revenue of Rs. 0.05 crore.

7.8. Revision of bamboo royalty rates, increase of rates of royalty of minor forest produce, revision of rates of royalty payable by tenants, maximisation of return from Kendu Leaf trade are some of the important measures to be taken during the current year for realisation of additional revenue of Rs. 2 crores from forest resources.

7.9. A sum of Rs. 0.20 crore as food procurement bonus is expected to accrue to State Government in 1974-75 for financing the plan.

8. All the fiscal proposals as set out above and for which necessary legislation and other measures would be brought up in this session by the concerned Departments of Government may yield total additional resources of about Rs. 7.82 crores with a shortfall of Rs. 0.74 crore vis-a-vis our target of Rs. 8.56 crores.

9. The budget estimates under discussion, as the Hon'ble Members are aware, contemplate a total State Plan outlay of Rs. 59.62 crores in 1974-75. The sighted plan resources, however, come to Rs. 57.71 crores disclosing a deficit of Rs. 1.91 crores. This is owing to shortfall of Rs. 0.74 crore in additional

taxation efforts as stated earlier and inadequacy of the non-plan capital budget to generate a surplus in excess of Rs. 13.15 crores, although our requirement as indicated earlier is of the order of Rs. 14.32 crores. We shall endeavour to meet this deficit by effecting suitable economies in governmental expenditure—although its scope seems to be rather restricted—and by intensifying recovery of arrears of taxes and loans. If surpluses as expected do not materialise I may have to come up again before you for more taxation to save the plan, unless of course my esteemed friends in the Opposition have thoughts and ideas for mopping up resources from the inelastic inventory of revenues as set down in the State list of the Indian Constitution. I may state here that often a point is made that the State's unproductive expenditure should be curbed to plough resources to the plan. No doubt the State's non-plan expenditure, perhaps popularly classified as unproductive expenditure, is pushed up every year. But this is owing to growing multiplicity of governmental functions and larger size of development plans. Increase in non-plan expenditure is mainly on account of normal increase in wages, salaries, dearness allowance and maintenance expenditure of successively completed plan schemes. The State's non-plan resources had so far failed, as stated earlier, to keep pace with the rising commitments as we were a non-plan gap State and subject to searching scrutiny for any new scheme on non-plan account. The Sixth Finance Commission's award was a cheery note for us after years of stringency and tightening of belt. But ultimately our needs may far outstrip the resources. A short summary of the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission and their implications for our State is being separately circulated for benefit of Hon'ble Members.

10. The Fifth Five-Year Plan of the State with a tentative outlay of Rs. 567.01 crores has a provision of Rs. 149.38 crores to implement a programme of minimum needs in the State. This programme is the new strategy to ameliorate the conditions of the weaker and poorer sections of the community and provide for them certain social consumption facilities in the form of education, health, drinking-water, communication, electricity, housing and nutrition. Of the total investment of Rs. 71.40 crores in the first year of the Fifth Plan of the State, Rs. 13.21 crores or more than 18 per cent of the total plan outlay account for minimum needs. I would also like to mention here that in 1974-75 two lakh acres of land are to be distributed among the landless and these beneficiaries will be provided with necessary infrastructural support to utilise the land to improve their earning capacity and standard of living. The current year's plan has a larger outlay for economic uplift of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people who constitute nearly 38.2 per cent of the State's total population in addition to benefits which would flow to them under the minimum needs programme. I wish we were in a position to have a plan of a higher order because the entire emphasis in the Fifth Plan has shifted to implementation of measures for improving the living conditions of poor and backward sections of the community. The current year's minimum needs programme envisages investment of Rs. 2.50 crores for elementary education, Rs. 4.06 crores for health, drinking-water and nutrition, Rs. 6.20 crores for rural communication and rural electrification and Rs. 0.45 crore for housing which includes Rs. 0.40 crore for distribution of house sites to landless labourers.

11. I would now proceed to discuss some salient features of the 1974-75 budget estimates of the State. The accounts for 1972-73 had disclosed a negative balance of Rs. 21.27 crores. This was only an accounting deficit as treasury bills of Rs. 16.13 crores and ways and means advance of Rs. 5.40 crores remained unadjusted when the States accounts for 1972-73 were closed. The total of treasury bill holdings and ways and means advance completely off-sets the negative balance yielding a surplus of Rs. 0.26 crore. Thus there was no overdraft although a negative balance appeared in the State's 1972-73 accounts. The budgetary deficit in 1973-74 was estimated at Rs. 2.04 crores. But revised estimates show that the year's transactions are likely to close with a plus balance of Rs. 0.59 crore, which for the 1974-75 budget is the opening balance.

12. The revenue budget of the State for 1974-75 has a provision of Rs. 231.44 crores towards expenditure against the total receipt of Rs. 230.07 crores. The deficit works out to Rs. 1.37 crores. Some of the expenditure proposals in the revenue budget are—Rs. 36.38 crores towards the plan, full teachers' cost for non-Government secondary schools a lump provision of Rs. 10.00 crores for implementations of the Fourth Pay Committee's recommendation which also takes into account the cost of equalisation of pay scales of non-Government Primary School teachers, upgradation grants totalling Rs. 0.98 crores for police, jails, and judiciary as recommended by the Sixth Finance Commission, enhanced allocation towards medicine and diet in hospitals and dispensaries and higher grants for maintenance of roads and other public properties. The most striking aspect of revenue receipts is the

increased provision of Rs. 56.97 crores as grants-in-aid under the Sixth Finance Commission's award which is more than threefold increase of the provision of Rs. 17.36 crores in 1973-74.

13.1. The State's Capital Budget for 1974-75 envisages total receipts of Rs. 286.27 crores and total disbursements of Rs. 286.80 crores resulting in a deficit of Rs. 0.53 crore in the year's transaction. Capital receipts in 1974-75 have assumed gross open market borrowings of Rs. 14.30 crores, gross negotiated borrowings of Rs. 2.60 crores and Central loan of Rs. 9.27 crores for small savings collections. The Capital account of the State in 1974-75 will bear a loss of Rs. 0.33 crore for concessional supply of coarse rice at reduced issue rates through the public distribution system.

The over-all budgetary position of the State for the year 1974-75 is :—

<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Expenditure/ Disbursements</u>
Rs. 516.33 crores	Rs. 518.24 crores

13.2. The opening balance of Rs. 0.59 crore would off-set a part of the over-all deficit of Rs. 1.91 crores and the year is likely to close with a net deficit of Rs. 1.32 crores. The State's public debt reaches a figure of Rs. 664.88 crores with presentation of this Budget. Details regarding the State's debt position are in the statement appended.

14. I wish to acquaint the House with the sectoral allocations of the State Plan provision of Rs. 59·62 crores in 1974-75 the break-up of which is :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Agricultural Programme including Minor Irrigation Projects.	10,85·25
Co-operation, Community Development.	268·00
Irrigation including Flood Control ..	12,70·00
Power excluding O. S. E. B. ..	10,90·00
Industries and Mining ..	310·03
<i>Transport and Communication including Tourism, excluding Orissa State Road Transport Corporation.</i>	441·00
Social Service ..	13,38·13
Miscellaneous ..	189·50
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Total ..	59,61·91 or say
	Rs. 59·62 crores.
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I have already made a reference to the minimum needs programme which may be said to be the core of this year's plan.

15. *Agriculture*—Agriculture and allied activities set the pace for the economy in this State, contribute about 60 per cent towards the State's income and provide employment to 3/4ths of the State's working population. Recurring ravages of floods, droughts and cyclones have affected crop yields. Productivity in this sector is relatively lower than in many other parts of the country because of meagre irrigation facilities, inadequate rural credit supply, fragmented holdings and supplies and services, especially some of them being in short supply. Government continue to attach utmost importance to agricultural production and development by increasing multiple cropping, developing cultivation of high-yielding varieties, increasing acreage under cultivation, providing essential agricultural inputs like fertilizer, seeds, plant protection materials and irrigation, arranging production credit from institutional sources and popularising modern technology of cultivation. The foodgrains production target is 57 lakh tonnes for the current year, against 54 lakh tonnes at the time of Fourth Plan period. Higher targets of production of oil-seeds, sugar-cane (gur), jute, etc., over the anticipated achievements of the previous year, have been fixed for the current year. Acreage under the high-yielding variety programme was 7.42 lakh hectares in 1973-74, while the target for the current year has been fixed at 9.36 lakh hectares. Fertilizer is to be distributed at fair prices through Co-operatives and Rs. 2 crores is being provided to enable Co-operatives to discharge their responsibilities. Co-operative credit structure and their financing policies emphasise a greater flow of production-oriented credit to serve small farmers and weaker section of agricultural community. A sizeable programme for distribution of improved varieties of seeds is also envisaged for which a sum of Rs. 1 crore has been set apart.

Small Farmers' Development Agencies and Marginal Farmers' and Agricultural Labourers' Agencies are continuing their activities in the districts of Bolangir, Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Ganjam and Keonjhar. These projects aim at introducing in compact areas improved agricultural practices among the small farmers and providing them with such facilities as irrigation, subsidiary occupations, etc. These projects up-till-now have utilised Rs. 3'00 crores benefiting more than 76,000 small farmers. Two more such agencies are proposed to be set up in the districts of Puri and Sambalpur. Drought-prone area programme is being continued in the districts of Kalahandi and Phulbani. Rs. 3'11 crores was made available by the Central Government for these two districts during the Fourth Plan. Government of India propose to allot Rs. 2'05 crores for the districts of Kalahandi and Phulbani during the Fifth Plan period. A scheme of agricultural studies is proposed to be introduced this year in secondary schools. The scheme aims at imparting agricultural education to students who may ultimately have to be absorbed in the agricultural sector, to become progressive farmers. More widespread development of fruits and vegetables including bananas, cashew and pine-apple plantations and coconut cultivation on a commercial scale is a new feature of the agricultural strategy. Jute development is to be intensified for which a sum of Rs. 20'00 lakhs is provided under the Central Plan. The Central Co-operative Banks and Land Development Banks have taken up large scale loaning operations for tapping ground water resource of the State. Co-operative credit for the current year aims at investment of Rs. 20'00 crores under short and medium term loans. Farmers' Service Societies are proposed to be set up where the co-operative movement is weak. The

State Bank of India have agreed to finance to such a society in the Rayagada subdivision of Koraput district. The current year's budget has a provision of Rs. 8.45 crores for agriculture against Rs. 6.81 crores in 1973-74.

16. *Irrigation*—Extension of irrigation is vital to the strategy of higher agricultural production. The cumulative irrigation potential created by major and medium irrigation projects so far is likely to be of the order of 8.70 lakh hectares. The main objectives of the Fifth Plan are to give greater emphasis on completion of on-going schemes including the Delta Irrigation Project, to locate new projects in such districts of the State as are backward in terms of the existing irrigation facilities and to investigate new schemes in districts with a view to expand irrigation facilities. During the first year of the Fifth Plan, besides continuance of the 4 major irrigation projects and 19 medium irrigation projects, 6 new medium irrigation projects are to be taken up in the districts of Ganjam, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Phulbani and Sambalpur. Investment in minor irrigation (flow) during the first four years of the Fourth Plan period was Rs. 944.41 lakhs with an achievement of 24,140 hectares. An additional area of 35,800 hectares during the year 1973-74 is expected to have come within the ayacut of minor irrigation projects at a total cost of Rs. 644.00 lakhs. A further area of 45,000 hectares is proposed to be brought under minor irrigation projects ayacuts during the Fifth Plan period at a total cost of Rs. 17.00 crores. The physical target for the current year is 8,000 hectares and the outlay proposed is Rs. 197.00 lakhs. A lift irrigation corporation has been formed with effect from 1-10-1973 to complete on-going projects and to

take up new projects with institutional finance. The Corporation expects a loan assistance of Rs. 30·00 crores from the Agricultural Refinance Corporation to take up 1,173 new projects with an irrigation potential of 54,000 acres during the current year. More than 36,000 dug-wells have come up during the last two years with the assistance obtained from various institutional sources. The current year's plan of 20,000 dug-wells with institutional finance of Rs. 8·00 crores is under consideration of commercial Banks.

17. *Soil Conservation*—The problem of soil erosion is particularly acute in nine hilly districts of the State. So far about 55, 000 hectares of land have been covered under contour-bunding with 280 Kms. of diversion channels and about 36,000 hectares have received a green cover. The current year's programme aims at bringing 30, 800 hectares under comprehensive soil conservation measures in different critical water sheds and other areas.

18. *Land Reforms*—Land Reform measures aim at greater social justice and would also assist in higher agricultural production. The Orissa Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1973 providing for fixation of reduced ceilings of land holdings and distribution of surplus land vested in Government amongst the weaker section of the community has been enforced with effect from 2-10-1973. The Act has been recently amended by the Orissa Land Reforms (Amendment) Ordinance, 1974 which has been promulgated with effect from 13-4-1974 to make the provisions of the above Amendment Act more explicit and free from ambiguity. Steps have been taken for implementation of the reform measures expeditiously. Another important agrarian reform is the consolidation of holdings. Consolidation operations have been

undertaken in selected fragmented-ridden areas of the State. Statutory notifications under Section 3 (1) of the Orissa Consolidation of Holdings and Prevention of Fragmentation of Land Act, 1972 has been issued in respect of 1,293 villages under 10 police-stations in the districts of Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Mayurbhanj, Dhenkanal and Ganjam. A total provision of Rs. 83.00 lakhs including Rs. 48.00 lakhs under Plan and Rs. 35.00 lakhs under Non-Plan has been proposed for implementation of the scheme.

19. *Animal Husbandry and Fisheries*—Animal Husbandry programme in the Fifth Plan aims at concentrating on intensive and wider Cattle, Dairy and Poultry development. The Fifth plan outlay is Rs. 5,68.00 lakhs against Rs. 4,40.00 lakhs in the Fourth Plan. The current year's plan allocation is Rs. 70 lakhs. Milk supply schemes are in operation in different districts and are proposed to be extended to other areas like Paradeep, Angul, Puri, Jajpur Road, etc., during the current year. Fodder cultivation is being encouraged by supplying seeds at subsidised rates. Animal Health cover would receive increased support in the Fifth Plan.

Plan programmes under fisheries aim at increasing fish production and improving the socio-economic condition of fisherman. In inland sector, a large number of fish farms were constructed in earlier plans which become defunct due to subsidence of the farm embankments and accumulation of silt. Fish farm at Sonapur in Bolangir district is being taken up for improvement in the current year at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.62 lakhs. Under the Tribal Development Agency Programme 22.73 acres of swamp at Bikrampur in Koraput district were reclaimed which will assist the local tribal families in developing their economic condition by

taking up pisciculture. In the marine side, 49 mechanised wooden boats are operated. Six numbers of such boats are under construction and will add to the existing fleet. For provision of fishing jetty and slipway at Chandipur, Adhuan, Kirtania in Balasore district, Hansua in Cuttack district, Astarang in Puri district and Rushikulya mouth in Ganjam district, a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Budget which will be fully assisted by the Central Government. Government of India have established an off-shore fishing station at Paradeep. To meet the requirement of technical man-power, training is imparted to the fisheries officers as well as to the candidates from outside. Two new inland training centres have been opened at Sambalpur and Jeypore in the current year. A plan outlay of Rs. 43.25 lakhs has been provided for the current year.

20. **Forest**—The main areas of development in the field of forestry contemplated in the Fifth Plan are consolidation and scientific management, afforestation of barren land, enrichment of existing forests of low value by replacement where necessary, development of communication in the forests for further exploitation and conservation of wild life for scientific study of flora and fauna. Total outlay in the Fifth Plan is nearly twice the provision of Rs. 3.25 crores during the Fourth Plan period. The current year allocation is Rs. 90 lakhs under State sector and Rs. 46.50 lakhs under Central sector. Against an achievement of forest area of 29.2 thousand hectares under quick-growing species and economic plantation for industrial and commercial use, the Fifth Plan target is for 56 thousand hectares, of which eight thousand hectares pertain to the current year. To protect the coastal areas of Cuttack,

Puri and Balasore from the vagaries of cyclone by creating a shelter belt, a scheme for afforestation in those areas has already been taken up and an area of 2,739 acres has been planted upto the end of December 1973. Government have taken up departmental operation of Kendu leaves trade from the 1st January, 1973 in a joint venture with Orissa Forest Corporation Ltd. So far 2.60 lakh quintals of Kendu leaves have been processed and bagged, out of which 2.22 lakh quintals have been sold by the Orissa Forest Corporation Ltd. and the total amount received by them is of the order of Rs. 6 crores. Government have received a royalty of Rs. 3.00 crores last year on this account. The Corporation has exported Kendu leaves to Srilanka and earned foreign exchange. Our State has been the first in India to exploit sal seeds commercially for extraction of sal oils. Leases have been granted for collection of sal seeds and one oil mill of sal seeds has been installed at Rairangpur by a limited concern. The Orissa Forest Corporation Ltd., are also planning to set up a sal oil extraction unit as soon as possible and have export commitments of timber to Japan.

21. *Power*--Power is basic to all programmes of growth and development. The installed capacity of the existing power projects in the State is 674 M. W. Besides, 3 more units of the Balimela Power Project are scheduled to be commissioned during the current financial year. The installed capacity of these 3 units is 180 M. W. As such, at the end of the current year the total installed capacity in the State will be 854 M. W. The 8th annual load survey shows that the peak load demand in Orissa for the year 1974-75 is 597 M. W. This will show that there will be no power shortage in the State during

the current year. Power generated from the 2 units of the Balimela project, the installed capacity of which is 120 M. W. is now being sold to Andhra Pradesh due to non-completion of Balimela-Talcher transmission line. This line is programmed to be completed by July, 1974 after which Balimela power will be available for the Talcher-Hirakud grid. 9,637 villages including 1,007 hamlets have been electrified up to the end of 1973-74. The programme for the current year despite resources constraint is to electrify 2,000 villages. Preliminary work on the Talcher Thermal Expansion Project with an installed capacity of 220 M. W. and Rengali Power Project with an installed capacity of 100 M. W. will be taken up during the current financial year. Efforts are being made to obtain the sanction of Planning Commission for the Upper Kolab Project. The project report for Upper Indravati (Stage-I) is now under preparation. A feasibility report of a 1,000 M. W. thermal station near Talcher has been completed and submitted to the Central Water and Power Commission. Detailed investigations on this project are in progress. Investigation of the following projects are proposed to be taken up during the Fifth Plan :—

1. Bhimkund Hydro-Electric Project
2. Lower Kolab Project
3. Lower Machhkund Project
4. Budhabalang Hydro-Electric Project
5. Transmission line connected with the above power projects.

22. *Industry*—The industrial policy aims at providing various facilities and concessions to the entrepreneurs in the interest of rapid industrialisation of the State. Eight districts in the State have been declared backward to qualify for concessions through financing institutions. Of these, six namely, Mayurbhanj, Kalahandi, Bolangir, Dhenkanal, Keonjhar and Koraput have been declared specially backward. Entrepreneurs setting up industries in these places are eligible for subsidy of 10 per cent of their fixed capital investment in industries established prior to 1-3-1973 and 15 per cent on total fixed capital investment on industries set up later. Funds have been specially ear-marked for execution of the schemes in Tribal areas of the State. In the large and medium scale sector, steps are being taken to set up a Tyres and Tubes Plant, an Ingot Casting Plant during 1974-75. A Jute Mill is also being set up by the IDCOL at Dhanmandal in collaboration with the National Agriculture Co-operative Marketing Federation. Government are also contemplating setting up of a Paper Mill in the Joint Sector. The IPICOL, IDCOL, OSFC and the OSIC are making co-ordinated approach to enable entrepreneurs to set up industries in the State. The OSIC has already set up a TV unit at Bhubaneswar, which has gone into production. This Corporation would continue to assist entrepreneurs with seed loans, hire-purchase of machinery and providing market facilities to the small industries products. In the Central Sector, a number of units are likely to come up during the Fifth Five-year Plan. These include expansion of Rourkela Steel Plant and Fertilizer Plant at Talcher, Form-coke and Heavy Water Plant at Talcher, a Fertilizer Complex at Paradeep, Nickel Project at Sukinda, Ferro-vanadium Project at Rairangpur and 3 units of Indian Rare Earths at Gopalpur. Expansion of

industrial estates in the State to encourage development of small industries has also been taken up in different industrial growth centres of the State. Some areas are also being developed for large and medium scale industries. Technical and marketing facilities are proposed to be provided to artisans engaged in handloom, powerloom, sericulture, handicraft and coir industries.

23. *Mining*—The mineral sector provides employment to about 70,000 to 80,000 persons in this State with a total annual mineral production of about 13 million tonnes. A Nickel Extraction Plant is being set up in the Sukinda area of Cuttack. A Ferro-Vanadium Plant is expected to come up in the Fifth Plan. Appreciable progress has also been made for the Saragipalli Lead Project. A detailed mineral traffic-survey for the proposed Banspani-Jakhapura Railway line has been completed and publication of the final report is awaited. This line would be a land-mark in the infrastructural development of the State.

24. *Roads & Road transport*—The current year's Plan has a provision of Rs. 100 lakhs for road development programmes and Rs. 150 lakhs under the minimum needs programme. Government of India have sanctioned loan assistance of Rs. 74 lakhs under the scheme "State Road of Inter-State and Economic Importance" for construction of bridge over river Subarnarekha for which the cost is to be shared equally by the States of Orissa and West Bengal. To improve and extend facilities of road transport and provide an efficient net-work, the State Government have established a Road Transport Corporation under the name "Orissa State Road Transport Corporation" in place of the State Transport Service, with effect from 1-5-1974. This would facilitate the newly formed corporation to expand

its transport service by securing institutional finance. The Corporation has taken over all the assets and liabilities of the State Transport Services with effect from 15-5-1974.

25. *Health and Water-Supply*—Health Programmes during the current year are oriented towards strengthening of medical services in rural areas through Primary Health Centres. Doctors have been positioned in all the Primary Health Centres in the State. Provision towards medicines in P. H. Cs. is being stepped up to Rs. 12,000 per annum from the existing level of Rs. 5,000. Each sub-centre would be separately allocated medicines worth Rs. 2,000 per annum. Eight P. H. Cs. are proposed to be upgraded to 30-bedded rural hospitals at a total cost of Rs. 52.30 lakhs. Medical facilities in five more district headquarters hospitals are being strengthened by provision of specialist services. Improvement in the Indian systems of medicines by providing facilities for P.-G. studies in Ayurvedic as well as for training in Homoeopathy and Ayurvedic pharmacy are some of the programmes proposed to be taken up in the health sector. The drug control organisation is being provided with sufficient number of whole-time Food Inspectors to check adulteration and other malpractices. The National Malaria Eradication Programme, National Smallpox Eradication Programme and Leprosy Control Programme will continue to be implemented with full Central assistance. The tempo of activities under Family Planning Programme, would continue. The current year's provision under 'Medical' is Rs. 953 lakhs against Rs. 875 lakhs in 1973-74. The Family Planing Programme, which is a Centrally sponsored scheme, contemplates a much higher provision of Rs. 312.97 lakhs in the current year, as compared to revised estimates of Rs. 206.55 lakhs in 1973-74. Water-supply in the villages of Orissa would be taken up

as a part of the minimum need programme. 10,295 villages out of about 47,000 villages in the State have been identified as problem villages, in addition to 1,592 identified villages already covered under the accelerated water-supply programme. Piped water-supply schemes and sinking of tube-wells are proposed to be further extended during the Fifth Plan period to cover 8,320 villages. The current year's plan provision envisages sinking of 788 tube-wells in 593 villages with a sum of Rs. 73 lakhs. Four urban water-supply schemes out of twenty such schemes in the Fifth Plan are proposed to be completed in the current year involving Rs. 59 lakhs to be placed at the disposal of municipalities.

*26. Community Development and Welfare of Backward Classes*—Community Development Blocks will continue to implement various important programmes like drinking water-supply projects, construction and improvement of primary school buildings, integrated child care service including feeding, etc., as envisaged in the Fifth Plan. Special nutrition programme has also been taken up to provide supplemental feeding to the pre-school children of the age-group of 6 years, pregnant women, and lactating mothers under the Minimum Needs Programme. A sum of Rs. 150 lakhs has been provided for implementation of the programme during the current year which would benefit more than 3.70 lakhs beneficiaries. Applied Nutrition Programmes aiming at undertaking developmental activities in the field of horticulture, pisciculture, poultry, etc., would absorb Rs. 6.48 lakhs for which full Central assistance would be available. For continuance of 75 Tribal Development Blocks functioning in the State with the object of upliftment of the tribal

population, a sum of Rs. 119 lakhs has also been provided for which would be covered by full Central assistance. In order to complete incomplete works regarding construction of dug-wells, a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has also been provided to be given as grants to Panchayat Samitis. Grama Panchayats are proposed to be activated. The broad objective kept in view in preparing the programmes for village panchayats for during the Fifth Plan is to augment their resources and develop them as self-sustaining units.

Orissa has a heavy concentration of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes at 23.11 per cent and 15.18 per cent respectively of the total population. We have been making continuous efforts to ameliorate their condition in the matter of education, economic upliftment, health and housing. Government have decided that percentage of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the posts to be filled up by promotion would be fixed in proportion to the percentage which the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes already in service in various grades bear to the total strength of employees of these grades as on 1st April, 1973, subject to a maximum of 24 per cent for Scheduled Tribes and 16 per cent of Scheduled Castes. The principles for maintenance of roster, de-reservation and carry-forward of reserved vacancies, exchange of vacancies between Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, etc., in respect of initial recruitment have been laid down. The State sector plan has a provision of Rs. 100 lakhs in addition to Rs. 415.05 lakhs in the committed side for the year 1974-75 for the welfare of backward classes. Besides, in the Central sector a sum of Rs. 696 lakhs is being provided for upliftment of the condition of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes,

including a sum of Rs. 3 crores for five integrated development projects and two isolated projects, Rs. 35 lakhs for giving subsidy to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people for construction of houses and purchase of house sites and to provide suitable living accommodation to them with fire-proof roofing. The Orissa State Tribal Development Co-operative Society is supplying tribals with their daily necessities of life and procuring their surplus products at fair prices. The society also advances interest-free loans to them for all purposes except buying liquor.

*27. Education, Cultural Affairs and Tourism—*

The State in spite of considerable strides in almost all stages of education during the preceding Plan periods, continues to be backward when compared to the National norms. The strength of Primary teachers is proposed to be augmented by 2,000 during 1974-75 with a view to opening of 500 new Primary Schools and upgrading of 1,500 L. P. Schools to U. P. School level. 750 M. E. Schools are proposed to be opened during the current year with special emphasis on backward and tribal areas. A package of incentive measures is proposed to be introduced in the elementary sector like supply of free text-books to 50 per cent of additional enrolments in the primary and middle schools, supply of free school uniform to 50 per cent of the newly enrolled girls, attendance incentive scholarship to 3,000 girls of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, opening of Text-Book Banks in 200 M. E. Schools in backward pockets, etc. for improving enrolment in backward districts. A few special schemes are being implemented in the secondary sector for expansion of education amongst

girls and pupils coming from weaker and underprivileged sections. The emphasis in higher education has shifted to qualitative improvement in the Fifth Plan. Higher education is proposed to be vocationalised, instead of mere acquisition of theoretical knowledge and for this purpose several job-oriented and utilitarian courses are proposed to be introduced at the Intermediate and Degree stages both in Government and non-Government colleges. The State Institute of Education is being expanded for conducting research and improving of curriculum to support the minimum needs programme. Cultural Affairs cover development schemes of museum, archives, archaeology, dance, drama, music, art, literature, sports and games. An outlay of Rs. 123.50 lakhs is envisaged for implementation of these developmental schemes in the Fifth Plan. The entire programme is one of expansion of existing schemes. The plan outlay for the current year is Rs. 19.72 lakhs. Construction of a stadium in New Capital, Bhubaneswar is a long-felt need and a sum of Rs. 1 lakh has been earmarked in the budget for the purpose. Activities in the tourism sector during the Fifth Plan would be mostly by way of expanding the existing services and facilities. To attract institutional finance for infrastructural development the question of setting up a Tourism Development Corporation with an authorised capital of Rs. 2 crores is under consideration. Expansion of existing tourist bungalows (Rs. 5 lakhs), Survey and investigation for developing areas and locations with tourist potential (Rs. 1 lakh) are some of the schemes programmed to be taken up during the current year. A provision of Rs. 5.20 lakhs has been proposed under State Plan for implementation of schemes of

tourism during the current year. For proper co-ordination of activities of tourism and promotion of art and culture a new Department of Tourism and Cultural Affairs with a separate Directorate was created in November, 1973. A Film Development Corporation to promote production of language films and construction of show houses may be set up in course of the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

28. *Labour, employment & housing*—A number of social and legislative measures have been undertaken to subserve the interests of the working class. The outlay proposed for the Fifth Plan is Rs. 33 lakhs which include strengthening of labour law and factory and boiler law enforcement machinery. Provision of employment opportunity through implementation of suitable programmes is one of the main objectives of the plan. In the Fourth Plan, rural and labour intensive works were emphasized in order to alleviate the problem of unemployment in rural areas. In the Fifth Plan also emphasis is being given on agriculture and allied areas which include development of minor irrigation, soil conservation, dairying, animal husbandry, forestry, fisheries and the like which are in the nature of rural works to create employment opportunity in the rural areas. Under half a million jobs programme which was initiated by the Central Government last year, a provision of Rs. 110 lakhs has been made in the current year's budget for continuance of the scheme of imparting training to Matric teachers in certified teachers' course. Besides, under the crash scheme for educated unemployed, social education organisers, lady social education organiser, grama sevaks and grama sevikas numbering about 700 are being given training prior to their absorption in regular jobs. Various housing schemes, namely, village housing

scheme, low income group housing scheme, middle income group housing scheme, rental housing scheme and subsidised industrial housing scheme are being implemented by obtaining loans from the L. I. C. Priority has been accorded to village housing schemes under which maximum sanction of Rs. 4,000 is available to an individual loanee. Preference is given particularly to the villages affected by cyclone, fire and other calamities. For other housing schemes a total provision of Rs. 67,23,000 has been made for the current year. These schemes are executed by grant of loans to Orissa State Co-operative Housing Corporation, the Orissa State Housing Board, the Collectors and the Director of Estates. Negotiations are in progress with Housing Urban Development Corporation (HUDCo.) which is a Government of India undertaking, to finance housing projects both for Government employees as well as for non-Government residential accommodation.

29. *Small Savings*—The Small Savings collection (net) was Rs. 10.35 crores in 1973-74 against a target of Rs. 6 crores. A net collection target of Rs. 100 crores has been fixed for the Fifth Plan period of which Rs. 14 crores is to be raised in 1974-75. To step up Small Savings collections, Small Savings Officers are being appointed and posted to subdivisions and important Blocks having collection potential. I would seek the kind assistance of Hon'ble Members to achieve higher Small Savings collections as this would augment our plan size.

30. *Food and essential commodities*—Procurement of foodgrains is being made partly departmentally and partly through the Food Corporation of India and the Orissa State Co-operative Marketing Society. Our efforts in this regard aim at procuring at least 2.5 million tonnes in terms of rice to feed the public

distribution system. Government have also issued instructions to ensure fair and equitable distribution of essential commodities like Kerosene, Vanaspati and Baby-food. Distribution of commodities like cement and automobile tyres and tubes are already under steady control. The State Consumers Co-operative Federation has been appointed as the sole distributor of standard cloth for the State.

31. *Relief*—Floods, drought and cyclones seem to be our constant companions visiting us in quick succession and causing damage and devastation to our economy. Some of the coastal districts are facing cyclones in even more than once in a year. Enormous expenditure had to be incurred for relief operations in the past which had considerably weakened our economy. Till the end of the last year Central assistance in shape of grant and loan was available according to an approved pattern to tide over such difficulties, but since 1-4-1974 the State Government are to meet such situations wholly from the higher margin of Rs. 3.58 crores as provided for under the Sixth Finance Commission's award. The scheme of Central team and Central assistance stands discontinued. Any outlay beyond Rs. 3.58 crores in a year is to be met from the State's Plan and Non-Plan resources. I hope the Hon'ble Members would appreciate the constraints under which we are to undertake relief operations hereafter.

32. You may have noticed that budget estimates for 1974-75 have shed their conventional form and are exhibited under a revised system of budget and accounts classification. The pre-revised system was designed decades ago to reflect Government's limited activities and secure control over expenditure and appropriation. The traditional organisation-cum object pattern of budgeting merely highlighted the

objectives of expenditure such as pay of officers, contingencies, etc. and not the purposes, which such expenditure sought to subserve. The traditional budget was also of little consequence to decision making for effective management of programmes or operations. Activities of Government have since expanded many fold in diverse and variegated arenas. The revised presentation seeks to establish a closer correlation between budget heads and plan heads to admit of closer and easier identification and analysis of programmes and activities of Government. Heads of account, it may be seen, are recast to conform to functional aspects so that an impression could be gathered of the totality of activities under a single major head. The Budget for 1974-75 is recast according to the revised budgetary classification and rests on a five tier structure of sectors, functions, programmes, activities and standard objectives of expenditure. While on this point, I would like to acknowledge gratefully the assistance and co-operation extended to us by the Accountant-General, Orissa and his deputies for the restructuring of budget and accounts.

33. I consider it appropriate to apprise the House of some important developments and decisions. The new Criminal Procedure Code came into force from 1-4-1974 and with it the process of separating the judiciary from the executive attains completion. The scheme as outlined in the new Code contemplates a prosecution agency independent of the control of police. Another special feature is that accused persons who are unable to engage counsels, shall be defended at State expenses. Implementation of the provisions of the new Code would entail in 1974-75, to start with, additional expenditure of more than Rs. 10 lakhs. A municipal finance

commission has been set up in this State to go into the question of resources of municipalities and such other urban local bodies and to recommend to Government measures to suitably improve and augment the corpus of local funds. Government have also announced their decision in principle, to examine the feasibility of implementing U. G. C. scales of pay for teachers of affiliated colleges in this State as and when the scheme as approved by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, is received. The recommendations of the Fourth Pay Committee along with the reports of the two Official Committees are before the Cabinet and await decision of Government.

34. Before closing the speech, I would like to mention that progressively increasing plan investments would be posing a serious challenge to the existing planning apparatus and our executing agencies in the field. To administer effectively the plan programmes a feedback system is required to be installed on a more systematic basis. Continuous monitoring and evaluation of data may be useful in locating critical areas and devising appropriate corrective action. Qualitative improvement in the plan strategy itself is called for through a more scientific data base, formulation of detailed plans, co-ordination between different sectors and review and evaluation of performance. The planning machinery of the State is being reshaped with these ends in view. The departments of Government entrusted with execution of projects and large scale works programme would be placed under performance budgets. A combination of performance budgets and revised classification of accounts is sure to yield results by reducing gestation period of projects, over-runs on estimates and unplanned dispensation of resources. Efficient and optimum use

of scarce resources should be the order of the day. I also propose to strengthen audit functions under the control of Government to ensure proper utilisation of public funds.

35. I hope, Hon'ble Members have appreciated the gravity of the current economic situation and the tasks we would be called upon to perform in the years ahead. I can't promise a dramatic overnight metamorphosis in the state of our economy. But given a co-operative and constructive hand, I can assure the House that neither I nor our Government would spare any efforts to build a prosperous and radiant Orissa for all fellowmen.

36. I would now commend, with your permission Mr. Speaker Sir, the annual financial statement for 1974-75 to the August House for their deliberation, consideration and approval.

JAI HIND

## APPENDIX A

## DEBT POSITION OF THE STATE

( Rs. in thousands )

	Outstand- ing on the 1st April, 1973	Estimated outstand- ing on the 1st April, 1974	Estimated outstand- ing on the 1st April, 1975
1. Permanent Debt ..	74,06,11	80,50,46	86,78,83
2. Floating Debt ..	...	5,40,00	5,40,00
3. Loans from the Central Government.	4,69,73,03	5,19,80,54	5,50,03,94
4. Loans from Reserve Bank of India.	3,01,21	3,85,24	4,72,69
5. Loans from Life Insurance Corporation of India.	12,66,01	13,35,61	14,22,01
6. Loans from National Co-operative Develop- ment Corporation.	3,31,90	3,93,43	3,58,55
7. Loans from the Khadi and Village Industries Commission of India.	12,00	12,00	12,00
8. Loans from the S. B. I.	...	4,00,00	...
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>5,62,90,26</b>	<b>6,30,97,28</b>	<b>6,64,88,02</b>

## APPENDIX B

## STATE PLAN SCHEMES—BUDGET PROVISION FOR 1974-75

( Rs. in lakhs )

Head of Development	Budget provision for 1974-75
<b>I. Agricultural Programme—</b>	
1. Agricultural Production	4,06.69
2. Land Reforms	61.00
3. Ayacut Development	50.00
4. Minor Irrigation	3,00.00
5. Soil Conservation	65.32
6. Animal Husbandry including Dairying and Milk Supply.	60.00
7. Forests	92.00
8. Fisheries	43.25
9. Ware Housing and Marketing	6.99
<b>Total—I—Agricultural Programme</b>	<b>10,85.25</b>
<b>II. Community Development and Co-operation</b>	
1. Co-operation	2,20.00
2. Community Development	38.00
3. Panchayats	10.00
<b>Total—II—Community Development and Co-operation.</b>	<b>2,68.00</b>

( Rs. in lakhs )

Head of Development	Budget provision for 1974-75
<b>III. Irrigation &amp; Power</b>	
1. Irrigation	12,00.00
2. Flood Control	70.00
3. Power	22,25.00 A
<b>Total—III—Irrigation &amp; Power</b>	<b>34,95.00</b>
<b>IV. Industries and Mining</b>	
1. Large and Medium Industries	122.00
2. Mineral Development	85.00
3. Village and Small Scale Industries	103.03
<b>Total—IV—Industries and Mining</b>	<b>310.03</b>
<b>V. Transport and Communication</b>	
1. Roads	430.00
2. Road Transport	43.00 B
3. Inland Water Transport	1.00
4. Tourism	10.00
<b>Total—V—Transport and Communication</b>	<b>484.00</b>

( Rs. in lakhs )

Head of Department	Budget Provision for 1974-75
<b>VI. Social Service</b>	
1. General Education ..	490.00
2. Technical Education ..	18.97
3. Cultural Programme ..	10.00
4. Health ..	206.66
5. Water-Supply ..	235.00
6. Housing ..	100.00
7. Urban Development ..	10.00
8. Welfare of Backward Classes ..	100.00
9. Social Welfare ..	2.50
10. Labour and Labour Welfare ..	7.00
11. Craftsman Training ..	7.00
12. Public Co-operation ..	1.00
13. Nutrition ..	150.00
<b>Total—VI—Social Services</b> ..	<b>13,38.13</b>

( Rs. in lakhs )

Head of Department	Budget provision for 1974-75
<b>VII. Miscellaneous</b>	
1. Statistics	5.00
2. Publicity	9.00
3. Evaluation and Machinery	17.50
4. Government Press	20.00
5. State Capital Project	30.00
6. House Building Loan to State Government Employees.	25.00
7. House sites to Landless Labourers	40.00
8. Others	13.00
<b>Total—VII—Miscellaneous</b>	<b>159.50</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>71,39.91</b>
<i>N. B.—A—Includes O. S. E. B. Schemes</i>	
	11,35.00
<i>B—Includes Road Transport Corporation Schemes</i>	
	43.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,78.00</b>

