

CHAPTER- II

**STRATEGY AND POLICIES ADOPTED FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF
KVI'S IN INDIA.**

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CHAPTER-IIStrategy and Policies adopted for the development of KVIS* in India.INTRODUCTION:

One of the strategies adopted to eradicate poverty has been the promotion and development of KVI. KVIS i) Increase the production of consumer goods 2) Open employment opportunities 3) Decentralise economic and political power 4) They promote human dignity, Gandhiji supported these arguments.

Indian planners preferred economic growth with the help of industrial development having advanced technology, to solve poverty problem, in rural areas where Indian farmers are occupied for 150 to 200 days in a year and the farmers' families cannot be fully employed even during busy agricultural season on account of uneconomic holding and famine. KVI will increase their earnings and support their incomes.

SUITABILITY OF KVI SECTOR:

1) It is useful for agricultural countries 2) It revitalise village economy 3) It achieves economic emancipation of rural population suffering from hunger and unemployment, poverty, inadequate food and clothing, semistarvation, enforced idleness and economic insecurity.

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES IN EARLY TIMES:

In early times Indian villages seemed to be self-

* Henceforth Khadi and village Industries will mean KVIS.

This should have come earlier

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sufficient and self-dependent and they catered to the necessary requirements of their rural people. Agriculture and industry were independent. They used local talent, raw materials and agricultural production. The artisans, black-smith, carobtersm iukneb (abd) potters are examples of rural India. Besides these some craftsmen produced artistic goods like. Metal works, embroidery carpets, cotton prints. These x craftsmen had their heriditary training from generation to generation as a result, quality was superb and perfect. The Industrial commission x said " at a time when the west of Europe, the birth place of modern industrial system was inhabited by uncivilised people, India was famous for the wealth of her rulers and for the high artistic skills of her craftsmen.

Now in present times inspite of modern industrialisation, these KVIS have survived because of the fact, that they have sufficient potentiality to create jobs with simple tools, small capital. They still have a place in India's agricultural economy.

Gandhian Views and some appreciation of his views by other thinkers:

GANDHIJI'S VIEWS:

I) National Indigenous Market:

Economic development of any country is not possible unless it is broad based, widely spread to econopass all the weaker sections, backward regions of the country. The progress should sprout from the bottom level of the country, then

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alone socio/economical/political development becomes deeprooted and broad based. The approach of percolation of macro-level, benefits to micro level, which supported the planned efforts in our country could not succeed to the extent, they were cherished. In this situation Gandhian view of uplifting rural poor, making every individual self sufficient in earlier period becomes relevant and significant. He had along term view of Indian economy which would maximise net wellbeing of the countrymen. He created consciousness in the form of Swadeshi movement. This movement was to achieve two things 1) To stop use of foreign made goods 2) to encourage indigenous production of goods, so that rural poor will earn adequate income whereby a wide and larger market will be provided to our factory made goods. A wider larger National indigenous market is no substitute for a foreign market on which Indian factories depend for their own products to be sold. In the absence of foreign market or declining market for our industrial goods, the national market is the only remedy. The pre-condition for a ~~la~~ larger national market is adequate employment and incomes to poorer population residing in 7.50 lakh villages of India. There are 5,64,718 villages in our country, out of which 4,68,765 villages have a population of less than 1000 persons each. To be precise it can be said that 3,49,568 villages have a population of less than 500 persons each, while 1,76,384 villages are inhabited by less than 200 persons each these shows that Indian economy is basically a rural economy. There is no balance between agriculture and industry.

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2) RESUSCINATION OF VILLAGES:

Gandhiji pleaded for resuscination of villages. Villages should be the central place of economic programme with this view in mind he made sentimental appeal to promote KVI by saying. " Khadi is the sun of the village solar system. The planets are the various industries which can support Khadi in return for the heat and the substance they desire from it. " He thought that the spinning wheel" 'the charka' was a solution to overcome the poverty of the masses. He felt that unless the problem of poverty is solved how can political freedom be achieved or maintained? He used to say that without spinning wheel there was no Swaraj. " This sentimental appeal was justifying economic cause. He was not against the use of machine but was against the use of machine which would create unemployment, Charkha itself is a machine, he used to say. In the present context it can be said that this urge for ' use of charkha' was a stop gap device. His argument was KVI provides work to millions of our countrymen suffering from unemployment. KVI which can produce goods without difficulty in their own places should not be extinguished large scale industrial production should be by the masses instead of mass production, through large mechanised factories. Production by the masses will achieve distributive justice instead of creating problems of distribution.

RELEVANCE OF GANDHIJIS VIEWS IN PRESENT TIME:

Gandhiji perceived the limitation/abuses of machines

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when they will master men, inflict injury on the working class by throwing them out of jobs. Gandhiji said, " industrialisation depends entirely on your capacity to exploit foreign market being open to you and on the absence of the competitors." In the present time the significance of this predication can be easily understood. It is pointed out by the thinkers that India's foreign market or export trade is ~~is~~ declining and she finds difficult to stand foreign competition. Hence need to expand domestic market through KVI sector. From John Ruskin to Schumacher there has been a long line of reformers, social philosophers and economists who battled against the evil consequences of industrialisation. Gandhiji was against use of machinery which will result in concentration of production in few areas, in few hands leaving problems for regulation of distribution of production. He thought if KVI are promoted in rural areas, production and distribution both in the respected areas, where things are distribution required it is automatically regulated, and there is less chance for fraud and speculation. He supported mass production by masses who will use such type of machine which is simple to operate and can be put in homes of the millions. He hated privileges and monopoly.

GROWTH OF CITIES AS AN EVIL.

If the plight of rural poor is to be improved it is not sufficient to pay attention only to agriculture but it is necessary to stop migration to cities. The growth to the cities have created problems like urban blights, stranded

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are as, ecological imbalances, exhaustion of resources, environment pollution. The problems have perforced the planners to chalk programmes/ strategies for rural development. But long back after 1919 Gandhijis energy was devoted to the problems of rural India. He was convinced that India could not rise until its villages rose, for India lives in villages. He asserted. ' I regard the growth of cities as an evil thing . Unfortunate for mankind and the world and for India let there be no mistake as to what Purna Swaraj means to the Congress. It is full economic freedom for the toiling millions. It is no unholy alliance with any for their exploitation.

'IF THE VILLAGE PERISHES, INDIA WILL PERISH TOO'

India has had six plans but it is found that there is no sufficient economic freedom for the rural poors. The rural unemployment, indebtedness is growing. The stunted growth of rural poors may limit economic growth of urban India. Gandhiji said " if the vill-age perishes, India will perish too." He was right when he said that, any plan which exploited the raw materials of a country and neglected the potentiality of more powerful man power was lopsided and could never tend to establish human equality. In 1947 Gandhiji said " real planning consisted with the best utilisation of the whole man power of India and the distribution of the raw products of India in her numerous villages instead of sending them outside and rebuying finished articles at fabulous prices. To Gandhiji the day India looked upon industrialisation as an answer for

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its poverty that day India would sink further in misery. The planned period seems to confirm this. Thus to utilize the idle working days, to ensure participation, utilize local resources, achieve equality, Gandhiji advocated revival KVI.

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R.C. Dutt and Francis Buchnans pointed out that till the first decade of 19th century Indian population was engaged in various industries and the industrial structure was well diversified and dispersed. The artisans were respected in the country. Marco Polo referred to the fine products of Telangana.

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But the British and the East India company pursued policies detrimental to KVI. The Industrial Revolution of England prospered at the cost of Indian artisans. It is around these rural population Indian plans should relieve poverty by creating job opportunities for the masses and equitable distribution, KVI symbolised economic freedom and equality. The decentralised character of cottage industries provide employment to the workers in their own homes. KVI alone can provide full employment Gandhiji and A. Bhave were confident about this.

Inspite of schemes for full-employment formulated in plans one after another the backlog of unemployment at the end of each plan was much e.g. it was 40 mn. at the end of the 5th plan. Dr. Ropke said " It is regrettable that India seems to follow materialist socialism rather than Gandhiji's wisdom". G.D.H. Cole expressed that capital intensive techniques cannot solve the problem of poverty, Capital should be combined with the development of village industries, designed

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to make better of the abundant resources of labour rather than to rely on methods which require extensive machinery.

SURPLUS LABOUR CAN-NOT ABSORBED IN AGRICULTURE-HENCE KVIS ARE NEEDED:

mns In 1960-61 out of the total labour force of the 173.9 *mns.*, 120 *mns.* came under the category of rural labour force. Gandhiji always felt that, the surplus labour can-not be absorbed in agriculture and non agricultural alternative employment. He emphasised KVI. According to N.S.S. and Agricultural Labour Enquiry, male in agri-culture could get jobs for 166 days an average. In rural areas average worker gets gainful occupation for 222 days in a year. The Bhagavati Committee put the total number of unemployed at 18.7 mns of which 9 mn were unemployed ad 9.7 mns. underemployed. i.e. they had 14 hourse work per week. This points out the need for expanding job opportunities in KVI alone e.g. The all. India spinners association pointed out that if Rs. 80/- lakhs could employ more than 4 lakhs of artisans, with the same capital invested in textile mills, we cuntempoly harldy 20,000 people. Gandhiji pointed out anumber of examples in respect of village industries like, oilghani, hand pounded rice.

SHIFT FROM MARCRO LEVEL TO MICRO LEVEL:

Thus Gandhiji stressed the need to develop 7.50 lakh villages in India with the help of KVI. As through these, problems of unemployment, poverty, ignorance, inequality, backwardness will be overcome and villages will be developed,

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will become selfsufficient. There was a logic behind his way of thinking. In recent times the five year plans have tried to imply his views in different programmes and policies, a shift from macro level approach to micro level approach is in view.

VIEWS OF SOME FOREIGN THINKERS GUNNAR MYRDAL:

A number of foreign thinkers has supported Gandhian views, prof. Gunner Myrdal said " South Asian countries now run the risk of treating petty islands of highly organised western type industries that will remain surrounded by a sea of stagnation. " Prof. Myrdal observed" the development of Industries in direct competition with existing cottage industries would take work and bread away from millions with no immediate alternative source of employment or income. This would not be rational from a planningpoint of view as there is no prospect of any large scale adjustment for decades to come particularly as the labour force will increase rapidly until the end of the century."

DR. SCHUMCHER:

Dr. " Schumacher said " It is that mass production, if it does find a market, is the most effective instrument for the rapid. accumulation of the surplus wealth and that this surplus with them percolate to the unemployed masses. Yet it is a fact of universal experience that no such percolation takes place a dual economy emerges in which the rich gets richer while the poor stagnates or gets poorer.

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GUNNAR MYRDAL:

Gunner Myrdal felt " There was an essential element of rationality in Gandhiji's economic and social gospeet and the programmes for promoting cottage industry as they have been evolved in post era have more to represent purposeful and realistic planning for development Gandhiji pointed out, that if there is cottage industry in every home of the agriculturist, the poverty of the village can be eliminated in no time and as a result of which the economy of the country at large would be improved.

FAILURE OF PERCOLATION EFFECT:

It can be said that the belief that rural industrialisation would be a result and phenomenon of the percolation effect of metropolitan industrialisation was belied by the realities. This strategy failed to benefit rural population. The rural population or the village have as yet to improve their economic lot. The problem of rural masses and rural areas must be the central points for consideration.

GANDHIAN STRATEGY:

Gandhian strategy included the development of the village and the small scale industries, village handicrafts, besides development of agriculture, improvement of rural health, education sanitation, betterment of the backward communities, democratic decentralisation of rural development, even of distribution of income wealth and co-operation at all levels, Gandhiji thought an area covered by a radius

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of ten kilometer could be considered as the basic unit of which the centre was not fixed. Gandhiji said "Swaraj has no meaning for the million if they do not know how to employ their enforced idleness. He identified economic development with the preservation of the small producer and his participation in a diversified pattern of productive activity.

GANDHIJI'S JUSTIFICATION OF KVIs AND SCHUMACHER'S APPRECIATION OF IT:

Gandhiji justified KVI as they will create employment opportunities through a multiplier effect and spread effect. He was however aware of the need to improve quality and reduce cost of production. This view was appreciated by Schumacher who introduced the concept of 'intermediate technology/appropriate technology. This technology is superior in productivity to the traditional technology the production method, organisation of raw material, supply of financing and marketing etc. are simpler the production is cheaper and is for local use.

Thus all of the views discussed above justify the development of a number of KVIs, which will enable the villages to develop initiative, co-operation and a spirit of a self-reliance. They help utilisation of available man-power for processing the locally available raw materials by adoption of simple techniques. These industries have the capacity to correct the regional imbalances by initiating industrial activities on a dispersed basis in the most

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neglected, backward ~~and~~ and inaccessible areas where large scale sector is unable to penetrate. The KVIs could provide employment, increase incomes, slow down migration to cities and increase the supply of goods and services at cheaper prices, can achieve rural and regional development.

It can be said Gandhiji's views have influenced the approaches to the programmes and policies for KVI as adopted in various five year plans.

GANDHIJI'S INFLUENCE ON VARIOUS PROGRAMMES AND POLICIES IN FIVE YEAR PLANS:

Earlier Attempts:

Village industries were prosperous before 1857. During 1857 to 1925 they started decaying due to i) apathetic policies of British rule 2) Free competition from machine made goods. The 1920 Swadeshi movement and 1925 All India Spinners Association and 1934 All India village Industries Association made attempts to revitalise the rural industries.

Independence Period:

It was after independence that the planning programmes ~~and~~ and directive principles of state policies led to the formulating of policies and strategies for the development of village industries on individual and cooperative level. It was said that next to agriculture cottage industries provide alternative jobs to the teeming millions.

Industrial Policies:

Industrial policy Resolution of 1948.

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Since independence the Government of India had announced two important industrial policy resolutions one in 1948 and the other in 1956. The Chief objective of the Industrial policy Resolution of 1948.

a) establish a social order where justice and equally of opportunities could be assured to all the people.

b) Provide more and more opportunities of employment.

The Industrial Policy Resolution 1956:

The broad objectives of the Industrial policy Resolution, 1956 was a) accelerating the growth of village and small scale industries.

The vital role of cottage industries in the industrial development of the Indian economy has been recognised by the Government. These industries provide immediate employment opportunities on a large scale.

The Industrial Policy of 1977:

" Unemployment has increased and rural urban disparities have widened. The pattern of industrial costs and prices has tended to be distorted, and dispersal of industrial activity away from the urban areas has been very slow."

" The main thrust of the new industrial policy will be one effective promotion of cottage industries widely dispersed in rural areas and small towns in line with the priority for employment generation."

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Having declared faith in the efficiency of cottage and small scale industries as a tool for rapid progress, various measures and strategies have been expressed in various plans. According to the industrial policy statement of July 1980., the " Government is determined to promote such a form of industrialisation in the country as can generate economic viability in the villages... Handlooms, handicrafts, khadi, and other village industries will receive greater attention to achieve a faster rate of growth in the villages."

The Five Year Plans:

In the First Plan emphasis was on the improvement of technology with a view to maximum utilisation of idle and leisure time of agriculturists during off seasons.

In the second Plan the Karve committee recommended, the future capital investment should be only on the improved methods of production and improved tools and equipment of production. It was also suggested that under the conditions of common production programme these traditional industries may become viable with the adoption of improved technology where ever feasible.

In the Third Plan more significance was attached to the positive forms of assistance such as improvement of sales by imparting training in improved methods of production arranging technical guidance and introduction of improved equipment. The need for improving the productivity of tools and equipment of artisans was high lighted.



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In the Fourth Plan the basic approach was development oriented. It emphasised the adoption of appropriate intermediate technology on a wider scale as a suitable instrument to ensure the benefits of socio-economic objectives of the plan. The concept of viability of an industry was spelt out and the idea of wider coverage by rural industrialisation by progressively raising the level of techniques of production was accepted. It was also suggested that the time bound programme of 7 years for progressively adopting the improved technology for attaining viability may be worked out. Quite consistent with the earlier approach.

The Fifth Five year Plans:

The Fifth five year plans for the Khadi and Village industries laid considerable emphasis on 1) adoption of improved tools and equipments and machineries in the field including power operated hand ^{power} tools etc. 2) popularising the improved methods of production 3) extension services for carrying laboratory research in the field of multiplication 4) diversification with a view to maximum utilisation of by-products 5) Product development with a view to adjusting the production to the changing pattern of demand.

The Sixth Five Year Plan:

The Sixth Five Year Plan KVI was given special emphasis because of the fact that this sector played important role in the development of the economy KVI sector has to pay a significant role for the reason mentioned below.

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i) They possess the capacity to generate employment opportunities in the rural and semiurban areas at a relatively low capital cost. The employment opportunities are made available near the place of residence.

ii) They are capable of developing local initiative, entrepreneurship, co-operation and a spirit of self reliance.

iii) They ensure maximum utilisation of locally available raw materials by adopting easily adaptable techniques. In some cases, non-conventional raw materials are used, thereby converting waste into wealth.

iv) They require less investment and gestation period and produce mass consumption goods. Thus they have an anti-inflationary effect.

v) They possess the capacity to reach the back ward, tribal, (hilly) and inaccessible areas.

vi) The participation of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, women and weaker sections of society is significant.

The development of these industries has acquired even more relevance today on account of:

i) growing population pressure in the rural areas;

ii) rapid expansion of the labour force especially among the marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers.

iii) inadequate opportunities for non-agricultural works:

vi) declining participation rate for female workers.

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v) limitations of the organised sector in absorbing the labour force;

vi) the need for creating employment opportunities at or near the place of residence.

Objectives for the Sixth Plan:

The objectives are:

1) to provide support to about an additional one million out of the existing uncovered artisans so as to improve their skills and earnings.

2) to create additional work opportunities for about 1.3 million new entrants;

3) While doing so, it has to be ensured that at least 50 per cent of the total 2.3 million artisans and small entrepreneurs being planned for would comprise scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and inhabitant of hill, border and backward areas, So that the overall percentage of these categories would go up from the present level of 23 to 36;

4) the women in the above mentioned 2.3 million beneficiaries will be 50 per cent. This would raise their overall percentage from the level of 45 to 57.

Strategy of development of KVI:

The programme of the KVI sector should be fully integrated with the overall rural industrialisation

programme. This will involve the spelling out of the total strategy of rural industrialisation itself, of which the KVI strategy will form an integral part.

Another important plan in the new strategy is the development of horizontal linkages between the KVI programme and other cognate programme like the IRDP, TRYSEM, DIC, NREP etc. So far as the IRDP is concerned, KVI institution should have a definite assigned role in the target groups. For this purpose, there should be specific targets in favour, of KVI activities.

In regard to the persons in the target groups, the final aim is to have a clear-cut demarcation of responsibilities, with subsidies being drawn from IRDP loans mostly from institutional financing agencies and technical training, marketing and infrastructural support from the KVI bodies.

The kvi activity, as a part of the rural industrialisation process, will have to be looked at in the context of integrated area development plans. Thus over period of time, there should be an integration of programmes run by different agencies at the district and block levels. The identification of opportunities and beneficiaries can be done by the DICS, IRD agencies and block staff, in collaboration with the KVI bodies and the banks.

A complete strategy would involve the following;

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i) identification of the two categories of existing artisans and potential entrants to the KVI sector.

ii) Widening of the employment base by expanding and diversifying the existing programmes and by undertaking additional programmes, particularly in areas where the need to create employment opportunities is acute and urgent:

iii) promote ~~and~~ and strengthen the infrastructural facilities, manufacture including market information, training, etc., organisation of artisans for self help i.e. to provide all infrastructure services required to strengthen the self employment and decentralised pattern of production which is the distinguishing feature of this sector.

iv) Setting up of a strong infrastructure of research and development in appropriate technology, undertaking research and development in production and processing technology, product development diversification of raw materials and processing, designing improvements in packaging etc. with a view to reducing the drudgery of work without reducing employment and improving the quality of product and also increasing the productivity and earnings of artisans;

v) Production and supply of improved tools and equipments.

vi) transferring technology and transmission of higher skills by creating a training infrastructure.

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vii) providing critical and scarce raw materials;

viii) organising production centres in areas where local entrepreneurship is not forthcoming, with the long term objective of transferring the centres to the artisans themselves;

ix) organising vigorous marketing, as also ensuring that exploitation by middlemen is eliminated.

x) rationalising the present system of rebate, subsidies and loans with special emphasis on increasing the volume of institutional finance;

xi) Processing the locally available raw materials and the easily available raw materials from outside as intermediate semifinished products for other industries.

xii) giving greater attention to backward areas and deprived sections of society especially the SC/ST

xiii) provision of employment to educated unemployed and to marginal farmers, landless agricultural labourers and rural artisans by providing training opportunities.

The Role of Khadi & Village Industries in 20 Point:

Economic Programme:

The new 20 point economic programme seeks to-

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i) ameliorate the economic social conditions of the poor and the less privileged section of the community, ii) increase employment opportunities strengthen the resource base of the rural poor and raising their incomes: iii) increase the overall production and the productivity in the economy iv) strengthen research and development efforts; v) improve power generation vi) stimulate production and investment and vii) raising supply of essential commodities.

This programme basically aims at promoting rapid economic growth with a definite orientation to raise the living standards of the weaker sections of the society, which have so far been denied their due share in the benifites of development.

Viewd in proper prospective the 20 point economic programme is really significant for the Khadi and village industries (KVI) sector, in the sense that some of the points are exclusively intended for the development of the rural sector and for the benefit of the rural people. The point which have direct relevance to the KVI sector area.

i) Strengthening and expanding the coverage of integrated rural development (IRD) and the national Rural Employment programmes (NREP). In this sphere the Khadi and village industries commission (KVIC) in its sixth plan envisages the creation and sustenance of additional one million work oppertunities through KVI activities under the

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the national integrated development programme. It is visualised that 800 beneficiaries per block x per year would be covered during the period of 4 years from 1981-82 to 1984-85. The one million beneficiaries belonging to KVI could be identified by the block development administration and would receive capital subsidy to the extent of one third of the composite assistance and two third of the requirements would be provided by the nationalised banks under IRD Scheme. The KVIs would provide the training facilities in the identified groups under the Training Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) programme. The KVIC would, whenever required also create necessary arrangement for supply of raw materials improved tools and equipment as well as provide the required institutional infrastructure for marketing.

In the revised guidelines issued in November 1982 by the ministry of rural development it was proposed to make available IRD Funds for 200 hundred blocks in 1982-83 and 300 blocks in 1983-1984 under the TRYSEM programme, the KVIC has established 106 centres in the country and has trained 17,303 persons in 1981-82 and 20,000 persons in 1982-83.

ii) Accelerated programmes for the development of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. So far as the development programmes of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are concerned it may be mentioned that some of the Khadi and village industries such as woollen khadi weaving, tassar silk, khadi village leather, seed collection activity under non-edible

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Oils and soap industry, bee-keeping industry fibre and other forest based industries provide employment mainly to the rural artisans belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. In the case of other village industries also about 10 per cent of the total artisans belong to this community. The percentages share of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the total employment opportunities provided under KVI programmes in 1982-83 was 27 per cent. In the expected employment opportunities under KVI at the level of 34.75 lakhs in 1982-83, the share of these communities would be around 4.07 lakhs and 5.29 lakhs respectively totalling 9.36 lakhs.

The KVIC in its Sixth plan proposed to increase the percentage share of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes to 36 percent by 1984-85 by 1) giving more attention to the industries where the share of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is significantly high and ii) giving more attention to areas where the tribal population is concentrated.

iii) Vigorous implementation of afforestation, social and farm forestry and development of bio-gas and other alternative energy sources, It is not exaggeration to say that it is the KVIC which has pioneered go-bar gas programme in the world. This programme really came as a boon in the environment of global energy crisis and the compelling need for searching alternative renewable energy sources such as cow dung human excreta, piggery waste and organic waste etc. The KVIC's programme has the twin advantages of making

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available fuel in the shape of methane gas and fertiliser in the shape of enriched manure for increasing the crop yields. The number of gas plants constructed by the KVICS upto 1981-82 was 97.257 and the target set for 1982-83 was 20,000.

The following table gives the idea of public sector outlays and plan provision for KVI.

Table 2.1

PUBLIC SECTOR OUTLAYS AND PLAN PROVISION FOR KVI

Plan Period	Public sector outlays	Plan Provision for KVI	Funds made available for KVI	(Rs, in Crores)	
				Col.3 as % of Col.2	Col. 4 as % of Col.3
1	2	3	4	5	6
First Plan	1960	15.00	11.58	0.8	77
Second Plan	4672	83.78	98.71	1.8	94
Third Plan	8577	92.40	96.90	1.1	94
Annual plans 1966-67 to 1968-69	6757	53.05	53.05	0.8	100
Fourth Plan	16160	111.00	97.73	0.7	88
Fifth Plan	37250	180.00	118.26+	0.5	66
Annual Plans 1978-79					
1979-80	24192	154.20	152.20	0.6	100
Sixth Plan	97500	480.00	387.57*	0.5	81*

+ Does not include provision for S & T.

* ~~Does not include~~ For four years (1980-81 to 1983-84)

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In Table 2.1, it is found that plan provision for KVI has increased to Rs. 480.00 crores during 6th plan as compared to Rs.15.00 cr. during the 1st Plan. The plan provision for KVI as p.c. of public sector outlays however is meagre. It should be raised in the view of growing stress on KVI given in recent plans. The causes of funds unutilised should be studied and measures be taken.

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