



**AGENCY FOR  
INTERNATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT**

**COUNTRY FIELD SUBMISSION  
FY 1972**

**INDIA**

**ANNEX C - D - G**

**DEPARTMENT  
OF  
STATE**

JULY 1970



ANNEX C

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS TABLES

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Table 1

Projected Sectoral Composition of Net Domestic Product in the Fourth Plan period

	IFY 1968/69	IFY 1969/70	IFY 1970/71	IFY 1971/72	IFY 1972/73	IFY 1973/74	Fourth Plan period
	(Rs. billions at 1968/69 prices and annual percent change)						
	(Rs. billions, at 1968/69 prices)						
1. Agriculture & allied activities	148.6	156.9	164.8	172.6	180.7	189.5	
2. Industry (including construction)	55.0	58.4	62.5	68.0	74.0	80.6	
3. Trade, transport & communications	44.1	46.9	50.0	53.4	57.2	61.4	
4. Other services	43.0	44.5	46.0	47.7	49.6	51.6	
5. NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	290.7	306.7	323.3	341.7	361.5	383.1	
6. Indirect taxes less subsidies	26.9	28.4	29.9	31.6	33.5	35.5	
7. NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES	317.6	335.1	353.2	373.3	395.0	418.6	
	(annual percent change)						
1. Agriculture	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.0
2. Industry	6.2	6.2	7.0	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.0
3. Trade, transport & communications	6.3	6.3	6.6	6.8	7.1	7.3	6.9
4. Other services	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.0	3.7
5. NDP at factor cost	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.8	6.0	5.7
7. NDP at market prices	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.8	6.0	5.7

Table 2

Derivation of Total Available Resources and Their Disposition,  
 IFY 1965/66-IFY 1973/74  
 (Rs. billions, at 1968/69 prices)

	IFY 1965/66	IFY 1966/67	IFY 1967/68	IFY 1968/69	IFY 1969/70	IFY 1970/71	IFY 1971/72	IFY 1972/73	IFY 1973/74
1. Net domestic product at factor cost	259.5	261.8	285.1	290.7	306.7	323.3	341.7	361.5	383.1
2. Indirect taxes less subsidies	26.1	25.6	25.1	26.9	28.4	29.9	31.6	33.5	35.5
3. NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES	285.6	287.4	310.2	317.6	335.1	353.2	373.3	395.0	418.6
4. NET IMPORTS (merchandise trade only)	9.5	9.1	7.9	5.6	2.2	2.7	3.9	4.9	5.1
5. TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES = (3+4)	295.1	296.5	318.1	323.2	337.3	355.9	377.2	399.9	423.7
<u>DISPOSITION</u>									
6. PLAN INVESTMENT	39.4	32.5	33.7	32.3	35.8	39.7	44.9	49.9	56.0
7. TOTAL CONSUMPTION	255.7	264.0	284.4	290.9	301.5	316.2	332.3	350.0	367.7

Notes to National Accounts Tables (Tables 1 & 2)

These tables present national aggregate data consistent with the methods adopted by the Planning Commission to work out the macro-economic balances for the Fourth Plan period in their document "Fourth Five Year Plan 1969-74". Therefore, they are not strictly comparable with the data presented in C-1 tables in our earlier Country Field Submissions for India.

Table 1 presents the projected sectoral composition of net domestic product from IFY's 1968/69 to 1973/74 at 1968/69 constant prices. The data for IFY's 1968/69 and 1973/74 are taken from the Planning Commission's document, Fourth Five Year Plan 1969-74; while the data for the remaining years are interpolated from the initial and target years except that data for IFY's 1969/70 and 1970/71 are related to the "forecasted" levels of growth for these two years in TOAID A-345, slightly modified to approximate the Planning Commission's methodology.

The Planning Commission's methods overestimate the likely contribution from the agricultural sector in net value added terms due to its higher implicit ratio for net value added to gross value of output; but this overestimation is likely to be offset by its under-estimation in the "other services" category which is projected to increase at a compound rate of 3.7 per cent as against an overall growth rate of 5.7 per cent in net domestic product. The Planning Commission's methodology has an upward bias in industry as well. But, on the whole, the overall growth rate of 5.7 per cent is a distinct possibility even if agricultural and industrial production fall short of the Plan targets because of the Planning Commission's under-estimation of the growth of services and indirect taxes which are likely to counter-balance the smaller contribution from the commodity producing sectors.

Table 2 presents the derivation of total available resources and their disposition on the Planning Commission's estimates basis from IFY 1965/66 to 1973/74. The data for IFY's 1965/66 to 1967/68 at constant 1968/69 prices are adapted from the current prices series in the Central Statistical Organization's publication, Estimates of National Product; while net investment figures are taken from a Planning Commission working paper.

Table 3

Central Government Finances <sup>a/</sup>  
(Rupees million)

	Form AID 10-74 Line No.	Preliminary Accounts FY 1968/69	Revised Budget FY 1969/70	Budget Estimate FY 1970/71
<b>A. Revenues</b>				
1. Total revenues from domestic sources	A.1	43,389	46,090	49,292
2. Total revenues originating from counterpart and foreign grants including U.S.	A.2	812	380	364
a. Total counterpart & U.S. grants (Nonadditive)	A.2a	362	100	164
TOTAL	A.	44,201	46,470	49,656
<b>B. Expenditures</b>				
1. Total national defense	B.1	12,128	12,614	13,338
a. From counterpart, U.S. grants and loans (Nonadditive)	B.1b	-	-	-
2. All other current	B.2-B.6	21,908	25,219	27,609
3. Total capital outlay, civil government	B.7	19,560	20,999	20,292
a. From counterpart, U.S. grants and loans (Nonadditive)	B.7b(2)	3,636	3,611	2,621
TOTAL	B.	53,596	58,832	61,239
<b>C. Deficit (-) or Surplus</b>				
1. Before total foreign grants (counterpart, U.S. and Non-U.S. grants)	C.1	-10,207	-12,742	-11,947
2. After Non-U.S. foreign grants	C.2	- 9,757	-12,462	-11,747
3. After total foreign grants (counterpart, U.S. and Non-U.S. grants)	C.3	- 9,395	-12,362	-11,583
<b>D. Financing the Deficit or Disposal of Surplus (-) after Foreign Grants</b>				
1. Total domestic borrowing (net)	D.1	5,785	5,685	6,262
2. Total foreign borrowing (net) including U.S.	D.2	4,069	6,064	5,321
a. U.S. loans (net) (Nonadditive)	D.2a	3,274	3,511	2,457
3. Net change in cash balance & other reserves	D.3	- 459	613	-
TOTAL (must equal C.3 above with sign reversed)		9,395	12,362	11,583
<b>E. Ratio to NDP of Domestic Revenues and Expenditures</b>				
1. NDP at 1968/69 prices	-	317,600	335,100	353,200
2. Domestic revenues (From A.1) as % of NDP	-	13.7	13.8	14.0
3. Total expenditures (From B.) as % of NDP	-	16.9	17.6	17.3
4. Defense expenditures (From B.1) as % of NDP	-	3.8	3.8	3.8

a/ This table is set up in the C-3 format.

Annex D

SOCIAL INDICATORS

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## I. General Indicators: India

A. Population Distribution <sup>a/</sup>

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>
A. <u>"Medium" Population Projection:</u>					
1. Rural Population (Million)	352.8	391.8	436.5	485.8	533.7
2. Towns of 5,000-20,000 (as defined by 1961 Census)	17.9	18.0	21.0	24.4	27.8
3. Intermediate Cities (20,000-100,000)	24.6	30.0	35.0	40.7	46.4
4. Major Cities					
a. 100,000-500,000	17.1	21.2	26.0	31.2	36.5
b. 500,000-1 million	3.2	3.4	4.0	4.8	5.6
c. Above one million	13.8	18.5	23.5	28.9	33.9
5. Total National Population	429.4	482.9	546.0	615.8	683.9
B. <u>"High" Population Projection"</u>					
6. Total National Population	429.4	482.9	556.5	635.8	716.4

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<sup>a/</sup> Breakdowns are presented for the "medium" population projection of the 1964 Expert Committee on Population Projections of the Office of the Registrar General, India, which have been adopted by the Planning Commission as the base projections for the Fourth Plan and are consistent with the labor force estimates presented below. The "high" projection presented in this table is, however, a more likely outcome.

I. General Indicators: India

B. Primary School Scholarization  
 Number of Grades: 5  
 Age at Entrance to First Grade: 6

(in millions)

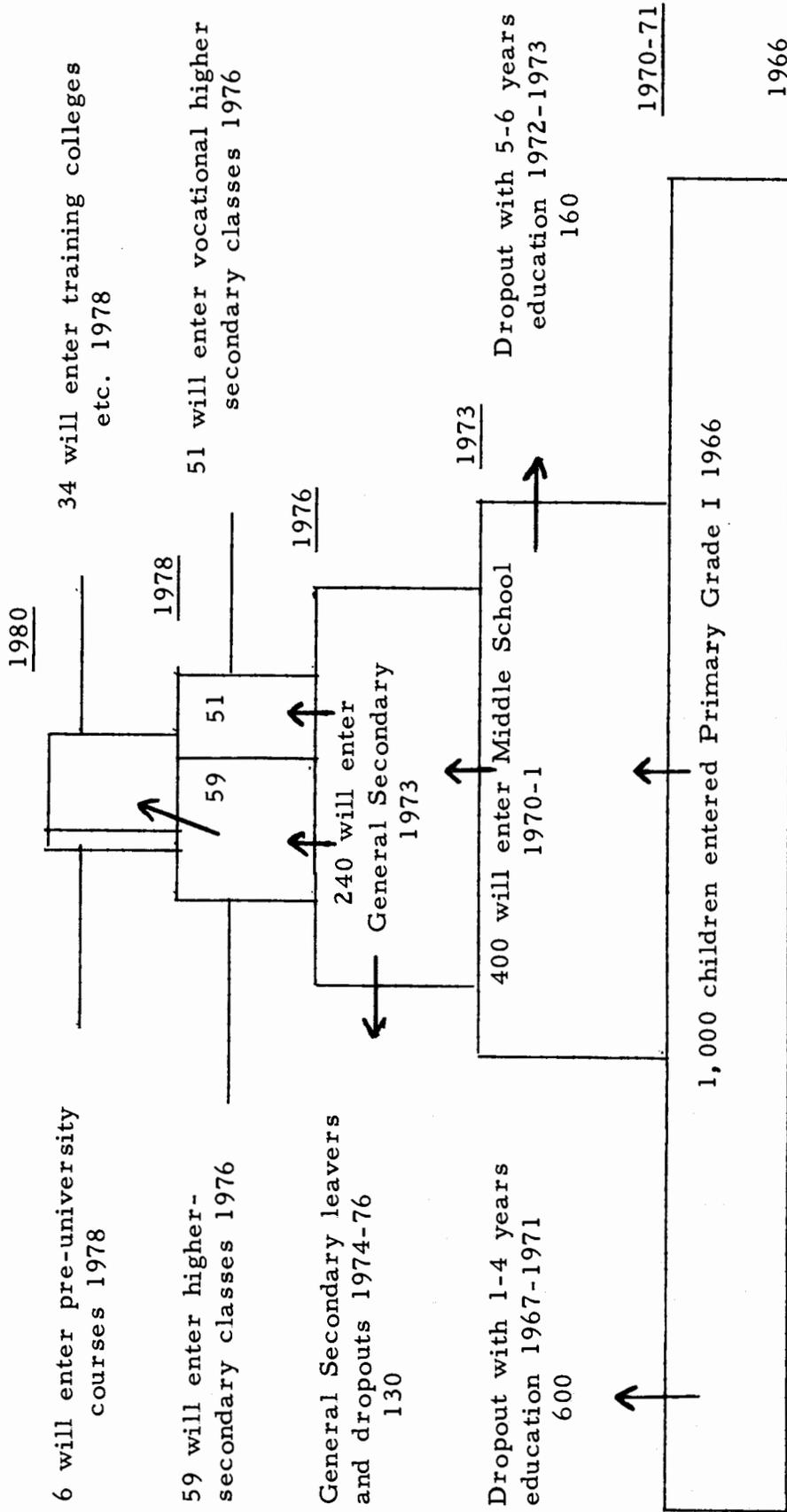
	<u>1960</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>
A. National:					
1. Enrollment <sup>a/</sup>	35	49	58	69	82
2. School-Age Population (Age 6 - 10)	56	65	74	84	95
3. Scholarization Rate (1 ÷ 2) (%)	62	75	78	82	86
B. Urban:					
1. Enrollment <sup>a/</sup>	7.6	10.5	14.1	16.6	20.7
2. School-Age Population	10.1	12.4	15.7	17.7	21.2
3. Scholarization Rate (1 ÷ 2) (%)	75	85	90	94	98
C. Rural:					
1. Enrollment <sup>a/</sup>	27.4	38.5	43.9	52.4	61.3
2. School-Age Population	46.3	52.9	58.7	66.4	74.1
3. Scholarization Rate (1 ÷ 2) (%)	59	73	75	79	83

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<sup>a/</sup> Enrollment means entry into first grade, not current attendance.  
 The probability of survival through the school system is estimated  
 in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1

EDUCATIONAL PYRAMID (PROBABILITY) 1,000 CHILDREN ENTERING PRIMARY EDUCATION, GRADE I IN 1966



Source: Estimates by George Tobias quoted in John Willings, Television Development and Training, UNESCO, Paris, November 1969, mimeo., p.II.4.

## I. General Indicators: India

C. Telephones <sup>a/</sup>

(in 000's)

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>
1. Number of Telephones (Total)	425	766	1,195	1,989	2,782
2. Number in Major Cities	102	337	572	1,172	1,772
3. Number outside Major Cities (1-2)	323	429	623	817	1,010
4. Percentage Outside Major Cities (3 ÷ 1) x 100	76	56	52	41	36

<sup>a/</sup> All of the figures on telephone distribution -- past, present and future -- are based on information obtained from the Post and Telegraph Board of the Ministry of Communications. The P&T Board defines a major telephone city as one with at least 10,000 telephone lines. An important reason for the increasing concentration of telephones in major cities is that the number of cities so defined is expected to grow from 4 in 1960 to 18 in 1980. Even then, it is likely that supply will lag behind demand. Today, unless a telephone seeker has special influence or privileges, he must wait nearly four years for a phone to be installed compared to less than one year in 1956. These P&T estimates for the 1970's do not take into account the possibility that India might be able to accelerate telecommunications of all types through satellite technology.

## I. General Indicators: India

D. Newspaper Circulation <sup>a/</sup>

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>
1. Daily Newspaper Circulation ('000)	4,776	6,672	7,534	8,914	10,294
2. Population ('000)	433	487	551	621	687
3. Circulation per 1,000 people (1-2)	11.0	13.7	13.6	14.3	14.9

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<sup>a/</sup> It will be noted that daily newspaper circulation per thousand persons is expected to increase between 1970 and 1980, but not as fast as the expected rate of population increase. Factors favorable to circulation increase include gains in literacy, urbanization, indigenous newsprint production, and the number of dailies (from 420 in 1960 to 636 in 1969). Unfavorable factors include low purchasing power, continued widespread illiteracy, and growing competition from other media, especially radio and also television. Taking all these factors into account, sources in the newspaper industry, the Government, and the Press Institute of India are in general agreement that average newspaper circulation during the 1970's will grow at about the same annual rate as it increased during the 1960's -- about 276,000 per year. These sources are also in agreement, on the basis of several surveys, that roughly seven Indians are exposed to each copy of a newspaper -- either by reading it or having it read to them.

## II. Agricultural Sector: India

## A. Distribution of Farm Operating Households and Acres of Land by Size of Holdings, 1960-61

Size of holdings (acres)	Number of holdings <sup>a/</sup> ( ' 000)	Area of holdings (percent)	Distribution of size	
			Number of holdings (percent)	Area in holdings (percent)
0.0- 0.99	11,379	4,294	21.3	1.3
1.0- 2.49	11,326	19,026	21.2	5.8
2.5- 4.99	11,717	41,991	21.9	12.7
5.0- 7.49	6,537	39,529	12.2	12.0
7.5- 9.99	3,483	29,804	6.5	9.0
10.0-12.49	2,492	27,456	4.7	8.3
12.5-14.99	1,438	19,629	2.7	6.0
15.0-19.99	1,832	31,360	3.4	9.5
20.0-24.99	1,088	23,912	2.0	7.3
25.0-29.99	629	17,100	1.2	5.2
30.0-49.99	1,047	38,919	2.0	11.8
50.0-over	468	36,565	0.9	11.1
Total	53,436	329,585	100.0	100.0

Source: National Sample Survey, 1960-61, 17th Round, Report No. 144, Cabinet Secretariat, GOI, 1968.

<sup>a/</sup> In addition to 53,436,000 rural households classed as having operational holdings in the size ranges indicated in this column, India has 19,030,000 rural non-operating households, most of whom are landless agricultural laborers.

## II. Agricultural Sector

## B. Distribution of Cultivators by Type of Access to Land

Number of Rural Households and Operational Holdings By Tenure Classes, India, 1953/54 and 1961/62

Tenure class <u>a/</u>	1953/54 ( '000)	1961/62 ( '000)	Change from 1953/54 to 1961/62 <u>c/</u> (percent)
1. No. of operational holdings owned	33,090	48,166	15.3
a. Held from government		46,313	
b. Held from others		3,224	
2. No. of operational holdings leased in	21,919	11,840	-45.5
a. For fixed money rent	4,879	2,761	-43.4
b. For fixed amount of produce	1,744	1,487	-14.7
c. For a share of produce	6,122	5,010	-18.2
d. For combination of a, b, & c		86	
e. On condition of service		771	
f. Free of rent		1,568	
g. On other terms		2,162	
	10,999	5,567	-58.3
3. Total number of operational holdings (1 + 2)	55,009	53,436 <u>b/</u>	-2.8
4. No. of landless laborers	12,500	19,030	52.2
5. Total number of households dependent on agriculture (3 + 4)	67,509	72,466	7.3

Sources and Notes: See next page.

Sources:

Lines 1 and 2: Owned and Leased-in Holdings:

1953/54: Report on Land Holdings (5) Rural Sector, No. 74, Eighth Round, National Sample Survey (NSS), Cabinet Secretariat, Government of India, 1953.

1961/62: Tables with Notes on Some Aspects of Land Holdings in Rural Areas, No. 144, 17th Round, NSS, Cabinet Secretariat, Government of India, 1968.

Line 3: Ibid.

Line 4: Landless Laborers:

1953/54: Estimate derived from 1951 Census on number of persons in cultivator and agricultural laborer households. The percentage that the latter was of the total for both groups was applied to operational households to arrive at estimate of landless laborer households. This estimate assumes that the number of persons per household is the same for laborer as for operational households.

1961/62: B. S. Minhas, Rural Poverty, Land Redistribution and Development Strategy: Facts and Policy, paper presented to March 29-30, 1970 USAID Seminar on Employment and Income Distribution, Table 4, based on data collected in the 17th Round, NSS. The figures may include village workers other than agricultural laborers.

Notes:

a/ Definitions:

Household: A group of persons who usually live together constituted as household.

Operational holding: All land used wholly or partly for agricultural production operated by members of the household alone or with the assistance of others without regard to title, size or location.

Ownership of land: A plot of land is owned by the household when it possesses heritable right with or without the right to transfer of title:

- a. Land held from government: Land held under a grant, lease assignment directly from government.
- b. Land held from others: Held under grant, lease or assignment with permanent heritable rights which may or may not include right of transfer.

Landless laborers: Households holding no land or less than 0.005 acre.

b/ Sum of owned and leased in holdings do not equal reported number of operational holdings because some holdings are mixed, hence are included in both categories.

c/ Notes on Trends in Tenure Patterns:

The changes from 1953/54 to 1961/62 in number of rural households by tenure, reported in the above table, reflect shifts in the classification of villages and towns from rural to non-rural designations as well as changes in tenure of households. The changes explainable by the former, however, are believed to be relatively small.

Hence, the larger part of the changes in number of households by tenure groups can be accounted for by the combined influence of growth in the total number of households (mainly a result of population growth) and of shifts by the rural household from one tenure status to another, reflecting in large measure the influence of Indian land reform policies and programs.

There has been an increase of 15.3 percent in the number of owned operational holdings. With this was associated a reduction in average size of ownership holdings from 6.25 acres in 1953/54 to 4.97 acres in 1961/62.

The number of leased-in holdings decreased from 1953/54 to 1961/62 by 45.5 percent.

From 1953/54 to 1961/62, the number of landless laborer households increased by 52.2 percent. This sharp increase supports the widely held view that land reform, while resulting in an increase in ownership units, led many land-owners to take over for operations with the use of hired labor much land formerly operated by tenant farmers with a shift in their status from tenants to landless laborers.

If as a result of land reform, the size of farm on all owner-holdings of over 20 acres of land were reduced to 20 acres and this land were distributed among India's tenant farmers, landless laborers and operational owners now holding less than 0.5 acre of land, there would be enough of such land to provide each unit only about 0.5 acre of land above what they already own. This is suggestive of the probable limited effects of policies imposing ceilings on size of ownership holdings and distribution of excesses above these ceilings to tenants, landless laborers, and owner units with less than 0.5 acre. If ceilings were imposed, many owners with acreages above the ceiling would be able to evade purpose of the land redistribution program by passing title of a large part of these excesses to other family members.

These facts and India's rate of population growth suggest that the percentage that landless laborers are of all agricultural households will likely rise sharply in the next 2 to 3 decades. The number of ownership units may increase slightly. The number of tenant units appears likely to decrease.

## II. Agricultural Sector: India

C. Fertilizer Use: Consumption of Chemical Fertilizers  
1960/61 to 1980/81 <sup>a/</sup>

<u>Item</u>	<u>1960/61</u>	<u>1965/66</u>	<u>1970/71</u>	<u>1975/76</u>	<u>1980/81</u>
Total annual consumption ( <sup>1</sup> 000 tonnes)	290	807	2827	5027	7366
N	210	583	1616	2872	4212
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	54	134	808	1436	2106
K <sub>2</sub> O	26	90	403	719	1048
Gross sown area (million hectares)	152.72	154.90	160.78	169.00	175.00
Consumption per hectare of gross sown area (kg/ha)	1.89	5.20	17.57	29.73	42.07
N	1.37	3.76	10.05	16.99	24.06
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	0.35	0.86	5.02	8.49	12.03
K <sub>2</sub> O	0.17	0.58	2.50	4.25	5.98

<sup>a/</sup> Data for 1960/61 and 1965/66 are from published GOI sources. Data for 1970/71 and for subsequent years are derived from "Long-Range Agricultural Adjustment Analysis" prepared as Annex F of USAID's 1971 CFS report.

## II. Agricultural Sector: India

## D. Access to Agricultural Credit: Uses of Credit from Institutional Sources, 1961-62 to 1980

<u>Item</u>	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>
1. Number of cultivators <sup>a/</sup> (thousands)	53,436	55,606	58,443	61,424	64,557
2. Number of new loans from institutional sources (thousands)	6,252	7,500	89,407	11,100	13,800
3. Percentage new loans are of cultivators (percent)	11.7	13.5	15.3	18.1	21.4

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<sup>a/</sup> Estimates for 1961-62 are based on National Sample Survey, 17th Round, Report 144. Estimates for years 1965 to 1980 are based on the following assumptions: (a) growth of 1.0 percent per year in number of cultivators and (b) growth of 4.6 percent per year in number of borrowers from institutional sources which growth rate is the reported rate of growth in number of borrowers from co-operative societies from 1961-62 to 1965.

## II. Agricultural Sector: India

## E. Access of Farm Population To Markets (As Measured By Kilometers of Motorable Roads per 1,000 Hectares of Net Sown Area)

Item	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
1. Kilometers of motorable roads (thousands) <sup>a/</sup>	665.35	842.26	1153.42	1714.19	2740.72
a) maintained by P.W.D. <sup>b/</sup> and local bodies	489.93	514.16	539.87	566.86	595.21
b) constructed in C. D. and N.E.S. Blocks <sup>c/</sup>	175.42	328.10	613.55	1147.33	2145.51
2. Net sown area (million ha) <sup>d/</sup>	133.16	135.83	138.11	139.30	140.53
3. Kilometers of motorable roads per 1000 ha of net sown area	4.99	6.19	8.35	12.30	19.49
a) maintained by P.W.D. <sup>b/</sup> and local bodies	3.67	3.78	3.91	4.07	4.23
b) constructed in C.D. and N.E.S. Blocks <sup>c/</sup>	1.32	2.41	4.44	8.23	15.26

<sup>a/</sup> Data for 1960 and 1965 are from Basic Road Statistics of India, 1965, Ministry of Transport and Shipping, Transport Research Division, Government of India, 1967. Data for later years are projections made on basis of the 1960 to 1965 rate of growth.

<sup>b/</sup> P.W.D. = Public Works Department.

<sup>c/</sup> C.D. = Community Development; N.E.S. = National Extension Scheme.

<sup>d/</sup> Data for 1960 and 1965 are based on GOI reports. Data for subsequent years are derived from Long Range Agricultural Adjustment Analysis, Annex F. 1971 CFS, USAID/India.

### III. Employment and Wages

#### A. Structure of Employment: Wage Earners

	(in millions)				
	<u>1961</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1981</u>
1. Labor Force	189	206	229	256	288
2. Wage and Salary Earners	12	16	21	26	32
3. Percentage of Wage and Salary Earners (2+1) x 100	6.3	7.8	9	10	11

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#### Sources:

Line 1: Pravin Visaria, Estimates of Participation Rates and Labor Force, Including and Excluding Unpaid Family Workers, for India, 1961-1981, mimeo., Table 12. (Includes unpaid family workers. Assumes declining participation rates. Includes ages 10 and over.)

Line 2: 1961, 1966: Labor Bureau, Department of Labor and Employment, Ministry of Labor, Employment and Rehabilitation, Indian Labour Statistics 1969, Table 2.14.

1971, 1976, 1981: obtained by applying to Line 1 the reasonable looking percentages set down in Line 3.

## III. Employment and Wages

## B. Unemployment

(in millions)

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1981</u>
1. Unemployed	1.4				
a. Urban Unemployed	0.8				
b. Rural Unemployed	0.6				
2. Labor Force (10 years and over)	189	206	229	256	288
a. Urban Labor Force	27				
b. Rural Labor Force	162				
3. Unemployed as percentage of Labor Force (1 ÷ 2) x 100	0.7				
a. Urban Unemployed as percentage of Urban Labor Force (1a ÷ 2a) x 100	3.0				
b. Rural Unemployed as percentage of Rural Labor Force (1b ÷ 2b) x 100	0.3				

Sources:

Line 1: 1961: Census of India, Paper No. 1 of 1962: 1961 Census, Final Population Total. See also Pravin Visaria, "Employment and Unemployment in India: a Review of Selected Statistics," mimeo., Table 20. What "unemployment" means in a country as poor as India is clearly an unanswered question.

1966-1981: USAID is not yet prepared to make any estimates.

Line 2: Pravin Visaria, "Estimates of Participation Rates and Labor Force, Including and Excluding Unpaid Family Workers, for India, 1961-1981." mimeo., Table 12. (See Table III-A above.)

## III. Employment and Wages

C. Trend in Real Wages  
(Index 1961 = 100)

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1981</u>
1. Money Wages	100.0	139.3	168	185.5	238.6	305.0
2. Cost of Living	100.0	146.0	169	182.8	223.0	271.4
3. Real Wages 100 x (1 ÷ 2)	100.0	95.4	99.4	101.5	107.0	112.4

Source:

1961, 1966: Labor Bureau, Department of Labor and Employment, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, Indian Labour Statistics 1969, Tables 4.2 and 5.1.

1971: USAID projections from 1969 data.

1976, 1981: Assuming (a) that planned growth targets for agricultural output will be met, thus holding the annual rise in prices of wage goods to 4 percent, and (b) that labor's share of productivity increases will lead to a 1 percent annual increase in real wages.

## III. Employment and Wages

## D. Unionization

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1981</u>
1. Number of wage earners ('000)	12,090	16,177	20,600	26,000	32,000
Public Sector	(7,050)	(9,364)	(n.a.)	(n.a.)	(n.a.)
Private Sector	(5,040)	(6,813)	(n.a.)	(n.a.)	(n.a.)
2. Union membership ('000)	3,300	4,000	5,000	n.a.	n.a.
3. Union members as % of wage earners (2 ÷ 1) x 100	33.1	24.7	24.3	n.a.	n.a.
4. Number of workers participating in strikes ('000)	512	1,410	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Sources:

Line 1: 1961, 1966: Labor Bureau, Department of Labor and Employment, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, Indian Labour Statistics 1969, Table 2.14.

1971, 1976, 1981: See Table III-A above.

Line 2: Membership claimed by 4 central federations, as reported to Ministry of Labour, according to preliminary periodic "Comparative Statement Showing Claimed/Verified Membership of Four Central Trade Union Organizations," mimeo, does not correspond with data in Table 6.1 of Indian Labour Statistics 1969 derived from individual Unions submitting returns.

Line 4: Indian Labour Statistics 1969, Table 10.1.

Annex G

STANDARD FAMILY PLANNING DATA

Table 1: Financing of Host Government  
Family Planning Program.

Table 2: Infrastructure.

G-1

Table 1

Financing of Host Government Family Planning Program  
(US \$ and \$ Equivalent in millions)

	<u>1966/67</u>	<u>1967/68</u>	<u>1968/69</u>	<u>1969/70</u>	<u>1970/71</u>
1.a. Planned Health Budget	48.50	59.00	65.41	72.78	83.42
1.b. Actual Health Expenditures	55.36	59.14	72.42	71.80	-
2.a. Planned F.P. Expenditures	19.74	43.95	48.68	55.26	68.55
2.b. Actual F.P. Expenditures	18.01	37.43	44.58	52.91	-
3.a. USAID Budget Support \$	-	-	-	-	- <sup>a/</sup>
3.b. Budget Support \$ To Buy Local Curr.	-	-	-	-	20.00 <sup>a/</sup>
3.c. Local Currency <sup>b/</sup>	0.04	4.30	19.36	0.43	0.45
4.a. Total USAID F.P. Planned Obligations	0.17	12.02	20.09	0.79	0.85
4.b. Actual USAID Expenditures	0.11	0.63	4.25	3.68	-
5. Other External Assistance	0.79	0.78	1.37	1.00	1.50

Notes:

General: 1a through 2b refer to GOI fiscal year.  
3b through 5 refer to US fiscal year.

a/ Dollar grant for local cost financing.

b/ Includes Trust Fund and Section 104(h) rupees as follows:

FY 66/67 = \$0.04 Trust Fund; 67/68 \$4.30 includes \$3.95 Section 104(h) rupees and \$0.35 Trust Fund; 68/69 \$19.36 includes \$11.14 Section 104(h), \$7.89 vehicle rupee grant and \$0.33 Trust Fund; 69/70 \$0.43 Trust Fund, 70/71 \$0.45 Trust Fund.

Table 2

Infrastructure

	<u>1966/67</u>	<u>1967/68</u>	<u>1968/69</u>	<u>1969/70</u>	<u>1970/71</u>
1a. Total Health Facilities Planned					
i) Hospitals (Beds)	255,100	256,000	259,000	261,500	263,700
ii) PHCs	5,189	5,200	5,300	5,432	5,432
iii) Sub-Centers (including F.P. Sub-Centers)	19,000	23,000	26,000	28,000	31,000
1b. Total Health Facilities Actual					
i) Hospitals (Beds)	246,700	250,200	255,700	259,800	
ii) PHCs	4,794	4,946	4,919	4,930	
iii) Sub-Centers (including F.P.)	17,251	21,539	22,826	24,789	
2a. Total Facilities Providing F.P. Services Planned (Cumulative)					
i) Urban FWP Centers	1,580	1,856	1,856	1,856	1,856
ii) Rural Main Centers	4,564	4,784	5,220	5,432	5,432
iii) Rural Sub-Centers (F.P. only)	5,055	7,900	12,160	14,160	16,410

Table 2 (continued)  
Infrastructure

	<u>1966/67</u>	<u>1967/68</u>	<u>1968/69</u>	<u>1969/70</u>	<u>1970/71</u>
2b. Total Facilities Providing F.P. Services <u>Actual</u> (Cumulative)					
i) Urban FWP Centers	1,381	1,651	1,720	1,794	
ii) Rural Main FWP Centers	3,676	3,947	4,382	4,935	
iii) Rural Sub-Centers (F.P. only)	4,980	6,895	10,348	11,400	
iv) Other Facilities Providing F.P. Services <u>b/</u>					
1) Urban	843	1,495	1,522	1,923	
2) Rural	6,750	6,985	7,031	7,427	
3. Total Physicians in the Health System (Active in Practice) (Cumulative)	86,400	96,000	102,520	109,700	NA
4a. Total Physicians in F.P. <u>Planned Target</u>	NA	NA	NA	10,571 <sup>a/</sup>	-
b. Total Physicians in F.P. <u>Actual</u>	NA	NA	NA	3,419 <sup>c/</sup>	-
5a. Other F.P. Clinical <u>Planned</u>	NA	NA	NA	31,168 <sup>a/</sup>	-
b. Other F.P. Clinical <u>Actual</u>	NA	NA	NA	19,700	-
6a. Non-Clinical F.P. <u>Planned</u>	NA	NA	NA	83,261 <sup>a/</sup>	-
b. Non-Clinical F.P. <u>Actual</u>	NA	NA	NA	49,956	-

Table 2 (continued)

	<u>Infrastructure</u>				
	<u>1966/67</u>	<u>1967/68</u>	<u>1968/69</u>	<u>1969/70</u>	<u>1970/71</u>
7a. <u>F.P. Training Planned</u>	NA	NA	NA	NA	-
b. <u>F.P. Training Actual</u>					
i) Short-term (cumulative)	67,835	115,053	131,863	155,309	-
ii) Long-term (cumulative)	11,525	17,557	21,118	23,914	-

a/ IV Five Year Plan Target 1969-1974.

b/ Includes hospitals, voluntary agency clinic, private clinics, etc.

c/ Does not include 3,752 PHC doctors providing health services.