

**A REVIEW OF IMPORTANT  
ACTIVITIES AND STUDIES**

**1972-73**

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
PLANNING COMMISSION**

## *FOREWORD*

This report gives a brief account of important activities and studies undertaken by the Planning Commission during 1972-73. The principal activities in which the Planning Commission was engaged during the year related to the Annual Plan for 1973-74 and preparatory work for the Fifth Five Year Plan. The notes and studies mentioned in the report are mostly internal working papers prepared for official use only. Some of the studies are published subsequently for general information.

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## 1. *PLANNING COMMISSION—ITS COMPOSITION*

On his appointment as Minister of Industrial Development, Shri C. Subramaniam relinquished charge of the office of Minister of Planning and Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and was succeeded by Shri D. P. Dhar who assumed office on July 24 1972. With the addition of a new Member, the composition of the Planning Commission and the Ministers is now as follows :

Smt. Indira Gandhi	Prime Minister and Chairman
Shri D. P. Dhar	Minister of Planning and Deputy Chairman
Shri Y. B. Chavan	Minister of Finance and ex- officio Member
Shri Mohan Dharia	Minister of State for Planning
Prof. S. Chakravarty	Member
Dr. B. S. Minhas	Member
Shri M. S. Pathak	Member
Shri B. Sivaraman	Member

## 2. *ANNUAL PLAN 1972-73*

After the presentation of the Central Budget, the Annual Plan for 1972-73 was published.

### *ANNUAL PLAN 1973-74*

Action for the formulation of the Annual Plan for 1973-74 was initiated in August 1972. Detailed guidelines were issued to the Central Ministries regarding the preparation of Plan proposals for 1973-74 for the Central and Centrally sponsored schemes. Among other things the following points were given additional emphasis :

- (1) Highest priority for the expeditious completion of works already under execution.
- (2) Fuller utilisation of capacities already created.
- (3) Generation of additional employment opportunities and ensuring certain minimum facilities in respect of

elementary education, drinking water, housing, communication etc. to the bulk of the population being two of the important objectives of the Plan, the programmes already undertaken in these directions must be geared to the attainment of their goals in the shortest possible time.

- (4) Due to unprecedented drought conditions in several States and the consequent diversions of large sums for provision of relief to the affected people the necessity of adjustments in Plan outlays in various sectors.
- (5) The necessity for close and realistic assessment of the likely performance under the Fourth Plan, which would provide the base level of development for the Fifth Plan.
- (6) The year 1973-74 being the last year of the Fourth Plan, the Annual Plan for this year had an important bearing on the formulation of the Fifth Five Year Plan. Initiation of suitable advance action on projects/programmes to be taken up during the Fifth Plan period was necessary for taking correct investment decisions and for facilitating effective implementation.

In the Central sector, there are a number of continuing schemes which form the core of the Plan as also those which provide the necessary infrastructure for economic growth. Priorities have, therefore, been given to these sectors in 1973-74. In order to make a significant impact on the problem of unemployment, it is proposed to undertake new programmes designed to generate employment opportunities for an additional half a million educated persons in various fields and will at the same time help in the creation of durable assets, collection and compilation of valuable data and advance training of personnel for implementing the new programmes and projects that will be introduced in the Fifth Plan. For this purpose, a provision of Rs. 100 crores has been made in the Annual Plan 1973-74. Another significant measure is the provision of Rs. 150 crores for advance action on some of the projects for the Fifth Plan. This is to ensure that the benefits of the fifth Plan programmes are obtained as quickly as possible. Discussions with the Central Ministries were held during November 1972—January 1973 to finalise the Plan allocation for 1973-74. Subsequently, discussions were held with the Ministry of

Finance to finalise the provisions to be made in the Central Budget for Central and Centrally sponsored schemes.

In the State sector, discussions were held with the Chief Ministers of States to finalise the State Plan outlays for 1973-74. During these discussions, besides finalising the Annual Plan outlays, a variety of subjects including those relating to drought conditions, power shortage and employment situation were discussed. The main step-up in the outlays during 1973-74 is in regard to programmes relating to agricultural production, irrigation, power, medical and health and water supply.

The Annual Plan document is being published separately.

A number of Central Teams, each headed by a Programme Adviser, visited the States of Rajasthan, Orissa, Maharashtra, Bihar, Mysore, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir and Madhya Pradesh which were affected by natural calamities like drought, floods and cyclone and reviewed the extent of damage caused. They recommended relief measures and suitable financial assistance to the concerned States.

### **3. PREPARATORY WORK ON THE FIFTH PLAN**

As indicated in the Annual Report for 1971-72, the preparatory work on Fifth Five Year Plan was started in June 1971. As a first step in this direction, a paper entitled "Towards an Approach to the Fifth Plan" was prepared. In this paper certain basic policy issues relating to the Fifth Five Year Plan were raised. The four of the most basic issues were the approach towards eradication of poverty through providing vastly larger employment opportunities mainly in rural areas along with a national plan for meeting basic minimum needs and the connected questions of domestic resource mobilisation and self reliance. This paper, after it was considered by and endorsed by the National Development Council at its meeting held on May 30 and 31, 1972, was presented to both the Houses of Parliament on May 31 1972.

In accordance with the basic policy decisions, a further paper entitled "Approach to the Fifth Plan" was prepared. This was considered by the National Development Council at its meeting held in January 19 and 20, 1973 and was unanimously endorsed. Thereafter, it was presented to both the Houses of Parliament on February 20, 1973. This paper has also been discussed in the

Consultative Committee of M. Ps. on Planning and with Leaders of Opposition. The Planning Commission is at present engaged in the preparation of the Draft Fifth Plan which is expected to be published by the middle of September 1973.

In order to undertake in-depth studies of the various sectors of development both in their long and short-term aspects. 18 Steering groups, 71 Task Forces and 99 Working Groups were set up. Some of the Steering Groups, Task Forces and Working Groups have submitted their reports and in the case of others, the main reports are at the final stage of their completion. The Commission will make use of their recommendations for the preparation of the Draft Fifth Plan. The Perspective Planning Division of the Planning Commission has prepared "Material Balances of Twenty Selected Commodities" and "Estimates of Production for Mining and Organised Manufacture in 1970-71, 1973-74 and 1978-79".

The Central Ministries have been requested to undertake project formulations and submit their proposals in respect of public sector outlays and schemes in the light of the "Estimates" and "Material Balances" as well as the main Approach paper as approved by the National Development Council. Like-wise, the State Governments have also been requested to submit their main proposals for projects to be included in the Fifth Plan.

#### 4. MULTI-LEVEL PLANNING

Since the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan the Planning Commission has been advocating the formulation of integrated district plans as a means of establishing close correspondence between local conditions, potentials and priorities and the programmes to be taken up in the districts. During 1972-73 a number of teams were sent to selected districts in order to assist the district authorities in the formulation of district plans. Significant progress was achieved in the preparation of district plans in two districts of U.P., one district each of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Punjab. Some States were also assisted in the organisation of training programmes for the training of officers who were deputed in the districts for the preparation of district plans.

The Planning Commission has been stressing upon the States to strengthen their machinery for planning. A scheme to provide financial assistance to States to strengthen their planning machinery was approved. Under this scheme, two-thirds of the additional expenditure, which may be incurred by the States for this

purpose, would be reimbursed by the Centre. A large number of States namely, Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mysore, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have already set up State Planning Boards largely in conformity with the suggestions made by the Planning Commission. Some of the other States may set up similar Boards shortly.

At the instance of the Planning Commission, a number of States have taken action to set up regional/district planning units in the State Planning Departments to provide guidance to the district authorities in the formulation of district plans. The Centre is sharing two-thirds of the additional expenditure to be incurred by the States on these units.

A Task Force on Multi-level Planning and Spatial Analysis was set up under the Chairmanship of Prof. S. Chakravarty, Member, Planning Commission. This Task Force is examining questions relating to the scope, nature and content of the spatial policies at national, state and district levels to the identification of sectors relevant for planning at different levels and the procedures for effective transmission and dissemination of information between them. Four Working Groups dealing with specific aspects of multi-level planning have also been set up.

With a view to developing the competence of the State Government officers engaged in the formulation of plans, the Planning Commission is given grant-in-aid to the Institute of Economic Growth for organising the training of the State Officers. During 1972-73, the Institute of Economic Growth organised five training programmes.

A Committee of Direction for the Development of U.P. Hill Areas was constituted in 1971 under the Chairmanship of Dr. B. S. Minhas, Member, Planning Commission. On the recommendation of this Committee, a series of surveys pertaining to land-use, agriculture and horticulture, planning have been started in the U.P. hill districts. A number of Task Forces and Working Groups have been set up which are presently examining the development possibilities of lead sectors such as forests, horticulture, tourism etc. in the U.P. hill areas. The Committee of Direction also examined issues relating to the strengthening and reorganisation of administrative framework of the U.P. hill areas and recommended a pattern which was accepted by the U.P. Government. Similar work is expected to be started in the other hill areas of Himalayan Region.



At the instance of the Central Zonal Council, a Joint Coordination Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of a Programme Adviser of the Planning Commission to examine the problems of development of Bundelkhand Region of U.P. and Madhya Pradesh. Surveys and collection of basic data have been taken up which will help in the preparation of long and short term planning strategy and development of Bundelkhand region.

### 5. PERSPECTIVE PLANNING

Apart from continuing studies on redrawing the long-term perspective of the Indian economy in the light of actual performance during the Fourth Plan period, a number of other studies mentioned below, connected with the formulation of the Fifth Plan, were undertaken.

1. Studies on the Macro-economic Model for development of the economic in the Fifth Plan period, the results of which have been incorporated in the "Approach to the Fifth Plan";
2. Studies on broad policy frame for the Fifth Plan for incorporation in the "Approach to the Fifth Plan";
3. Studies for the projection of industrial targets for the Fifth Plan in terms of physical output and value added, and preparation of Material-balances of principal industrial commodities;
4. Working out of projections for major items of output to serve as the working hypotheses for the Steering Groups and the Task Forces set up for the formulation of the Fifth Plan;
5. Studies relating to food management and takeover of wholesale trade;
6. Studies relating to Wage policies;
7. Studies on "Optimal crop pattern and fertiliser requirements for 1978-79";
8. Studies on the allocation of financial resources in the Fifth Plan—an analysis of the employment problem with a view to evolving an appropriate approach;
9. Studies on manpower requirements by different specialised categories;
10. Analysis of imbalances and deficiencies in the basic health and medical care facilities in rural areas and an

estimate of finances required for improving these facilities under different assumptions for norms.

## 6. FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC TRENDS

Early in the year, the resources of the Central and State Governments were examined in the light of the data contained in their budgets for the year 1972-73 presented to the Parliament and the State Legislature respectively in February/March 1972. A number of States had run into overdrafts in excess of the prescribed ceilings at the close of the financial year 1971-72 and a few other States, which were not expected initially to have any overdraft, also closed that year with overdrafts. The financial position of these States for the year 1972-73 was examined in considerable detail in consultation with the State officials concerned with a view to identify the precise factors responsible for the deterioration in the States' budgetary position, assess their likely impact on the earlier assessment of resources for 1972-73 and determine ways and means of liquidating the overdrafts in excess of the prescribed ceiling and the unanticipated overdrafts in the case of the States concerned.

A new scheme of avoiding recourse to unauthorised overdrafts by the State Governments with the Reserve Bank of India came into force with effect from May 1, 1972. In pursuance of this scheme, a close and continuous watch was kept, in consultation with the Ministry of Finance, on the financial resources position of the States. Subsequently, discussions were held with the States for assessing the resources for the Annual Plan for 1973-74 and preparing a reassessment of their resources position for 1972-73. Advice in regard to the non-Plan gaps of States was given to the Ministry of Finance for the purpose of release of special accommodation to such States. Discussions were held with Union Territories for determining the proceeds of additional resources mobilisation by them for augmenting the size of their Annual Plans.

The scope for additional market borrowing by the Centre and States in 1972-73 as also the prospects for market borrowing by the States in 1973-74 were examined in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and the Reserve Bank of India.

The Resources Working Group, which was set up to make an assessment of financial resources for the Fifth Five Year Plan, was assisted with a number of notes and memoranda on the resources of the Central and the States, including fresh resource

mobilisation during the Fifth Plan. Thereafter, detailed forecasts of resources for the Fifth Plan were called for from the State Governments in prescribed forms. Some of the forecasts received from the State Governments were also discussed with them. Studies were undertaken in regard to determination of principles and patterns governing the distribution of Central assistance amongst the States for the Fifth Plan period in the light of the transfer of resources from the Centre to the States, both on Plan and non-Plan account, during the period 1951-52 to 1973-74. The recommendations contained in the Report of the Raj Committee on Taxation of Agricultural Wealth and Income submitted to the Government of India in October 1972 were also examined.

Besides the review of the performance of the economy, including trends in the agricultural and industrial production, appraisals of price trends and policies were made from time to time during the year. The policies and schemes regarding public distribution of essential commodities were examined in the context of devising operational arrangements for checking price rise and ensuring the supply of essential commodities to weaker sections at reasonable prices.

The trends in exports, imports, invisibles and capital transactions during the first three years of the Fourth Plan were analysed in detail and an assessment was made of the likely position regarding the different constituents of the balance of payments during the last two years of the Fourth Plan as also in the Fifth Plan period. Besides, studies on India's trade and aid relationship with France, West Germany, U.K., U.S.S.R. and other East European countries were undertaken.

## 7. LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Various special schemes formulated by Central Ministries, State Governments and Union Territories for generating increased employment opportunities to the educated and other categories of job seekers in rural and urban areas were scrutinised and approved for implementation. These schemes relate to expansion and improvement in the quality of primary education, financial assistance to small entrepreneurs, rural engineering surveys and agro-service centres, expansion of consumer cooperative stores, investigation of road projects, setting up of design units for rural water supply, investigation of irrigation and power projects and survey of natural resources. Further, a special allocation was made to the various State Governments and Union

Territories for organising special employment programmes for the benefit of rural and urban job seekers, both educated and uneducated, on the understanding that the States would mobilise matching resources.

In order to make a significant impact on the problem of unemployment, new schemes are being formulated which shall generate employment opportunities for an additional half million educated persons in various fields in 1973-74. These schemes will, at the same time, help the creation of durable assets, collection and compilation of valuable data and advantage training of adequate number of persons to help implement the new programmes and projects that will be introduced in the Fifth Plan. A Cell has been set up in the Planning Commission under the Minister of State, Shri Mohan Dharia, to formulate the schemes in consultation with the Ministries and the State Governments. This Cell will function under the overall guidance of the Prime Minister.

A Working Group set up to examine the Interim Report of the Expert Committee of Unemployment finalised its recommendations in August 1972. A Task Force on Employment Services was set up for reviewing the different programmes undertaken by the National Employment Service and for assessing the need and scope for modification and addition to these programmes in the context of the new perspectives of development in the Fifth Five Year Plan, specially with reference to employment promotion, occupational training, vocational guidance and manpower planning and for recommending a suitable pattern of organisational network in the Centre and in the States. The work of the Task Force is in progress.

The Planning Commission has been closely associated with the work of the tri-partite industrial committees, the Central Committee on Employment and the Expert Committee on Unemployment set up by the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

## 8. AGRICULTURE, IRRIGATION AND ALLIED SECTORS

As a result of mid-term appraisal of the Fourth Plan, a number of new Plan schemes were approved for augmenting commercial crops such as cotton, jute and oilseeds. These programmes became largely operative during 1971-72. During 1972-73, the Planning Commission considered a further scheme on cotton development in new command areas, namely, Rajasthan Canal, Nagarjunasagar and Tungbhadra and approved the scheme involving an outlay of Rs. 3.50 crores for the remaining period of the Fourth Plan.

Among the food crops, the main shortfall has been noticed in respect of pulses. During 1971-72, the Planning Commission gave clearance to a rather modest scheme for multiplication and distribution of selected seeds of short duration periods. During 1972-73, approval was given to a much bigger programme concerned with intensive development of pulse production in 63 selected districts. The outlay involved in these schemes is Rs. 323 lakhs and the scheme will operate for the remaining Fourth Plan period.

In the Fourth Plan, originally the target for bufferstock of foodgrains was fixed at 5 million tonnes. In May 72, the need and scope for enhancement of this target was considered in consultation with the concerned Ministries and it was decided that a revised target of 7 million tonnes of foodgrains may be adopted. The Fourth Plan outlay on this account was accordingly raised from Rs. 250 crores to Rs. 500 crores.

A Task Force on Land and Soil Resources set up by Planning Commission submitted its report during the year under review. The Task Force analysed the present status of land and soil resources surveys in India, identified the critical gaps therein and highlighted the various tasks involved in undertaking scientific and meaningful inventories of land and soil resources as would be needed for the next 10-12 years. The tasks thus set forth contemplate a reconnaissance soil survey of the whole country to produce a small (1:1 million) soil map within a period of 12 years; sample survey for preparation of inventory and treatment needs of soil and land resources over a period of 5 years; detailed soil surveys in problem and potential areas such as catchment and command areas of irrigation projects to improve resource management and development; preparation of soil and land resource maps for various units of planning such as tehsil, district, State; and an increasing use of air photos as base maps and air photo interpretation techniques for improvements in quality, speed and cost.

The Task Force on Forest Resources set up by the Planning Commission completed its work and submitted its report to the Chairman of the Steering Group in July 1972. The Report brings out the present status of forest surveys, principal gaps in them and steps required for integrated forest surveys in relation to plans for five and fifteen years development, and envisages the existing pre-investment survey of forest resources to be organised into a National Forest Survey.

Under an agreement with the Ford Foundation, work to improve the planning capability in forestry sector has been in progress. A week long seminar on the project formulation in forestry sector was organised for the purpose in Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi in August 1972. Work on the formulation of major forest projects in South U.P. (Mirzapur district), Maharashtra (Chandrapara distt.) and Madhya Pradesh (Bastar district) was in full swing and the first two of these projects are expected to be finalised by April 1973.

As reported in the review of important activities and studies 1971-72, at the instance of Planning Commission a small expert group with representatives from the Union Department of Banking, the Reserve Bank of India and Planning Commission was constituted to work out in consultation with the State Governments, a blue print for institutional credit arrangements on a district-wise basis for the States, where cooperative credit structure is weak, namely, Assam, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Rajasthan and eastern part of U.P. The expert group has completed the studies in respect of Assam (including Meghalaya), Orissa, Bihar and eastern U.P. and the reports in respect of these States are being finalised.

During the year under report, the Technical Advisory Committee on Irrigation and Flood Control Projects, approved the following new major irrigation and flood control schemes in addition to a large number of medium schemes.

**Irrigation Schemes :**

Vansadhara (Stage I) (Andhra Pradesh)

Damenganga Reservoir Project (Gujarat)

Anandpur Barrage (Orissa)

Rajasthan Canal (Stage II)

**Flood Control Schemes :**

Sugnu Hump Cutting Project (Manipur)

In October 1971, the Task Force on Surface Water Resources was set up by the Planning Commission. The Task Force submitted its report in April 1972. The following are the main

recommendations of the Task Force on Surface Water Resources :

- (i) A Central Water Resources Council may be set up for policy making at Central level for coordination amongst the different resources branches and also for giving an overall policy direction taking into account the diverse claims on limited resources by different users.
- (ii) The Central Water and Power Commission should be responsible for data on surface flow—All States should submit data to Central Water and Power Commission—and for that legislation should be enacted.
- (iii) Comprehensive basin plans should be drawn up.
- (iv) The precipitation network should be improved to W.M.O. standard.
- (v) Snow gauges should be set up in the Himalayas and their number increased suitably to bring the network to W.M.O. standard.
- (vi) Evaporation and transpiration Stations should be installed adequately—specially in the hill regions.
- (vii) I.M.D. should be the storehouse for all snow, evaporation and evapotranspiration, rain records in India and if necessary the old act of 1891 should be modified to enable the collection of data.
- (viii) Hydrological stations should be increased to bring up the density as a short-term measure, 200 key stations should be set up by Centre. The States should also increase the number of stations and bring all of them to standard for reliable data collection.
- (ix) Research should be continued to evolve standards for optimum designs of hydrological network for different regions of India after studying the performance and results of network proposed under (viii).

In October 1971 the Planning Commission decided to constitute a Steering Group and nine Task Forces in order to take a comprehensive view of the information available in respect of the country's main natural resources and of the surveys required and

further measures needed in relation to specific, immediate and long-term objectives in the development of these resources. One of the Task Forces set up was "Water Resources—Ground Water". The Task Forces on Ground Water Resources submitted the report in April 1972. According to the report a coordinated work Plan for future ground water investigations and planning to be undertaken by the Central and the State agencies should include :

- (i) Detailed investigations in compact hydrologic units—to be completed in about 20% of the total ground water worthy areas in the next ten years.
- (ii) Semi-detailed hydro-geological investigations in ground water worthy areas not covered under comprehensive investigations, to be completed within next ten years.
- (iii) Setting up of minimum programmes of hydrologic observations in collaboration with State Irrigation Departments, Central Water and Power Commission, Indian Meteorological Department and CGWB, to permit correlation of the results of comprehensive studies—the work to be completed in the next two to three years.
- (iv) Permanent studies of basic nature including preparing exhaustive inventory of existing works and watching the variations in ground water levels and quality—to be carried out on continuing basis.
- (v) Planning, formulation, scrutiny and evaluation of ground water schemes—a basic important function to be carried out on a continuing basis (in fact all other types of investigations are designed, to enable efficient performance of this function).
- (vi) Investigation of specific problems having important bearing on ground water development in certain areas.
- (vii) Preparation for basin-wide analyses and management of ground water systems.

In view of these considerations, the Task Force had recommended an integrated, techno-economically optimum programme of investigations which was not constrained by any official or other limitations.



The Central Coordination Committee for Rural Development and Employment constituted under the chairmanship of Member, Planning Commission, reviewed the various special programmes for small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labour, drought prone area programme and crash scheme for rural employment. The Committee noted that the experience of the working of the scheme for small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labour was not uniform and suggested a critical appraisal of a few selected projects. The Ministry of Agriculture is making such an appraisal. The Programme Evaluation Organisation is also undertaking a detailed evaluation of the programme. The Committee also suggested reorientation of the projects in North-Eastern Region in view of the special feature of the area. The Committee also considered the report of the Credit Study Team on the Small Farmers Development Agency, Chhindwara and made appropriate recommendations. On the Drought Prone Areas Programme, the Committee noted that the present scheme was conceived more as an employment oriented programme and accordingly the programme was restricted to certain items like minor and medium irrigation, soil conservation, afforestation and rural roads. The Committee felt that there was need for a shift in the approach for making the scheme area development programme which would result in the all-round economic development of the area and which would enable drought proofing of the area to the extent technologically possible. In this approach there may have to be a change in the cropping pattern of the area with larger emphasis on sheep and animal husbandry rather than on crop husbandry. Master plans for these areas will now be prepared by the authorities for implementation in the Fifth Plan. As part of the crash scheme for rural employment, the Committee approved a programme for undertaking action-cum-study projects in 15 selected blocks for a period of three years on various aspects of rural employment with a view to assess the dimensions of the problem of providing total employment. The work has started from November 1972.

In October 1971, the Planning Commission had appointed a Task Force on Integrated Rural Development under the Chairmanship of Dr. B. S. Minhas, Member, Planning Commission. The terms of reference of the Task Force were as follows :

- (i) To spell out the main elements of a broad strategy of integrated rural development oriented towards more employment and better production base in the Fifth Five-year Plan;

- (ii) To work out illustratively the pattern of technology, investment, and institutions for rural development programmes appropriate to different agro-climatic conditions and levels of development;
- (iii) To review in the light of (i) and (ii) above the on-going special programmes for rural development and rural employment and to suggest ways for their modification and synthesis into an integrated programme of rural development.

In September 1972, the Task Force gave an interim report on Integrated Agricultural Development Projects in Canal Command Areas. Further interim reports on other land and water situations such as drought prone areas were under preparation towards the end of the year under report.

In March 1972, the Planning Commission constituted a Steering Group on Agriculture, Irrigation and Allied Sectors under the chairmanship of the Minister of State for Planning. The Steering Group in turn constituted Working Groups on the following subjects :

- (1) Major and Medium Irrigation and Flood Control.
- (2) Agriculture (Crop Husbandry).
- (3) Land and Water Development.
- (4) Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Milk Supply.
- (5) Agricultural Pricing, Marketing, Processing, Storage and Warehousing.
- (6) Forests,
- (7) Fisheries.
- (8) Agricultural Research, Education and Manpower.
- (9) Cooperation.
- (10) Community Development and Panchayati Raj.

14. Each Working Group, in turn, constituted a number of Sub-Groups or Study Groups. During the year under report, by

the end of January 1973, the following Working Groups have finalised their reports :

- (1) Cooperation.
- (2) Community Development and Panchayati Raj.
- (3) Forests.
- (4) Major and Medium Irrigation and Flood Control.
- (5) Agricultural Research, Education and Manpower.

It is expected that the remaining Working Groups would also be finalising their reports shortly.

Some of the studies completed during the year were on the subjects indicated below :

- (1) Production Prospects of Milk in the Fifth Plan.
- (2) Production Prospect of Mutton in the Fifth Plan.
- (3) Approach towards Utilisation of Irrigation Potential Created.
- (4) Problem of Irrigation Projects on Inter-State Basin.

## 9. LAND REFORMS

The Planning Commission was closely associated in preparing a paper which highlighted various aspects of the existing ceiling laws. National guide-lines based on the conclusions of the Chief Ministers' Conference, held on April 14, 1972 to consider exemptions provided for in the existing ceiling laws, were drawn up and forwarded to all the State Governments for revision of the ceiling laws. Revised ceiling laws are in operation in the States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. The revised ceiling bills of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have already been enacted. Jammu and Kashmir has already revised the ceiling law. Other States and Union Territories have already initiated measures to revise the ceiling laws. The necessary legislation is to be enacted and implemented by December 1973, as indicated in the "Approach to the Fifth Five Year Plan".

Regarding tenancy reform, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh have initiated further legislative action to provide safeguards to the tenants. A number of States have earmarked provisions in their Annual Plans for the revision of record of rights and consolidation of holdings.

A Position Paper indicating the progress of land reform measures undertaken by various States and Union Territories was prepared.

The Task Force on Agrarian Relations, which was set up, has concluded its deliberations and its report on the strategy for the Fifth Five Year Plan is expected shortly.

## 10. *INDUSTRY AND MINERALS*

Apart from the work connected with the preparation of the progress report of the Plan for 1971-72 and the Annual Plan for 1973-74, the following are some of the important activities and studies undertaken during the year 1972-73 :

- (1) A status paper on the industry and minerals sector analysing the progress of the Fourth Plan programmes, the expected position at the end of the Fourth Plan and the rough outline of the Fifth Plan programmes in this sector was prepared.
- (2) The progress with regard to a number of specific industries was examined and papers were prepared on industries such as agriculture machinery, machine tools, paper, cement, fertilizers, drugs and pharmaceuticals, etc. These were discussed at inter-Ministerial meetings and further line of action for accelerated development of these industries was decided.
- (3) In connection with the formulation of the Fifth Five Year Plan, separate Steering Groups under the Chairmanship of a Member of the Planning Commission were set up in respect of metallurgical industries, engineering industries, chemical and allied industries and minerals and petroleum. The main terms of reference of these Steering Groups are to review the present status of these industries and to assess the trends in demand, capacity and production. The Steering Groups would make an estimate of demand by the end of the Fifth Plan taking into account the likely developments in related sectors during the period. The Steering Groups would also suggest capacity and production targets for the Fifth Plan having regard to indigenous and export demand and the long-term perspective. Substantial progress has been made by the Steering Groups on studies for the Fifth Plan. The reports of the Steering Groups are expected to be submitted shortly.

- (4) A Task Force for examining the possibilities of industrialisation was set up by the Committee of Direction for the development of hill areas of U.P. The task force has prepared a draft report on the subject.
- (5) The Steering Group on Natural Resources considered the reports of the various task forces, namely, on aerial survey, atomic energy, minerals, coal and lignite, ferrous and non-ferrous groups of metallic minerals, industrial minerals, surface water, ground water, marine resources, etc. A core committee was set up to take further action on the reports of the task forces. The core committee held a number of meetings and a programme of action has been prepared.
- (6) An Action Committee on Public Enterprises was set up under the chairmanship of Shri M. S. Pathak, Member, Planning Commission, to study the performance of public sector enterprises and suggest ways and means of improving their performance with a view to maximizing production. The Committee has submitted final reports on Rourkela Steel Plant, Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Heavy Electricals (I) Ltd., Trombay unit of FCI, Hindustan Paper Corporation, Heavy Engineering Corporation and Hindustan Copper Ltd. It has also submitted final reports on organisational structure of Fertilizer Corporation of India, Cement Corporation of India. Draft reports have been submitted to the Ministries for their consideration on Bhilai Steel Plant, Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels Ltd. Hindustan Cables, FACT and the Mandhar unit of Cement Corporation of India. The report on Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd. is under preparation.

The Committee's recommendations cover the following broad areas :

- (i) Organisational structure and manning at the Corporate as well as plant level;
- (ii) Improvements in technology and operating methods;

- (iii) Where necessary, additional facilities to remove bottlenecks in production;
- (iv) Steps required to achieve improvement in industrial relations, personnel management, training and development.

As a result of the recommendations made by the Committee, certain major structural as well as personnel changes in top management have already been effected. To make a thorough study of the major functional problems affecting the entire public sector, the Committee has set up nine working groups, consisting of selected professional people, to study the following aspects :

- (a) Top Management Selection, Development and Remuneration.
- (b) Relationship between public sector and Comptroller and Auditor General.
- (c) Relationship between public sector and the Government.
- (d) Coordination within the public sector.
- (e) Industrial Relations in public sector.
- (f) Restructuring of public sector enterprises.
- (g) Training and Development in the public sector.
- (h) Organisation of R&D in public sector.
- (i) Project formulation and implementation.

The recommendations of the Action Committee based on the report of the Working Group on Top Management Selection, Development and Remuneration have already been submitted to the Government. The reports of the other working groups are in the process of finalisation.

The Action Committee has been actively concerned with the industrial relations situation in the public sector. To this end, a draft action plan was discussed in a series of Seminars to obtain the views of National Trade Union Leaders, Chief Executives of public enterprises, administrative Ministries and Specialists in the field. Arising out of this, a draft set of recommendations is under finalisation.

(7) During the discussions held with the Central Ministries, State Governments and Union Territories for the Annual Plan

1973-74, the need for doing adequate preparatory work for the projects proposed to be included in the Fifth Plan was emphasised and provision for advance action for this purpose was made in the Annual Plan 1973-74.

### 11. *VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES*

A position paper on the progress of the programme for village and small industries was prepared. In connection with the formulation of the development programmes for the village and small industries for the Fifth Plan, a Steering Group and a number of Task Forces were set up.

Based on the recommendations of the Study Group on Coir Industry, a detailed scheme for the restructuring of the coir co-operatives in Kerala was prepared.

The action taken on the decisions of the Committee of State Chief Ministers of the National Development Council on the recommendations of the Working Groups on Identification of Backward areas and on Fiscal and Financial Incentives for starting industries in backward areas was reviewed in the Annual Report for 1971-72. In pursuance of these decisions, about 225 districts had been selected to qualify for concessional finance from the financial institutions and of these 44 districts or areas had also been selected to qualify for the Central scheme of 10% subsidy upto the beginning of July 1972. The working of the Central scheme of 10% subsidy was reviewed and it was agreed in July 1972 that within the framework of the criteria adopted for selection of the districts or areas for the purpose, the coverage of the scheme be extended from 2 to 6 districts or areas in each of the States identified as industrially backward by the Working Group and from 1 to 3 districts or areas in each of the other States. Accordingly, additional districts or areas of several States had been selected to qualify for the Central scheme of subsidy by the end of the year.

A short study of some industrial units located in Himachal Pradesh and the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh was undertaken with a view to studying the ratio of transport cost in the total production cost of these units.

### 12. *POWER AND ENERGY*

A status paper on Power Development, reviewing the development programmes envisaged in the Fourth Plan in the power sector and appraising the Plan targets and Plan investments, was prepared. Detailed studies on the financial requirements of the

spillover power programmes of the States and Centre into the Fifth Plan, issues concerning coordination of the manufacturing programme of the plant and equipment with the implementation of the power projects etc. were made.

Energy balance studies of each region in the country for the Fourth Plan period and also the pattern likely to emerge at the end of the Fifth Plan period were made. Taking this into account and the available power resources, a study of the possible new schemes that could be taken up for advance action in the current Plan for giving benefits in the Fifth Plan was undertaken.

Detailed discussions with the respective State Governments and Union Territories in regard to the preparation of the Annual Plan 1973-74 and with State Electricity Boards regarding the financial operation of the Boards during the current year and in 1973-74 were held. In the case of some of the State Electricity Boards, preliminary assessment of the financial contribution during the Fifth Plan period were also worked out.

An Action Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Shri M. S. Pathak, Member, Planning Commission, with a view to improving the operation of thermal stations in the Eastern Region has submitted its interim report and is keeping a watch on the implementation of its recommendations.

In view of the serious power shortage conditions obtaining in the country, the Cabinet set up a Committee of Ministers on Power Development to advise on matters relating to:

- (a) the operation and maintenance of the existing major thermal stations and on improving the performance thereof;
- (b) expediting construction and commissioning of selected major hydro and thermal power generation projects which are expected to go into operation in the next two years;
- (c) the adequacy or otherwise of the transmission and transformation facilities available in each State/Region for transmission of power from the generating stations and for coordinated operation of the power generating stations in the region; and
- (d) on construction of load despatch centres and setting up of integrated operation of the regional grids.



This Committee has set up a Steering Committee and team of experts to examine the power stations and projects under construction and to render advice on all the above issues.

As a result of action taken by the Steering Committee, which utilises the services of expert bodies/agencies such as Central Water and Power Commission, Tata Consultants, Development Consultants, Engineers India Ltd. etc., it is anticipated that nearly 800 MW of capacity, which was not in use due to various reasons, would be put back into service during the year. Work on projects nearing completion is being expedited by making available plant and equipment as well as guidance on construction. Additional financial outlays to the extent of Rs. 30 crores have been made available during the current year (1972-73) for expediting progress on projects.

Detailed studies regarding assessment of financial outlays for each power generation project, spillover requirements and the new schemes required to be taken up in the Fifth Plan were made. Certain tentative studies regarding the power requirements in the Fifth Plan as well as power supply arrangements, financial requirements and availability of materials etc. were undertaken. As a part of the advance action for the Fifth Plan, a large number of generation schemes aggregating to about 2.5 million KW along with their connected transmission and distribution network were sanctioned as Fourth Plan schemes.

In connection with the formulation of power development programme for the Fifth Five Year Plan, a Steering Group on Power has been set up. Task Forces have also been set up under the Steering Group to undertake detailed studies in the following activities of the power sector.

- (i) Power demand
- (ii) Generation
- (iii) Transmission and Distribution
- (iv) Integrated operation of regional grids
- (v) Rural Electrification
- (vi) Pit head Regional thermal generation stations [Sub-group under item (ii) above]
- (vii) Research and Development in electrical industries.

Some of the Task Forces have submitted their interim reports and the detailed reports are expected to be available shortly. The final recommendations made by various task forces would be usefully employed in formulating the Fifth Plan.

Based on the anticipated power demand in the country, the need for supplying generation plant and main transformation equipment from indigenous sources has been examined. Allocation of relative priorities in the supply is also under study.

The Planning Commission continued to be represented on the following other important Committees :

- (i) Advisory Committee on Irrigation, flood control and Power Projects;
- (ii) Annual Power and Load Survey;
- (iii) Review Committee of Indigenous Manufacturing capacity of power plant;
- (iv) Committee on Linkages of Power Stations to Coal fields.

### 13. *TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS*

A Steering Group, Task Forces and working Groups were set up for formulation of Fifth Five Year Plan in respect of various programmes under the Transport and Communications sector. A detailed position paper on Transport and Communications analysing the progress made on various schemes in the Fourth Plan and the various issues to be considered in the Fifth Plan was prepared. Substantial progress was made with regard to the work of these Groups and some of the reports have already been received.

Discussions were held with the IDA Mission on Transport Policy and Coordination. A number of notes including rail-road coordination, major gaps in the data in the field of transport and communications sector were forwarded to the IDA.

A study was made on choice of appropriate mode of transport for movement of crude oil from Naharkatiya/Rudrasagar Oil fields to Bongaigaon Refinery in Assam.

A preliminary study was made about the requirements of rural roads in the Fifth Plan in order to provide links to all the villages with a population of 1500 and above.

Some of the other important studies made during the year related to internal resources of State Transport Undertakings, financing of road transport and projection of movement of foodgrains in India.

The Special Group set up in the Planning Commission to study the scope for accelerating the pace of electrification of the

railway system, having regard to overall national objective and what the national economy can bear, completed its work and submitted the report in December 1972.

#### 14. METROPOLITAN TRANSPORT TEAM

The Rapid Transit (underground Railway) line from Dum Dum to Tollyganj recommended by the Metropolitan Transport Team for Calcutta was approved by the Government of India. The foundation stone for this project was laid by the Prime Minister on the 29th December, 1972. The project would cost about Rs. 140 crores. The techno-economic feasibility study of the East-West Corridor (Howrah-Sealdah Section) is under progress.

In Bombay, the techno-economic feasibility study for a rapid transit system along the Corridors recommended by the Team in its Report on 'Rapid Transit Corridors for Bombay' is in progress. At the instance of the Railway Board, a British Team of Consultants was invited to study and advise them regarding the mass transportation corridors in Bombay. Their report was examined by the Metropolitan Transport Team and the comments thereon were submitted.

The Team, in its Report on 'Travel Corridors for Madras', had recommended to the Railways to undertake techno-economic feasibility study for a mass rapid transit system along the North-South Eastern Corridor which followed approximately the Buckingham Canal alignment. This study is in progress. The long-term comprehensive traffic and transportation plan is expected to be finalised soon. As regards Delhi, the techno-economic feasibility study for selecting the type of rapid transit system for Delhi along the alignment recommended by the Team is under progress.

Considering the persistent demands made from time to time by the State Ministers at the meetings of the Transport Development Council as well as by the Members of Parliament, the Planning Commission decided, in consultation with the Ministry of Railways, that the Metropolitan Transport Team should also take up comprehensive traffic and transportation studies of the five cities of Hyderabad, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Kanpur and Poona. The action in this regard has been initiated by preliminary discussions with the respective State Governments.

The Metropolitan Transport Team has taken in hand the work of formulating the Fifth Five Year Plan in regard to road,

transport and the railways for each of the four metropolitan cities.

## 15. EDUCATION

The Planning Commission set up a Steering Group and 11 Task Forces on Education for formulating proposals for the development of education in the Fifth Five Year Plan in the light of the progress expected to be achieved at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan and against the perspective of overall development envisaged by the year 1988-89. The terms of reference of the Task Forces are as follows :

- (i) To take stock of the position as is likely to be reached by the end of the Fourth Plan; to identify bottlenecks and to suggest remedial measures.
- (ii) To suggest a perspective of development from 1973-74 to 1988-89 in the light of the overall development envisaged in the Fourth Plan.
- (iii) To formulate proposals for the Fifth Plan in the light of the perspective, indicating priorities, policies and financial costs.

The Task Forces are on :

- (1) Elementary Education
- (2) Secondary Education
- (3) University Education
- (4) Vocational and Technical Education
- (5) Adult and out of school Education
- (6) Programmes and Problems of Youth
- (7) Education and Employment
- (8) Art and Culture
- (9) Language Development, Book Production and Libraries
- (10) Education Finance
- (11) Machinery for Educational Planning and Implementation.

These Task Forces have, in their turn, set up Working Groups/Study Groups. Some of the Task Forces/Working Groups have finalised their reports while the others are in the process of doing so.

Guidelines for individual States/Union Territories for formulating programmes of educational development in 1973-74 were prepared.

Some of the important papers prepared are as under :

- (1) Educational Finance—Progress, Problems and Perspectives for the consideration of the Steering Group on Education and Task Force on Educational Finance.
- (2) Technical Education—Problems, Strategies and Perspectives.
- (3) Need for re-orientation of Technical Education : A Summary and Issues for Consideration.
- (4) Vocationalisation of Secondary Education.
- (5) Elementary Education : Enrolments, Targets and Financial Implications.
- (6) Education and Employment.
- (7) Development of Languages in India.
- (8) Development of Programmes of Book Production in India.
- (9) Development of Libraries in India since Independence.
- (10) Administrative Machinery for Educational Planning and Implementation.
- (11) National Service Scheme.
- (12) Technical Education and Engineering Manpower Requirements for the Sixth Plan.
- (13) Methodology of Plan Formulation for Educational Facilities.
- (14) University Education—Problems, Progress and Perspective.
- (15) Teacher Education—Some Emerging Tasks.
- (16) Policy Issues relating to Elementary and Secondary Education in the Fifth Plan.
- (17) Advance Action in the Fourth Plan for Programmes envisaged in the Fifth Plan.
- (18) Projections on Enrolments in Universities and College Classes during the Fifth Plan.

- (19) Estimates for Costs of Development Programmes for Higher Education during the Fifth Plan.
- (20) Position of Elementary Education in the States and Union Territories.
- (21) Position paper on Education.

## 16. SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

A study was made on status of polymer industry and gaps required to be filled up through indigenous (R & D) efforts in the country.

Papers were prepared on;

- (i) import substitution;
- (ii) steps required to be taken to tackle problem of unemployment;
- (iii) import restriction policy;
- (iv) TV projects, facilities being built up in the country with international cooperation.

A background paper on Transfer of Technology from developed countries to developing countries and between developing countries with particular reference to position in India was prepared.

Problems of Dry Farming and Irrigated Farming were studied by the Working Group and Panel set up by the Planning Commission. The reports of the Group and Panel were sent to NCST, Agriculture Commission and other concerned bodies.

Study on Seismology work in the country was continued by the Working Group set up by the Planning Commission. The report of the Group was sent to the NCST, CSIR and other concerned Departments.

For the purpose of a quantitative assessment of the foreign technical assistance received by India, a limited study of the distribution pattern of the inputs of the foreign technical assistance programmes was conducted by compiling the data on foreign experts, Indian personnel sent abroad and the equipment approved for assistance during 1969-70.

Work was undertaken to collect and compile data regarding per capita consumption of a few selected consumable commodities and other important economic indicators over a period of seven years (1964-70) to study aspects which have a bearing on

the strategy to be adopted in the approach to Fifth Five Year Plan.

Proposals of technical assistance for training of Indian personnel abroad, obtaining equipment and services of foreign experts under UNDP, USAID, Colombo Plan, Indo-French Cooperation programmes, etc., as formulated by the various Central Ministries, State Governments and other organisations were processed and discussed at the Technical Assistance Selection Committee.

A paper entitled "Approach to Science and Technology Planning—Role of Status reports on industries" was prepared and circulated to NCST, Department of Science and Technology and other concerned organisations.

A study was undertaken on the need for a national information grid for formulating and implementing an integrated plan on Science and Technology and a paper suggesting a model for information flow was prepared and circulated among concerned organisations.

#### 17. HOUSING, URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND WATER SUPPLY

Under the minimum needs programme, three Central schemes viz. (a) Housing sites for the landless agricultural workers, (b) Environmental improvement in slum areas, (c) Accelerated programme of rural water supply in problem areas, were initiated during the year. Details of these schemes, such as relating to conditions of eligibility and size of provisions required, were formulated in consultation with the Ministry of Works and Housing and the Ministry of Health.

As part of advance action for the formulation of Fifth Plan, Position papers on the subjects of Housing, Urban Development and Water Supply and Sanitation, containing review of progress of various programmes, assessment of the magnitude of the problem and main lines of approach for the Fifth Plan, were prepared.

Arising out of the position explained in the Position papers, a Steering Group to study the various problems relating to the three subjects was set up. The Steering Group set up 7 Working Groups to study in details and make reports on the following subjects :

- (i) Problem of slum clearance and improvement and housing of the urban poor;
- (ii) Urban Housing and Finance;

- (iii) Rural Housing and Improvement;
- (iv) Building Materials, Manpower and Construction Techniques;
- (v) Urban Development/Planning and Implementation;
- (vi) Statistical base for urban planning on housing for important urban centres;
- (vii) Drinking water supply, sewerage and sanitation.

Action was initiated to study and propose action on some of the specific problems indicated below on urban development in important towns and areas.

- (a) Regional implications of setting up of the proposed Twin City across Thana Creek at Bombay;
- (b) Implications of urbanisation with the Bombay City as a result of various reclamation programmes undertaken by the Maharashtra Government such as Back-bay reclamation area;
- (c) Coordinated development of areas adjoining Chandigarh situated in the territories of Haryana and Punjab. For this purpose, the Planning Commission has set up a Working Group. A note on the housing shortages and requirements of Chandigarh for the Fifth Plan was prepared.

Advice was tendered on several legislations on the subject of Town and Country Planning, constitution of Housing Boards, amendment of Land Acquisition Acts and other measures as received from the States for necessary assent of the President.

To speed up the programmes on urban and water supply, a review of progress of important projects on their technical feasibility was undertaken. Some of the important projects considered were; (a) Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Scheme for Bombay for which a World Bank Loan is under negotiation, (b) Delhi Water Supply Scheme, (c) Shillong Water Supply Scheme and (d) Madras Water Supply Scheme.

## 18. HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

### *Health*

A Steering Group on Health, Family Planning and Nutrition was constituted to evolve a strategy for integrated delivery of



services as also to lay down policies to be implemented in the Fifth Five Year Plan under Health, Family Planning and Nutrition. The Steering Group set up Task Forces for different fields of activity and these Task Forces reported to the Steering Group for its final consideration. The Steering Group has prepared a report which is expected to be finalised by the end of March 1973.

The question of integration of health, family planning and nutrition programmes was studied and a report was prepared giving the details of the man-power and job requirements.

A paper on the possibilities of revival of the three-year diploma course in medical education to solve the problem of shortage of medical personnel in rural areas was prepared.

A Position paper evaluating the various health programmes was prepared. Certain selected health programmes were taken up for studying the cost benefit and cost effectiveness of these programmes. Guidelines for the preparation of the Annual Plan 1973-74 and for the preparation of Fifth Five Year Plan under the Health sector were prepared and issued to the State Governments and the Central Ministry.

### *Family Planning*

Under the Steering Group on Health, Family Planning and Nutrition, a Task Force on Family Planning was set up to lay down the policies to be adopted in the Fifth Five Year Plan. The Task Force submitted its report to the Steering Group and the final report of the Steering Group is expected to be ready by the end of March 1973. With a view to streamlining the implementation of the Family Planning Programme, an assessment of individual schemes was carried out in consultation with the Ministry of Health and Family Planning.

A position paper evaluating the entire programme was prepared in connection with the preparation of the paper on "Approach to the Fifth Plan". The Planning Commission was closely associated with the Committee set up by the Ministry of Health and Family Planning to study the entire training aspects of the Auxiliary nurse Midwives working under the Family Planning Programme.

## 19. NUTRITION

The Committee on Pre-School Feeding Programmes submitted its report in March 1972. Follow-up action in regard to the

main recommendation of the report that an integrated child services approach should be aimed at for pre-school children was taken.

A Committee on Self-Reliance to examine the possibility of phasing out supplies of CARE for supplemental feeding programmes with effect from March 1974 was set up.

A Task Force on Nutrition and four Working Groups were set up to work out the broad approach to the Fifth Plan in the sphere of Nutrition. The report of the Task Force will be considered by the Steering Group on Health, Family Planning and Nutrition.

## 20. SOCIAL WELFARE

The special nutrition programme was expanded for providing supplementary nutrition for a large number of children, pregnant and nursing mothers in urban slums, rural areas and other backward regions of the country. Eight inter-ministerial teams were constituted to study administrative and organisation pattern for delivering a minimum package of services in rural areas and urban slums. On the basis of the reports submitted by the Study Teams, a consolidated report for providing integrated child care services has been prepared.

A Steering Group, 2 Task Forces and 3 Working Groups were constituted to review the development, identify the bottlenecks and lacuna in existing policies and programmes, and suggest perspective of development for formulating policy and programmes for the Fifth Five Year Plan. A number of working papers and research papers on Social Welfare were prepared for the consideration of the Task Forces, Working Groups and Steering Group.

A paper on social aspects of development was presented at the international seminar on Social Factors in Development organised by the Malaysian Centre for Development Studies and the Government of Malaysia at Kaulalampur.

## 21. WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

The Study Team on Tribal Research Institutes set up by the Planning Commission submitted its final report. This report was circulated to the State Governments and Central Ministries for

appropriate action. An evaluation report of the studies conducted by the Tribal Research and Training Institutes was also submitted by Dr. T. B. Naik, Professor and Head of the Anthropology Department, Ravi Shanker University. He was engaged to evaluate the work of the Tribal Research Institutes by the Study Team.

A paper indicating problems of data collection in the special sector of Backward Classes was prepared in collaboration with the Central Statistical Organisation. A detailed questionnaire on the types of data required was prepared and circulated to the State Statistical Bureaux.

Two papers evaluating Housing and House sites and Tribal Development Block programmes were prepared.

The Steering Group on Social Welfare and Welfare of Backward classes and the two Task Forces namely Development of Tribal Areas and Education and Scheduled Tribes, set up for the Fifth Plan work, constituted seven Working Groups. Detailed studies were undertaken by these Working Groups on the following subjects :

- (i) identification of tribal areas and backward tribal communities;
- (ii) legislative and administrative set-up in tribal areas;
- (iii) tribal development programmes based on forest;
- (iv) infrastructure and social services programmes in tribal areas;
- (v) personnel policy in tribal areas;
- (vi) training and employment of non-student youth among backward classes; and
- (vii) training and employment of women of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Both the Task Forces and all the Working Groups have submitted their reports.

A brief field survey was done of the voluntary effort in the tribal area in and around Ranchi.

## 22. STATISTICS AND SURVEYS

The Planning and State Statistics Division of the Central Statistical Organisation continued to function as the Statistics and

Surveys Division of the Planning Commission, working in close collaboration with the various Divisions of the Commission, the C.S.O., Statistical Units of the Central Ministries and the State Statistical Bureaux.

The tabulation programme of the core schemes "Survey of Goods Traffic by Road" was prepared and circulated to all States.

The guidelines for conducting the sample survey of "Roads constructed under the Rural Works Programme in Mysore" was supplied to the Government of Mysore. The purpose of the survey was to ascertain the condition of roads, their maintenance and the volume of traffic.

The difficulties experienced by the Reserve Bank of India in getting data from Cooperative Societies/Banks in different States were examined, reasons for time-lag in collection of data analysed and suggestions made to improve the position. The RBI forwarded the suggestions made to the State Governments for necessary action.

A study was undertaken of the gaps in statistics as published in the Annual Statistical Abstracts of different States and the position was discussed with the State representatives during the discussion on Annual Plan for 1973-74. The States were advised to take suitable action to fill the gaps to the extent possible.

The 1969-70 issue of 'Basic Statistics relating to the Indian Economy' was published and the 1970-71 issue is under print.

### **23. MONITORING AND INFORMATION**

A monitoring and Information Division was set up in the Planning Commission in April 1972.

The work on the monitoring side was initiated in accordance with the recommendations of the Steering Group on Monitoring and Information System which was set up by the Planning Commission. The main objectives of this work are as follows :

- (a) Monitoring the progress and performance of selected projects of national importance in the pre-construction and construction stages of vital sectors of industries and of important programmes/schemes, locating areas of short falls and delays, identifying the factors responsible therefor and suggesting corrective action

- to the appropriate authorities for ensuring execution of projects and programmes within the Plan estimates of time and cost;
- (b) Collecting progress information in respect of the selected projects and programmes/schemes in important sectors;
  - (c) Providing assistance when asked for by the Ministries/State Governments/Union Territories and Project authorities in setting up of Monitoring Cells or sections;
  - (d) Providing data relevant to the preparation of annual capital budgets of important projects and programmes, and for short-term economic forecasting;
  - (e) Feeding the information system with data relating to the important sectors of economic activity.

To start with, the efforts were concentrated on objectives (a), (b) and (c) above. The main focus of work has been on establishing proper monitoring systems and adopting a systems approach whereby the progress of the Plan projects and programmes for execution is watched on a continuing basis, problems identified and necessary corrective action taken.

In regard to objective (a), 9 projects and 7 schemes were selected on a pilot basis for detailed monitoring and analysis and for developing a methodology for improved and rationalised monitoring system, the underlying object being the application of such a methodology to more projects and scheme in due course. Sixteen Monitoring Groups were constituted with representatives of concerned Ministries, project authorities and the Planning Commission Divisions, with the object of studying and analysing in detail the existing system of monitoring, progress reporting etc. analysing available material and making suggestions for suitable monitoring system to be established at various levels.

In furtherance of objective (b), it was decided to collect progress information in respect of 135 projects in Industry, Mining, Irrigation, Power and Transport sectors and on the programmes/schemes side, 9 sectors/sub-sectors. It was also decided that gradually the improved information monitoring system being developed in respect of the 16 projects/schemes mentioned in item (a) above would also be introduced in respect of these projects and schemes. Work was initiated during the year on

collection of progress information in accordance with a standard proforma/checksheet and about 40 such checksheet were completed.

In connection with the information collection in 9 sectors/sub-sectors, 9 Monitoring Groups represented by the concerned Ministries and Planning Commission were set up with the object of suggesting the specific schemes and programmes on which the information could be collected by the Planning Commission in the respective sectors/sub-sectors on regular basis, determining the periodicity and also suggesting any changes in the existing formats, where required.

In pursuance to objective (c), the States were approached and given technical assistance in the development of proper monitoring organisation/system. In this connection, a letter was issued to States/Union Territories regarding the strengthening of their monitoring machinery for helping the States in developing their monitoring system. A paper on Guidelines for Monitoring set-up at State level has also been prepared. Discussions have been held with the Governments of Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra regarding the organisational requirements and the monitoring system.

Assistance was provided in orienting the officers of the State Governments and projects in the concepts of monitoring system (including project planning, scheduling and control) through seminars and specially arranged programmes in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, West Bengal, Kerala, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh.

Two display rooms—Project Information Room and the Intelligence Room—where over 100 charts on various aspects have been maintained, showing progress information on selected key aspects relating to selected projects/programmes and overall performance of the economy and of the Plan in terms of selected indicators, provides comparison of inter-state and inter-sectoral performance.

A number of organisations and All India institutions have been assisted through lectures/case discussions in their programmes and seminars in areas such as Project Planning, Implementation, Monitoring Network Analysis, Cost-Benefit Analysis, Performance Budgeting, etc.

On the information side, preliminary work was initiated as a follow-up of recommendations of Data Improvement Committee.

## 24. PROJECT APPRAISAL

The Planning Commission, while examining current problems and policy issues in Planning, felt that investment decisions were taken and projects often included in the Plan without adequate examination of the project estimates and without consideration of the other alternatives that were available to derive the same benefit. The need for evolving a comparable economic calculus for project selection which would proceed on the basis of prepared shelf of projects having in view a number of alternatives which would include technologies and locations was strongly realised. To remedy the situation, it was decided to set up a single agency which would do appraisal of all the projects so that better alternatives were not pre-empted. A new division named Project Appraisal Division was, therefore, set up in the Planning Commission with the following functions :

- (1) to suggest standard formats for submission of projects and procedures for their techno-economic evaluation;
- (2) to conduct actual techno-economic evaluation on the strength of social cost-benefit analysis of selected major projects and programmes posed to the Planning Commission;
- (3) to assist State Governments and Central Ministries in giving effect to standardised formats and procedures for project evaluation;
- (4) to undertake and support research leading to progressive refinement of methodology and procedures of project evaluation; and
- (5) to make an economic appraisal of projects which come up for Government sanctions.

This Division started functioning from October 1972 and is providing the technical support to the Public Investment Board.

## 25. SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESEARCH

During 1972-73, 6 reports, as shown in Annexure I, were published. Another 11, as in Annexure II, were approved for publication.

In addition to 9 studies sponsored earlier, 5 more studies as shown below were sponsored during the year through the Study Groups :

- (i) Progress of Land Reforms in Tamil Nadu—Problems in their implementation by Dr. A. Ramaswamy, Annamalai University;
- (ii) Planning for the Weaker Sections in Poona District by Dr. M. V. Namjoshi, Centre of Studies in Social Sciences, Poona; and
- (iii) Rural Electrification in Chittoor District by Dr. D. L. Naryana, Tirupati University.

Out of the research studies sponsored through the Study Groups, report on Rationalisation and Co-ordination of Taxation of Commodities and Services by Prof. D. T. Lakdawala, which was approved for publication during the previous year, was published during 1972-73. Reports on 3 other studies, as shown below, were approved for publication during the year.

- (i) Managerial Compensation and Motivation in Public Enterprises by Dr. Laxmi Narain;
- (ii) Regional Variation in Industrial Development by Dr. D. T. Lakdawala; and
- (iii) Disparity Tax and Fiscal Policy by Dr. Gautam Mathur.

The programme of research in planning and development sponsored through the four participating institutions continued to receive the financial support from the Planning Commission during the current year also and work on the two studies, namely, (i) Structure of Indian Industry; and (ii) Industrial Policy and Industrial Licensing, was in progress.



## ANNEXURE I

### *Reports on Research Studies published during 1972-73*

1. Commodity Taxation in India by Dr. D. T. Lakdawala and K. V. Nambiar—Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad.
2. Economic Viability of Farms in Udaipur District (Rajasthan) by Shri B. K. Tandon and B. S. Murdia, University of Udaipur.
3. Efficiency Audit of Public Enterprises in India by Prof. Laxmi Narain—Osmania University, Hyderabad.
4. Industrialisation and Rural Society—A study of Atul-Bulsar Region by Shri K. M. Kapadia and S. Devdas Pillai—University of Bombay, Bombay.
5. An Evaluation of Fair Price Shops by Shri V. B. Singh, Lucknow University, Lucknow.
6. India's changing farmers by Shri P. Rangaswamy—Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya Rural Institute, Coimbatore.

## ANNEXURE II

*Report approved for publication during 1972-73*

1. Derivation of demand and supply Co-efficients of Agricultural products in India by Dr. H. Banerji—Jadavpur University, Calcutta.
2. Inter-regional input-output analysis by Prof. A. Ghosh, Jadavpur University, Calcutta.
3. An evaluation of the working of fair price shops by Dr. V. B. Singh, Lucknow University, Lucknow.
4. Evaluation of Land Reforms in Bihar by Prof. Divakar Jha, Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur.
5. Re-survey of Matar Taluka by Shri Vimal Shah, Tribal Research Training Centre, Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad.
6. A study of the relative efficiency of cooperative farms in Rajasthan by Prof. B. S. Rathore, Rajasthan College of Agriculture, Udaipur.
7. Growth Potential, Urbanisation and Optimisation of Industrial Location in the Nagarjunasagar Development area of Andhra Pradesh, by Shri P. D. Malgavakar, Small Industry Extension Training Institute (SIET), Hyderabad.
8. Case studies of incentives schemes in selected units in the public and Private Sectors by Dr. T. N. Kapoor, Punjab University, Chandigarh.
9. Managerial Compensation and Motivation in Public Enterprises by Dr. Laxmi Narain, Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad.
10. Regional Variations in Industrial Development by Dr. D. T. Lakdawala, Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad.
11. The Disparity Tax and Fiscal Policy by Dr. Gautam Mathur, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

## 26. PROGRAMME EVALUATION

The Programme Evaluation Organisation completed field work in respect of four studies and two new studies are underway. The Organisation also brought out the report of one of the studies and the report pertaining to the other study is expected to be released shortly. Two Documentation Bulletins were brought out, and one training course on evaluation methodology for senior level officer trainees was also carried out.

### A. Studies Completed

#### (1) Evaluation Report on the Village Sanitation Schemes of the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi in Maharashtra State :

The study was undertaken with a view to find out the extent of adoption, the experience and reaction of the adopters, the factors which stood in the way of wider adoption, and to bring about the problem in popularising the scheme. The study was conducted in 24 villages of 8 districts of Maharashtra State. In all, 173 adopters, 69 non-adopters and 12 Gandhi Smarak Nidhi workers were selected and interviewed.

The study revealed that the scheme of village sanitation launched by the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi in the State has been received well by the villagers who were convinced that the scheme had brought about the improvement in general sanitation, convenience particularly for women, and helped reserving night soil for manure purposes. Limitation of finance and personnel at the disposal of the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi were noticed and it was suggested that the State Government, local bodies, and other philanthropic organisations should provide funds to the Nidhi so that the programme could be extended to cover a larger number of districts and villages.

#### (2) Study of Intensive Cattle Development Project :

The objective of the study was to understand the organisational and administrative problems in the implementation of the Intensive Cattle Development Programme. It was conducted in 16 Projects in 15 States, 32 regional blocks, 160 stockmen centres and 1600 cattle owners.

It has been found that the progress of work in different areas shows quite a variety. It is an encouraging feature that artificial insemination has received increasing emphasis in the majority of the selected areas. In respect of feed and fodder development, the performance is noted to be satisfactory but it is felt that much remains to be done. The incidence of contagious diseases and epidemic among the cattle in different areas has declined.

The reports on the following studies are being finalised and are expected to be released shortly :

- (1) Study of Financing of Capital and Current Inputs by Farmers adopting High Yielding Varieties of Crops.
- (2) Tubewell Irrigation and Development of Under-ground Water Programme.
- (3) Panchayati Raj.
- (4) Evaluation Study of Urban Milk Supply Schemes.
- (5) Role of Voluntary Agencies in the Implementation of Tribal Welfare Programmes.

Four studies for which field work is completed are as follows :

- (1) Evaluation of Special Programmes for Girls' Education :

The objective of the study was to highlight the formulation, administration and implementation of the various schemes meant for the promotion of girls' education, to assess whether the achievements have been commensurate with the objectives of the schemes, and to analyse the attitude and response of the relevant sections of the community. In all, 16 States, 26 Districts and 78 Institutions were covered.

- (2) Study of the Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :

The overall objective of the study was to evaluate the organisational aspect of the scheme and to assess its impact on the educational advancement of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The study covered 18 States, 31 districts and 175 educational institutions.

(3) Special Package for Commercial Crops—Cotton and Jute :

The overall objective of the study was to assess the awareness about the improved cultivation practices by cultivators, the level of fertilizer application, the average number of plant protection equipment, and to check the physical availability of inputs and their timeliness, as also to examine the impact of the programme on yield and cost of cultivation per hectare. While in the case of cotton the study covered 7 States, in the case Jute it covered 4 States.

(4) Evaluation of the National Demonstration and Farmers Education Programme :

The objective of the study was to examine the implementation of the components of the programme, assess the extent of participation of cultivators and their reactions to the training under the programme, and also to assess the broad impact of the programme in terms of adoption of high yielding seed varieties, multiple cropping and other improved practices by the cultivators.

The study covered 3000 cultivators in 31 districts spread over 15 States.

*B. New Studies*

- (1) Evaluation Study of Small Farmers Development Projects and Marginal Farmers Development and Agricultural Labourers Projects.
- (2) Study of Rural Industries Projects.

*C. Training*

Training in evaluation methodology for the senior officers of the State Evaluation Units was imparted during 1972-73.

*D. Evaluation in States*

Programme Evaluation Organisation continued to render advice and recommended financial assistance for setting up and strengthening of evaluation machinery in States.

*E. Documentation*

Two Documentation Bulletins (Nos. 12 and 13) giving brief summaries of some of the evaluation studies undertaken by State Evaluation Machineries and Central PEO were brought out.

### *F. Computer Centre*

The activities of the Computer Centre continued to grow further and the utilisation of the facilities also increased considerably. The Centre completed the processing of a number of evaluation studies. The facilities of the Centre were also extensively used by the Planning Commission for the formulation of the Fifth Plan. The Centre also continued to provide computational services to a number of government departments and institutions. It started a full-fledged training course for programming and electronic data processing.

### *G. Task Force on Evaluation*

A Task Force has been set up for reorganising and strengthening of the evaluation machineries in the States/Union Territories and the Central Programme Evaluation Organisation.

## **27. INDIA—JAPAN COMMITTEE**

The India Committee for Studies on Economic Development in India and Japan continued its normal activities, namely, bringing out a Monthly Digest on Japan, exchange of materials and data and maintaining liaison with the sister Committee in Japan.

The Committee held important discussions with Dr. Shigeo Nagano, well known industrialist of Japan and an important Member of the Japan Committee, on Indo-Japanese economic relations. The gist of these discussions was brought to the notice of the concerned organisations, official and non-official.

The Committee had exchange of views with several visiting Japanese Delegations on subjects of mutual interest.

## **28. PLAN INFORMATION AND PUBLIC COOPERATION**

The Fifth Plan is sought to be formulated and implemented as a people's plan. For educating the people and enlisting their participation in planning activities, information services and publicity through mass communication media have to be properly organised. With this object in view, information and publicity schemes, formulated by the Central and State Governments, were examined and detailed discussions were held on the programmes for 1973-74 as also on work preceding the formulation of the Fifth Plan schemes.

2. It is observed that there are many areas where publicity facilities are not adequately provided. There are many groups of people who lack access to information on matters which touch their life and livelihood and enable them to live a fuller life. A note containing suggestions for removing imbalances in the spread of information facilities as also for the formulation of publicity schemes for the Fifth Plan was sent to all State Governments.

3. Training of information personnel and investment in information infrastructure have the common aim of extending information facilities, organising publicity work as an essential adjunct of developmental activities, widening popular understanding of Plan ideas and enlisting public cooperation for Plan programmes. In this area, the Planning Commission has sought to explore fresh ground with the help of a steering group. The group has among its members eminent editors and professional experts drawn from the media of mass communication.

4. Among the journals which carry the message of the Plan to the people in all parts of the country, is the fortnightly journal *Yojana*. It is now being published in English, Hindi and other Indian languages by the Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on behalf of the Planning Commission. Malayalam and Marathi editions of the journal were brought out during the year from Trivandrum and Bombay respectively. Decentralisation of *Yojana's* language editions is expected to keep the journals in closer touch with the Plan oriented developments in the field, and to make for smoother editorial, printing and distribution arrangements.

5. The problem of unemployment has been receiving continuous attention in the Planning Commission. At the instance of the Commission, a number of special schemes are under implementation by the Central and State Governments. They have added to employment opportunities. To provide information to the public about the facilities and new avenues available to enterprising persons who wish to engaged themselves in gainful employment, a pamphlet on "Employment Opportunities" was brought out on behalf of the Planning Commission by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The document "Approach to the Fifth Plan 1974-79" has been published for wide distribution within the country and outside.

## 29. FOREIGN DELEGATIONS

Joint Commissions between India and a number of other countries for promoting cooperation in economic, scientific and technical fields have been set up recently. During the year 1972-73, a number of delegations from friendly countries like Iraq, Japan, Hungary, Guinea, the Federal Republic of Germany, United Kingdom, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R. visited India and had discussions on the possibilities of increasing economic, technical and scientific cooperation between India and these countries during the Fifth Plan period as well as on a long term basis. As a result of some of these discussions, areas of mutual cooperation have been identified. This includes cooperation in the fields of ferrous, non-ferrous and fertiliser industries, to name a few, as well as production cooperation.

## 30. USE OF HINDI AS OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

During the year under review the following reports were translated in Hindi :

- (i) Mid-term Appraisal of the Fourth Five Year Plan (Volume I & II).
- (ii) Summary of the Mid-term Appraisal of the Fourth Five Year Plan.
- (iii) A Review of Important Activities and Studies 1971-72.
- (iv) Annual Plan 1972-73.
- (v) Summary Record of the Meeting of the National Development Council Meeting held on May 30 and 31, 1972.
- (vi) Approach to Fifth Plan.
- (vii) Study of Training Programme of Junior Cooperative Personnel and Members Education.
- (viii) Report on Education of Rural Industries Project.
- (ix) Study of Development staff at the district and Lower Levels.
- (x) Study of Handloom Development (Summary only)
- (xi) Machinery for Planning.



(xii) Report on Evaluation of Consumer Cooperatives.

Official Language Implementation Committee has been set up in the Planning Commission, which reviews the position of implementation of instructions issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time regarding progressive use of Hindi.

As per the instructions of the Ministry of Home Affairs, 20% of non-Hindi knowing officials are being nominated in every session for training in Hindi medium. Nearly 80% staff has already got the working knowledge in Hindi or passed the required examination. Efforts are being made to complete the training programme as early as possible.

## 31. LIST OF PUBLICATIONS (GENERAL)

## (i) PLANNING COMMISSION

1. First Five Year Plan—Chapters.
2. Programmes of Industrial Development, 1951—56.
3. Second Five Year Plan—Draft Outline.
4. Second Five Year Plan—Main Report and Chapters.
5. Second Five Year Plan—Summary.
6. Programme of Industrial Development 1956—61 and Chapters.
7. Engineering Personnel Committee Report.
8. Report of Coke Oven Project Enquiry Committee.
9. State Development Plans—A review of Progress.
10. Consolidation of Holdings—Suggestion and Recommendations.
11. Fall in Foreign Exchange Reserves.
12. Address by Shri V. T. Krishnamachari, Dy. Chariman held at Nainital, Mussoorie and Mount Abu.
13. Plan Resources and Outlay—A Review.
14. University Planning Forums—Summary Record.
15. University Planning Forums—Proceedings of Seminar on Educated Unemployed.
16. University Planning Forums—Summary Record of Meeting—April '56 to September '57.
17. University Planning Forums—Partners in Planning.
18. University Planning Forums—Summary Record of proceedings of conference.
19. University Planning Forums held at Darjeeling, New Delhi & Bhopal—May, 1958 to Nov. 1959.
20. Report of the Committee of Panel on Land Reforms.
21. Green Manuring—Some Mistaken Notions.

22. Third Five Year Plan (English & Hindi).
23. Third Five Year Plan—Summary (Hindi & English).
24. Third Five Year Plan—Draft Outline.
25. Second Five Year Plan—Progress Report, 1958-59.
26. Report of Working Group & Technical Education and Vocational Training.
27. Prohibition Enquiry Committee Report (English & Hindi).
28. Programme of Industrial Development 1961—66 and Chapters.
29. Third Plan—Review of Progress in 1961-62.
30. Second Five Year Plan—Progress Report, 1959-60.
31. Report on Indian & State Administrative Services.
32. Economic Development of Different Regions in India.
33. Progress Report, 1961-62.
34. The Planning Process.
35. Report of the Joint Study Team on the four eastern districts of U.P.
36. Memorandum on the Fourth Plan.
37. Review of Important Activities and Studies, 1964-65 (English & Hindi).
38. Brochure on Agriculture Policy and rural economic progress.
39. A pamphlet on Progress of Agriculture in India.
40. Seminar on social welfare in a developing economy.
41. Seminar on employment of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.
42. A study on Tenurial Conditions in Package District.
43. Report of the Seminar on Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
44. Fourth Plan—Resources, Outlays and Programmes.
45. Report on Transport Policy & Coordination.
46. Annual Plan 1966-67.
47. Report on the National Seminar held at Madras (Hindi).

48. A review of Important Activities and Studies, 1965-66 (English & Hindi).
49. Fourth Plan—Draft Outline (English).
50. Foreign Volunteer Programmes.
51. Report of the Working Group on Public Libraries.
52. Implementation of Land Reforms.
53. Third Five Year Plan Progress Report, 1963—65.
54. A review of Important Activities & Studies, 1966-67 (English & Hindi).
55. A review of Important Activities & Studies, 1967-68 (English & Hindi).
56. Annual Plan, 1967-68.
57. Industrial Planning & Licensing Policy.
58. Report on Hirakud Project.
59. Report on Chambal Project.
60. Annual Plan, 1968-69.
61. Annual Plan, Progress Report, 1966-67 (English and Hindi).
62. Report of the Working Group on Vocational/Agricultural Education.
63. Report of the Working Group on Vocationalization of Education and Works Experience.
64. Report on Compost Programme.
65. Report of the Technical Committee on Crops Estimate.
66. Report of the Committee on Social Science and Research.
67. Report of the Working Group on Fiscal and Financial Incentives.
68. A Review of Important Activities and Studies, 1968-69 (Hindi and English).
69. Fourth Five Year Plan 1969—74 (Draft).
70. Annual Plan, 1969-70 (English & Hindi).
71. Annual Plan Progress Report, 1967-68 (English & Hindi).
72. Report of the Working Group on Identification of Backward Areas.

73. Role of Planning in Industrial Development.
74. A paper on Regional Needs and Financial Capacity.
75. A paper on Changing Pattern of Energy Development in India.
76. Progress of the Fourth Five Year Plan—A brief review.
77. Taxation of Urban Lands & Buildings Reform of Property Tax in India.
78. Annual Plan 1971-72 (English & Hindi).
79. A Review of Important Activities and Studies, 1969-70 (English & Hindi).
80. Fourth Five Year Plan 1969—74 (English & Hindi).
81. Committee of Experts on Unemployment Estimates.
82. Report of the Working Group on Distribution of Income & Levels of Living.
83. Fourth Five Year Plan Revised Outlay 1969—74 (English & Hindi).
84. Annual Plan 1970-71 (English & Hindi).
85. Report of the Committee of Technical Consultancy Service.
86. Report of the Working Group on Metropolitan Transport Services.
87. Annual Plan Progress Report, 1968-69 (English & Hindi).
88. Report of the Committee on Coal Mines Fire.
89. A Review of Important Activities and Studies, 1970-71 (English & Hindi).
90. Report of the Working Group on Small Farmers & Agricultural Labourers.
- \*91. The Fourth Plan Mid-term Appraisal (English & Hindi).
- \*92. A Review of Important Activities & Studies 1971-72 (English & Hindi).
- \*93. Annual Plan 1972-73 (English & Hindi).
- \*94. Approach to the Fifth Five Year Plan 1974—79 (English & Hindi).

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\*Brought out in 1972-73.

- \*95. Pre-School Children Feeding Programmes.
- 96. Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings.
- 97. Study of Viability of Primary Agricultural Societies—A Bench Mark Survey 1968-69. (Under Print).

## (SPECIAL)

1. Summary of Recommendation—First Five Year Plan.
2. Outline Report on Educated Unemployed.
3. Papers relating to the Formulation of the Second Five Year Plan.
4. Occupational Pattern on Manufacturing Industries in India, 1956.
5. Development Schemes—Itemisation & Unit Specification for Physical targets.
6. Selected Plan Statistics.
7. Agricultural Personnel Committee Report.
8. Problems in the Third Five Year Plan.
9. Selected Projects during the Second Five Year Plan.
10. Towards a Self Reliant Economy—India's Third Five Year Plan.
11. Indian & State Administrative Services & Problems of District Administration.
12. Memorandum on reduction in cost of Major Construction Projects.
13. Note on intensive development of small Industries in Rural Areas.
14. Study of Cotton in India.
15. Natural Resources of India—A brief statement by M. S. Randhawa.
16. Committee on Natural Resources.
17. Study on Wastelands including Saline Alkali & Water-logged Lands & their Reclamation Measures.
18. Study on Utilisation of Urban Wastes.
19. Study on Coconut in India.

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\*Brought out in 1972-73.

20. Study on Jute and Mesta in India.
21. Study and Utilisation of Agriculture and Industrial by-products & wastes.
22. Land Resources of India.
23. Study of Groundnut in India.
24. Study on survey and reclamation of ravines in India.
25. Study on Arecanut in India.
26. Study on Cashewnut in India.
27. Draft Fourth Plan-Material and Financial Balances-1964-65, 1970-71 and 1975-76.
28. Seminar on Land Reforms.
29. Forest raw material for pulp, paper and newsprint.
30. Study on Iron Ore in India.
31. Study on the investigation of Copper, Lead, Zinc & Antimony bearing regions of India.
32. Study on Soil Conservation in the catchment areas above dams.

#### (ii) COMMITTEE ON PLAN PROJECTS

1. Report on Community Projects & NES.
2. Report on Seed Multiplication Schemes in Madhya Pradesh.
3. Report on Seed Multiplication Schemes in Maharashtra State.
4. Report on Seed Multiplication Schemes in Rajasthan State.
5. Report on Seed Multiplication Schemes in Madras State.
6. Report on Seed Multiplication Schemes in Mysore State.
7. Report on Seed Multiplication Schemes in Himachal Pradesh.
8. Report on Seed Multiplication Scheme in West Bengal.
9. Report on Seed Multiplication Scheme in Punjab State.
10. Report on Seed Multiplication Scheme—All India.

11. Report on Slum Clearance.
12. Report on Multistoreyed Buildings.
13. Planning & Programming of Works—Application of the Line of Balance Technology.
14. Report on National Water Supply & Sanitation Schemes.
15. Report on Temporary School Buildings in Delhi.
16. Scheme of Cost Reduction.
17. Report on Refuse Collection and Disposal.
18. Report on Medical Colleges and Teaching Hospitals.
19. Report on General Hospitals.
20. Summary of Proceedings of Materials Management Seminar—August 1962.
21. Report on Science Laboratories and Equipment in High/Higher Secondary Schools.
22. Report on Primary School Buildings in Delhi.
23. Report on Secondary School-cum-Hostel Buildings in Rural Areas.
24. Report on Literacy among Industrial Workers.
25. Report on Science Education in Secondary Schools.
26. Interim Report on Minor Irrigation Works in Mysore State.
27. Report on Minor Irrigation Works in Mysore State.
28. Report on Minor Irrigation Works in Madras State.
29. Report on Minor Irrigation Works in Andhra Pradesh.
30. Report on Minor Irrigation Works in Kerala State.
31. Report on State Tubewells (Uttar Pradesh).
32. Report on Minor Irrigation Works in Gujarat State.
33. Report on State Tubewells (Punjab State).
34. Report on Minor Irrigation Works in West Bengal.
35. Report on Minor Irrigation Works in Maharashtra State.
36. Report on Minor Irrigation Works in Orissa State.
37. Report on Minor Irrigation Works in Rajasthan.
38. Report on Minor Irrigation Works in Assam.



39. Report on Minor Irrigation Works in Bihar.
40. Report on Minor Irrigation Works in Madhya Pradesh.
41. Report on Minor Irrigation Works in Himachal Pradesh.
42. All India Review of Minor Irrigation Works.
43. Interim Report on Study of Irrigation Codes and Acts.
44. Report on the study of Improved Agricultural Implements in Punjab State.
45. Report on the study of Improved Agricultural Implements in Madras State.
46. Report on the study of Improved Agricultural Implements in Mysore State.
47. Digest on Improved Agricultural Implements.
48. Report on Tractors and Power Tillers.
49. Report on the study of Improved Agricultural Implements in Assam.
50. Report on the study of Improved Agricultural Implements in Bihar.
51. Report on the study of Improved Agricultural Implements in Maharashtra.
52. All-India Report on Agricultural Implements.
53. Interim Report on Traffic and Transportation Problems in Metropolitan Cities.
54. Management Paper No. I—Management Planning in Public Enterprises.
55. Heavy Electrical (India) Ltd., Bhopal—A Review of Programming and Reporting.
56. The Fertilizer Corporation of India—A Review of the Trombay Project.
57. Feasibility Studies for Public Sector Projects.
58. Network Planning for Haldia Docks Project.
59. Manual for Project Planning & Scheduling with Network Technique (PERT/CPM).
60. Management, Operational, Efficiency Cost and Labour Productivity at Visakhapatnam Port.

61. Interim Report on Traffic and Transportation Problems in Metropolitan cities.
62. Report on Mass Transportation System—Calcutta.
63. Report on Existing Mass Transportation System—Bombay.
64. Transport Development Programme—Metropolitan cities—Fourth Five Year Plan.
65. Guide to Comprehensive Transport on Planning in Metropolitan cities.
66. Report of the Working Group on Metropolitan Transport Service.
67. Report of the Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes—All India.
68. Report of the Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes—Andaman & Nicobar Islands (under cyclostyling).
69. Report of the Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes—Andhra Pradesh.
70. Report of the Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes—Assam.
71. Report of the Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes—Bihar.
72. Report of the Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes—Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
73. Report of the Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes—Gujarat.
74. Report of the Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes—Himachal Pradesh.
75. Report of the Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes—Kerala.
76. Report of the Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes—L.M. & A. Islands.
77. Report of the Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes—Madhya Pradesh (under cyclostyling).
78. Report of the Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes—Madras (now Tamil Nadu).

79. Report of the Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes—Maharashtra.
80. Report of the Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes—Manipur.
81. Report of the Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes—Mysore.
82. Report of the Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes—Nagaland.
83. Report of the Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes—NEFA.
84. Report of the Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes—Orissa.
85. Report of the Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes—Rajasthan (under cyclostyling).
86. Report of the Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes—Tripura.
87. Report of the Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes—West Bengal.
88. Linking of Heads of Development with Budget and Accounts Heads (Preliminary).
89. Linking of Heads of Development and Budget and Account Heads (Discussion Draft).
90. Brief Report on the practices of Performance Budgeting in U.S.A.
91. Some Aspects of the working of Central Mechanised Farm.
92. Introduction of Performance Budgeting in Central Mechanised Farms, Suratgarh.
93. Memorandum on the Introduction of Performance Budgeting in India.
94. Introduction of Performance Budgeting in Telephones.
95. Introduction of Performance Budgeting in National Highways.
96. Some Aspects of Plan-Budget Integration.
97. Expenditure Control and Reporting.
98. Budget as a tool of effective Management.

99. Performance Budgeting—A Brief Analysis.
100. Modernising Government Budget System.
101. Planning—Programming—Budgeting System.
102. Programme Management & Expenditure Control in Committee on Plan Projects.
103. Changes in Accounting Classification and Budgetary Documents Consequent on Performance Budgeting.
104. Management of Agriculture in two States—Accounting and Financial Aspects.
105. Case Studies in Performance Budgeting.
106. Some Aspects of Modernising Government Accounting.
107. Seed Saturation Programme in Varanasi District.
108. Formulation of an Area Development Plan.
109. Management Paper No. I—Management Planning in Public Enterprises.
110. Heavy Electrical (India) Ltd., Bhopal—Review of Programming and Reporting.
111. The Fertilizer Corporation of India—Review of the Trombay Project.
112. Feasibility Studies for Public Sector Projects.
113. Network Planning for Haldia Docks Project.
114. An analytical Review of Projects in the Energy Development Field.
  - (1) Dugda 1 Coal Washery.
  - (2) Bisrampur Coal Mines.
  - (3) Chandrapura Thermal Power Station.

### (iii) PROGRAMME EVALUATION ORGANISATION

1. Group Dynamics in a North Indian Village (1954).
2. Evaluation Report on First Years' Working of Community Projects (May 1954).
3. Training of Village Leaders in Bhopal. (September, 1954).

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Reports at S. Nos. 67 to 108, 112 and 113 are cyclostyled.

4. Cotton Extension in P.E.P.S.U.—A case study (1955).
5. Evaluation Report on Second Years' Working of Community Projects (Summary) (April 1955).
6. Leadership and Groups in a South Indian Village (June 1955).
7. Evaluation Report on Working of Community Projects and N.E.S. Blocks (April, 1956) Summary.
8. Study of Village Artisans (August 1956).
9. Fourth Evaluation Report on Working of Community Projects and N.E.S. Blocks—Vol. I: (includes studies on 1. Achievements and Problems of the Community Development Programme, 2. Some aspects of the Community Development Programme) (April 1957).
10. Bench Mark Survey Reports—Malavalli (Mysore) and Chalakudy (Kerala), (July, 1957).
11. Bench Mark Survey Reports—Banswada (Andhra), Smalkot (Andhra) and Erode (Madras) Blocks, (July, 1957).
12. Fifth Evaluation Report on Working of Community Development and N.E.S. Blocks: Includes studies on 1. Current Evaluation Study, 2. Acceptance of Practices, 3. Study of Panchayats, 4. Block Records (May 1958).
13. Fifth Evaluation Report on Working of Community Development and N.E.S. Blocks—Summary and Conclusions, (May 1958).
14. A study of Panchayats, (May 1958)
15. Evaluation Report on the Working of the Welfare Extension Projects of the Central Social Welfare Board, (April 1959).
16. Evaluation Report on the Working of the Large and Small size Cooperative Societies (April 1959).
17. The Sixth Evaluation Report on Working of Community Development and N.E.S. Blocks: includes studies on 1. Planning Process, 2. Cottage Industries, 3. Social Education, 4. Study of Cooperative—Large and Small, (June, 1959).
18. The Seventh Evaluation Report on C.D. & Some Allied Fields (1960): includes studies on 1. Current Evaluation Study of 18 selected blocks, 2. Evaluation of the

- 1958-59 Rabi Crop Campaign in selected areas in Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, 3. Case Studies—Panchayats and Co-operatives, 4. Some Aspects of Rural Unemployment, (1960).
19. Evaluation of 1958-59 Rabi Crop Campaign in Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, (1960).
  20. Some Successful Panchayats—Case Studies (1960).
  21. Some Successful Cooperatives—Case Studies (1960).
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