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CHAPTER 1

PERFORMANCE OF THE ECONOMY

The strains under which the economy had operated since the end of the Third Five Year Plan continued till about the middle of the year. But the second half of 1967-68 marked a turning point in the course of the economy. Good weather conditions in almost all parts of the country, coupled with a marked improvement in wheat output under the high yielding varieties programme raised foodgrains production to a new peak. Substantial increases were also registered in the production of commercial crops. A moderate revival in industrial production started during the later part of the year. While those industries which produced inputs for agriculture maintained the growth in their output, a revival in the production of agriculture-based industries also set in with better availability of raw materials from the new crop. Industries producing some of the consumer durables also showed signs of recovery, but the capital goods industry continued to be depressed. The declining trend in the rate of growth in industrial production observed after 1964-65 was arrested and the rate of growth in 1967-68 was marginally higher than in 1966-67.

1.2. The upward pressure on prices continued up to the middle of October 1967. This was, however, partially offset by the fall in prices after the arrival of the new kharif harvest. Prices of rabi foodgrains remained easy during the last quarter of the year in anticipation of a bumper harvest. As a result, wholesale prices recorded a smaller rise as compared to the preceding year. With better availability, exports of agricultural and agriculture-based industrial products also picked up while non-traditional exports made further progress under the stimulus of more intensive promotional efforts. Imports, on the other hand, registered a further fall due to the continued recession in some industries and further progress in import substitution. As a consequence, the payments situation became somewhat easier in contrast to the difficult situation in the earlier months. The rate of growth of national income was substantially higher, but the rate of domestic savings registered further fall. The rate of investment in the economy slowed down.

Agricultural Production

1.3. Rainfall was timely, adequate and well-distributed in almost all parts of the country. The Plan programme for intensive cultivation under the new strategy of agricultural production progressed satisfactorily. About

6 million hectares were covered under the high yielding variety programme as against 1.89 million hectares during the preceding agricultural year. About 3.64 million hectares were brought under multiple cropping. The area under irrigation increased by 2 million hectares. Larger imports and an increase in domestic production enabled the use of nitrogenous fertilisers to be increased by 23 per cent and phosphatic fertilisers by 34 per cent over the level reached in the preceding year. In terms of nutrients domestic output of nitrogenous fertilisers went up from 307,900 tonnes (N) in 1966-67 to 366,800 tonnes (N) in 1967-68 and that of phosphatic fertilisers from 144,900 tonnes ($P_2 O_5$) to 190,400 tonnes ($P_2 O_5$). Import of nitrogenous fertilisers increased from 630,000 tonnes in 1966-67 to 868,000 tonnes in 1967-68 and of phosphatic fertilisers from 150,000 tonnes to 349,000 tonnes. The area under plant protection also increased by 48.6 per cent. Disbursement of short and medium term credit through cooperatives increased to Rs. 405 crores from Rs. 366 crores in 1966-67 and Rs. 342 crores in 1965-66. Long-term loans from land mortgage banks rose to Rs. 83 crores in 1967-68 from around Rs. 58 crores in each of the preceding two years. Farmers' investment in tractors, pumps and other improved agricultural appliances registered substantial increases. There was a marked improvement in their keenness to adopt improved methods of farming.

1.4. All this led to substantial improvement in agricultural production. Output of foodgrains rose to 95.6 million tonnes and was 28.8 per cent higher than the previous year's output of 74.2 million tonnes. It surpassed by 7.4 per cent the previous record of 89 million tonnes reached in 1964-65. The following table gives the output of major foodgrains and commercial crops during 1964-65, 1966-67 and 1967-68:

TABLE 1: *Production of Foodgrains and Commercial Crops*

sl. no.		unit	1964-65	1966-67	1967-68
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	foodgrains	million tonnes	89.0	74.2	95.6
2	rice	"	39.0	30.4	37.9
3	wheat	"	12.3	11.4	16.6
4	maize	"	4.6	4.9	6.3
5	bajra	"	4.4	4.5	5.1
6	jowar	"	9.7	9.2	10.1
7	pulses	"	12.4	8.3	12.2
8	oilseeds	"	8.5	6.4	8.2
9	cotton	million bales	5.7	5.0	5.6
10	jute and mesta	"	7.6	6.6	7.5
11	sugarcane (gur)	million tonnes	12.0	9.5	10.0

1.5. The index for foodgrains production rose by 29.1 per cent from 123.8 in 1966-67 to 159.9 in 1967-68 while the index for non-foodgrains production registered a rise of 11.6 per cent from 148.5 to 165.7. The average index for agricultural production as a whole recorded a rise of 22.6 per cent to 161.8 in 1967-68 from 132.0 in 1966-67.

Industrial Recovery

1.6. As in 1966-67, the main emphasis in the industrial programme for 1967-68 was on the implementation of projects in hand in accordance with the approved schedules of construction. The new projects which were to be taken up during 1967-68 were the three new fertiliser projects, namely, Barauni and expansion of Trombay and Namrup, the aromatic project in Gujarat, the second cable project and the Haldia refinery. In addition, token provisions were made for a fabrication shop for Fertilisers and Chemicals, Travancore (FACT), agricultural tractors project, pumps and compressors project and for a newsprint paper project. Additions to capacity were expected from projects scheduled for completion during the year. More important of these were completion of first stage expansion of Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur; conversion scheme of Mysore Iron and Steel Company to manufacture alloy steel and attaining of three million tonne stage throughput capacity of Koyali and Barauni refineries as well as commissioning of Durgapur Alloy Steel plant and Gorakhpur and Namrup fertiliser projects. The increase in industrial production was to result from the completion of these projects and more importantly from better utilisation of capacities in public and private sector industries. Improved capacity utilisation was particularly expected in cement, steel, alloy steel, aluminium, zinc, fertilisers, pesticides, agricultural tractors, electrical machinery, motor cars, motor cycles and scooters.

1.7. The progress in the implementation of the industrial programme for 1967-68 indicates that preliminaries of starting construction of Namrup II and Barauni Fertiliser projects were completed. In the public sector, major projects completed or commissioned during the year were Gorakhpur Fertilisers, Udaipur Zinc Smelter, Rishikesh Antibiotics, Hyderabad Synthetic Drugs, Hoshangabad Security Paper Mill and Cochin Refinery. The Koyali refinery attained the three million tonnes capacity. In the case of Barauni refinery the full throughput capacity could not be achieved on account of difficulties in the coking unit. Bailadila iron ore mine No. 14 was developed. Construction of the high pressure boiler plant at Tiruchi and the high power equipment plant as also the switch gear unit at Hyderabad was almost completed. Considerable progress was made in the construction of fertiliser projects at Madras, Namrup, Durgapur and Cochin. Construction work started on Bokaro steel project.

1.8. In the private sector, the naphtha cracker plant of the National Organic Chemicals Industries was commissioned. Baroda and Visakhapatnam fertilisers went into production. The construction work on the expansion of Ennore Fertiliser was completed. Construction of Kota Fertiliser project was in progress while arrangements were finalised and construction started on Kanpur Fertiliser project.

1.9. To promote better utilisation of capacity, further steps were taken to reflate home demand and stimulate exports of industrial products. Rail

ways and other public undertakings were instructed to place advance orders against their requirements for 1968-69. The Industrial Development Bank of India extended refinance for deferred payment up to seven years on sales of jute textiles, sugar, cement, paper machinery and plants, costly machine tools and agricultural equipment. Refinance was also extended for sale on credit of motor vehicles to road transport operators by manufacturers of motor vehicles or approved hire purchase companies. For this purpose, 6 per cent rate of re-discount was charged, provided banks seeking refinance limited their charges to 9 per cent and manufacturers and hire purchase companies to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Industries were also allowed to diversify their output up to 25 per cent of their licensed capacity, without securing a licence, even if it involved import of capital equipment or raw material. Production in excess of the licensed capacity was permitted up to 25 per cent without seeking a fresh licence. To stimulate exports of engineering products, credit was liberalised and coverage as well as rates of cash assistance increased. Power driven pumps, bicycles and parts and various steel products were placed in a new category eligible for 25 per cent assistance. Several new products, including diesel pumps and power cables, were made eligible for cash assistance. Refinance was granted by the Reserve Bank to the commercial banks at the preferential rate of discount of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for pre-shipment credit to exporters of engineering and metallurgical products, provided the banks in turn did not charge more than 6 per cent for such credits. Since re-finance was made available, regardless of the net liquidity position of the banks seeking it, there was an implicit liberalisation of credit. Bank rate was reduced from 6 per cent to 5 per cent towards the end of the year.

1.10. Although the full effect of these measures could only be felt over time, some improvement in the industrial situation did occur towards the latter part of the year. The upward trend in output of industries supplying agricultural inputs was maintained. Further increases in production were recorded in power-driven pumps, diesel engines (stationary), agricultural tractors, electric motors (200 H.P. and above), transformers, fertilisers and pesticides. Substantial increases in capacity were built up in most of these industries during the year. Production of agriculture-based industries recovered with better availability of raw materials. Sizeable improvement was registered in the output of jute textiles, cotton yarn, sugar, tea, coffee, vanaspati, paper and paper products. Among consumer durables, radio receivers, electric fans, typewriters, motor cars, motor cycles and scooters also registered significant increases in output. Industries like sulphuric acid, soda ash, caustic soda, rubber tyres, synthetic yarn and fabrics and refined petroleum products based on imported raw materials also recorded increases in production. Except for the marginal improvement in the production of cement, refractories and aluminium conductors, capital goods industries as a whole continued to exhibit slack in production. Machine tools, cotton

textile machinery, sugar mill machinery, railway wagons, commercial vehicles, diesel engines (vehicular), electric lamps and bare-copper conductors registered sizeable fall in output.

1.11. The declining trend in the rate of growth of industrial production observed during the first three quarters of the year was arrested with the revival in the output of industries based on agriculture. In the last quarter, the overall rate of growth worked out to a positive figure of 5.8 per cent as against the negative figures for the preceding three quarters. For the year as a whole, however, there was only a marginal increase in the rate of growth of industrial production to 0.5 per cent as compared to 0.2 per cent in 1966-67. Even this was significant inasmuch as the declining trend in the annual rate of growth of industrial production observed since 1964-65 was reversed.

Price and Wage Pressures

1.12. The Annual Plan for 1967-68 anticipated an upward pressure on prices to continue during the lean months. The need for continuing this pressure through a better balance between increases in money supply and real output and an efficient system of food management was stressed. Significant progress was made in both these aspects. The actual increase in money supply during 1967-68 was 8.1 per cent as against 9.3 per cent in 1966-67 and 11 per cent in 1965-66. The national income, in real terms, was higher by 8.9 per cent during 1967-68 in contrast to a decline of 5.6 per cent in 1965-66 and a marginal increase of 0.9 per cent in 1966-67. The rate of growth in money supply and real output were thus brought in better balance for the first time since 1964-65. Net Bank credit to Government was reduced from Rs. 512 crores in 1965-66 to Rs. 273 crores in 1966-67 and Rs. 261 crores in 1967-68. Credit policy was reoriented to exercise restraint on rise in prices during the lean months. It continued to be restrictive with emphasis on securing reduction in bank advances against commodities in short supply and limiting unsecured advances. Food management was also geared to tempering rise in prices during lean months. As much as 13.7 million tonnes of foodgrains were distributed through public distribution channels of ration and fair price shops. In the process, the entire imports of 8.7 million tonnes and domestically procured foodgrains of 4.5 million tonnes were used up and a marginal reduction of 0.5 million tonnes was made in the stocks of foodgrains with public authorities. Bulk of this operation was undertaken during the lean season of 1967 mainly to avert famine or scarcity conditions in areas of severe drought, particularly eastern Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar.

1.13. Despite these efforts, the upward pressure on prices during the lean months continued. The average wholesale price index for the first seven months of the year was 16 per cent above the average for the corresponding period of the preceding year. With the arrival of kharif

harvest, the index followed a downward course. But the fall was not sufficient to offset the earlier rise. Despite the fall in wholesale prices, the average index for November—March 1968 remained 5 per cent higher than the average for the corresponding period of the preceding year. For the year as a whole, the average index of wholesale price registered a rise of 11 per cent and the whole of this rise was caused by the increase in agricultural prices, particularly, foodgrains, sugar and cotton which were in short supply. This rise, though smaller than in the preceding year, was quite substantial and a matter of serious concern as it was on top of a 16 per cent rise already registered in 1966-67.

1.14. The all-India working class consumer price index as also the consumer price index for urban non-manual employees followed the upward trend in the wholesale price index. The general index for working class consumer prices rose from 200 in March 1967 to 217 in October 1967 but declined thereafter. Likewise, the index for urban non-manual employees rose from 151 in March 1967 to 163 in October 1967 and receded thereafter. Temporary hardening in both the indices in January 1968 was due to the removal of food subsidy but the downward course was soon resumed. Over the year as a whole, the working class consumer price index registered a rise of 11.5 per cent and the urban non-manual employees index 9 per cent. The rise in the cost of living led to the development of wage pressures and demand for additional dearness allowance. Central and State Governments had to grant additional dearness allowance to their employees amounting to about Rs. 150 crores during the year. Private sector industries had also to allow increases in dearness allowance to industrial workers.

External Stability

1.15. The strain on balance of payments continued. The pressure on foreign exchange reserves, excluding drawing on IMF, persisted during the first two quarters of the year. Foreign exchange reserves had to be drawn down by Rs. 17 crores in the first quarter and by Rs. 27 crores in the second quarter. The situation improved from the third quarter with the pick up in exports of agricultural and agriculture-based industrial products. The drawal on foreign exchange reserves amounted to only Rs. 4.5 crores during the third quarter. To strengthen the reserves depleted by persistent drawals, an accommodation of Rs. 67.5 crores was obtained from the International Monetary Fund under the Compensatory Financing Scheme in December 1967. The payments situation improved further during the last quarter of the year. This improvement made it possible not only to repay Rs. 43.1 crores to IMF but also to make a sizeable addition to foreign exchange reserves. Over the year as a whole, the payments position turned out to be much better than in the preceding year. The net drawings on the International Monetary Fund amounted to Rs. 24.4 crores in 1967-68 as against the comparable figure of Rs. 97.5

crores in 1966-67. Further, if IMF transactions are excluded from both years, there was a net addition to foreign exchange reserves of Rs. 36 crores (\$ 48 million) in 1967-68 in contrast to a depletion of Rs. 84 crores (\$ 118 million) in 1966-1967.

Exports

1.16. A smaller trade deficit mainly accounted for the distinctly better payments situation during 1967-68. On the basis of customs data, trade deficit amounted to Rs. 809 crores in 1967-68 as compared to Rs. 921 crores in 1966-67. Increase in exports and decline in imports both contributed to this improvement. Exports rose by Rs. 42 crores to Rs. 1199 crores in 1967-68 in contrast to a fall of Rs. 112 crores to Rs. 1157 crores in 1966-67. There was thus a growth of 4 per cent in exports during 1967-68 as against a decline of 9 per cent in the previous year. Imports, on the other hand, registered a further fall of Rs. 70 crores to Rs. 2008 crores in 1967-68 in continuation of a fall of Rs. 140 crores to Rs. 2078 crores in 1966-67.

1.17. Improvement in agricultural production removed the constraints on supplies of agricultural and agriculture-based industrial products which had inhibited the growth of exports in spite of the stimulus of devaluation in the preceding year. The supplies having improved, exports of such products looked up during 1967-68. In volume, exports of tobacco registered an increase of 46 per cent, coffee 31 per cent, raw cotton 36 per cent, tea 7 per cent, mill-made cotton textiles 6 per cent, and jute manufactures and cashew kernels 2 per cent each. There was, however, a sharp fall in the unit price of jute manufactures, cashew kernels, raw cotton and coffee, while the unit price of tea and tobacco registered marked rise. The unit price of mill-made cotton fabrics and oil-cakes remained stable. As a consequence, the value of jute manufactures fell by 6 per cent and cashew kernels by $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent—in both the cases the improvement in the volume of exports was more than offset by the fall in the unit price. In the case of raw cotton and coffee, the increase in volume of exports was partially offset by the fall in unit price and the value of exports registered proportionately smaller rise than the volume. The value of raw cotton exports increased by 25 per cent and coffee exports by 15 per cent only. The rise in the value of exports of tea and tobacco was relatively larger than in volume because of the rise in unit price. In value terms, tea exports went up by 14 per cent and tobacco exports by 62 per cent. The increase in the value of exports of mill-made fabrics and decrease in the value of exports of oil-cakes reflected the corresponding improvement or deterioration in the value of their exports. Other items which registered a decline in the value of exports were raw jute, fruits and vegetables, raw hides and skins, leather and leather manufactures and manganese ore. In contrast, increases were recorded in the value of exports of iron ore (6.5 per cent), iron and

steel products¹ (119 per cent), engineering goods (42 per cent) and handicrafts (27 per cent). The substantial increases in exports of these items could be attributed to the various export promotion measures such as larger cash assistance, improvement in the availability of export credits on concessional terms, supply of indigenous raw materials at international prices and concessions in railway freight. Slack in domestic demand also facilitated the increase in exports of iron and steel products and engineering goods.

Imports

1.18. The increase in domestic output led to a fall of 20 per cent in the value of imports of foodgrains. Raw jute imports also registered a sharp fall in value from Rs. 21 crores in 1966-67 to Rs. 2 crores in 1967-68. Among capital goods, the value of imports of electrical and non-electrical machinery as also their components and spares declined by 18 per cent. The sluggish investment activity and substitution of imports of certain items by domestically produced machinery and parts accounted for this decline. The fall in the imports of these items was, however, partially made up by the increases in imports of transport equipment and industrial input. The value of imports of transport equipment increased by 23 per cent and of industrial raw materials and intermediates by 17 per cent. The main items under the latter were raw cotton, petroleum crude, chemicals, non-metallic mineral manufactures, iron and steel², non-ferrous metals, fertilisers and fertiliser materials.

External Assistance

1.19. Fresh authorisation of non-PL 480 external assistance inclusive of debt relief amounted to Rs. 489 crores in 1967-68, as compared to Rs. 1148 crores in the previous year. The considerably lower authorisation during 1967-68 was due to the cut in US Aid authorisation, following a reduction in overall aid appropriations by the Congress, non-authorisation of aid by IDA, arising from non-replenishment of its resources, and lump sum authorisation of aid for the five-year period by the USSR and other East-European countries made in 1966-67. Except for a small amount of Rs. 11 crores from Bulgaria, these authorisations were mainly from the Consortium countries. PL 480 assistance from the USA was also lower during 1967-68. It amounted to Rs. 243 crores as against Rs. 307 crores in 1966-67. This assistance was on relatively harder terms as one-fifth of it became repayable in US dollars or convertible rupees. A number of Consortium countries, however, liberalised their terms of assistance mainly through a reduction in the interest rate payable of loan assistance. These countries included Belgium, Austria, Japan and Federal Republic of Germany.

1.20. In addition to the fresh authorisation of non-PL 480 assistance of Rs. 489 crores mentioned above, the undisbursed amount of non-PL

¹Consisting mainly of pig iron, steel rails, rounds, bars flats and joists.

²Comprising mainly plates, sheets and other sections.

480 aid in the pipeline was Rs. 1574 crores at the end of March 1967. Thus a total of Rs. 2063 crores of non-PL 480 aid was available for utilisation during 1967-68. This was lower than the amount of non-PL 480 aid of Rs. 2303 crores, available for utilisation during the previous year. Against the total availability of non-PL 480 aid of Rs. 2063 crores, the actual utilisation during 1967-68 amounted to Rs. 879 crores. This resulted in the drawing down the non-PL 480 aid in the pipeline to Rs. 1184 crores. The utilisation of PL 480 assistance amounted to Rs. 311 crores during 1967-68 as against Rs. 324 crores in 1966-67. Inclusive of PL 480 aid, total utilisation during the year was Rs. 1190 crores as compared to Rs. 1053 crores in the preceding year. In aggregate, therefore, gross aid utilisation during 1967-68 was larger than in the preceding year. Debt servicing (payment of interest and principal) based on balance of payments data amounted to Rs. 354 crores during 1967-68 as against Rs. 292 crores in 1966-67. Net aid utilisation, therefore, worked out to Rs. 836 crores in 1967-68 as against Rs. 761 crores in 1966-67.

Domestic Savings and Investment

1.21. Rough calculations show that the rate of net domestic savings in the economy further declined from 8.2 per cent in 1966-67 to 7.8 per cent during 1967-68. The fall was wholly in the rate of public savings which declined from 1.8 per cent in 1966-67 to 1.3 per cent in 1967-68. This was due to increase in current expenditures of Central and State Governments on drought relief, dearness allowance to Government employees and Government purchases of commodities at higher prices without corresponding increase in revenues. The rate of private savings, on the other hand, increased marginally from 6.4 per cent in 1966-67 to 6.5 per cent in 1967-68. External assistance, net of debt repayment, though larger in absolute amount, formed only 3.5 per cent of national income in 1967-68 as compared to 3.6 per cent in 1966-67. The rate of investment in the economy further slackened to 11.3 per cent in 1967-68 from 11.8 per cent in the preceding year. Here too, the decline was mainly in the rate of public investment which went down from 7.9 per cent in 1966-67 to 6.4 per cent in 1967-68, due to fall in both public savings as well as draft on private savings made by the Central and State Governments through the various forms of borrowings. The rate of private investment, on the contrary, registered an improvement from 3.9 per cent in 1966-67 to 4.9 per cent in 1967-68 mainly arising from the replenishment of food stocks and inventory accumulation in certain industries. The rate of fixed investment remained stagnant even in the private sector.

Creation of Essential Overheads

1.22. The various overheads like power, transport, communications etc. are directly linked with progress in the field of industry, mining and agriculture. During 1967-68, additional generating capacity of 1.76 million

K.W. was created, taking the aggregate installed capacity in the country to 13.13 million K.W. However, achievements of Plan target fell short by 0.3 million K.W. largely due to delays in commissioning of some projects. The power position was generally satisfactory except in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. There was substantial progress in rural electrification. In the development of transport and communications there was, by and large, all round progress except in the case of railways, where because of low tempo of economic activity in the previous year, the programme had to be reshaped to meet the declining demand for railway transport facilities. The road construction schemes financed by the International Development Association were nearly completed.

1.23. To sum up, the short run improvement in the economic situation as reflected in the falling trend in prices, beginning of industrial revival and the reversal of the declining trend in exports in the latter half of the year, was largely attributable to the substantial increase in agricultural production. The success of the new strategy of agricultural production particularly in wheat farming, was an important achievement and an indicator of the possibility of sustained growth in agricultural output by widening the area of success to other foodgrains and commercial crops. The urgency of intensifying research and extension work as also of improving availability and distribution of the requisite inputs emerges prominently in this context.

1.24. It is established from the experience of 1967-68 that one good agricultural year is not sufficient to impart the requisite stability to the economy and, more importantly, to accelerate its development and growth. The experience emphasised the role of public investment in influencing the aggregate demand and more importantly the demand for capital goods for maintaining the tempo of economic activity. Price rise during the year, though smaller than in the previous year, was still substantial and made further inroads into the resources for development. Total resources for planned development in the public sector were seriously depleted and public investment had to be sharply cut. There was no marked acceleration in fixed asset formation even in the private sector. The rate of investment in the economy further slowed down. What was needed to raise the tempo was the initiation of more effective measures to augment and mobilise domestic resources on an adequate scale and through non-inflationary methods.

Employment Situation

1.25. While the economy showed signs of recovery during the latter half of the year, the employment situation remained more or less static particularly in the organised sector. According to the data available from employment market information, there was some improvement in the employment under services, trade and commerce, electricity, gas, water and sanitation services, but the gain was more or less offset by the decline in the number employed in mining and quarrying, and construction.

TABLE 2: *Industrywise Employment in March 1967 and March 1968¹*
(figures in lakhs)

serial no.	industry	March 1967			March 1968			percent- age increase (+) or decrease (-) (col. 7 over col. 4)
		public sector	private sector	total	public sector	private sector	total	
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	agricultural plantation, livestock, forestry, fishing	2.3	8.7	11.0	2.5	8.5	11.0	—
2	mining and quarrying	1.8	4.8	6.6	1.7	4.3	6.0	(-) 9.1
3	manufacturing	6.9	37.5	44.4	7.3	37.1	14.4	—
4	construction	7.6	2.3	9.9	7.5	1.5	9.0	(-) 9.1
5	electricity, gas, water and sanitation services	3.4	0.4	3.8	3.4	0.5	3.9	(+) 2.6
6	trade and commerce	1.7	3.5	5.2	1.8	3.5	5.3	(+) 1.9
7	transport, storage and communications	21.1	1.2	22.3	21.4	1.1	22.5	(+) 0.9
8	services	51.5	8.5	60.0	52.4	8.8	61.2	(+) 2.0
9	total	96.3	66.9	163.2	98.0	65.3	163.3	(+) 0.1

¹Data relates to establishments employing 10 or more persons.

1.26. Besides fresh job opportunities generated in the economy as a result of various normal developmental activities, some employment was created by relief works undertaken during the first half of 1967-68, specially in those States which were affected by drought. These programmes were in operation in Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Orissa. The projects which consisted mainly of soil conservation, afforestation, minor and medium irrigation works, construction of wells, tanks and allied projects, not only helped to provide additional employment, but also resulted in the creation of permanent assets. The total employment provided by relief works in different States during 1967-68 was roughly estimated at about 376 million man-days.

CHAPTER 2
PLAN OUTLAY AND ITS FINANCING

1. PLAN OUTLAY AND TARGETS

The Annual Plan for 1967-68 was formulated in two stages within the overall framework of the policies and programmes set down in the (defunct) Fourth Plan Outline (August 1966). In view of the General Elections in February 1967, the work on the preparation of the Annual Plan was undertaken in two phases. In the first stage, the plan was prepared on the basis of existing level of taxation in terms of the interim budgets of the Central and State Governments. In the second stage, a fresh look was taken on the proposals for the Annual Plan, when a fuller picture of resources had become available, after the presentation of final budgets. The total outlay for 1967-68 was originally fixed at Rs. 2246 crores which was slightly in excess of the anticipated Plan expenditure of Rs. 2221 crores in 1966-67. Subsequently the figure was revised to Rs. 2240 crores, as a result of adjustments in the outlays of certain States and Union Territories.

2.2. The distribution of Plan expenditure and outlay as between the Centre, States and Union Territories for 1967-68 and the corresponding break-up of expenditure in the two previous years is shown in the following table. A more detailed break-up of Plan outlay is at Appendix 2.1 and of Plan expenditure between the Centre, States and Union Territories at Appendix 2.2.

TABLE 1: Distribution of Plan Expenditure and Outlays: 1965-66 to 1967-68

serial no.		1965-66 actuals	1966-67 actuals	1967-68		increase (+) or decrease (-) of col. (5) over (4)
				revised outlay	actuals	
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	centre	1141	1125	1172	1030	(-) 142
2	states	1129	991	999 ¹	1002	(+) 3
3	union territories	59	49	69 ¹	58	(-) 11
4	total	2329	2165	2240	2090	(-) 150

¹These figures take into account marginal adjustments approved during the course of the year.

2.3. As against the revised Plan provision of Rs. 2240 crores for 1967-68, the actual expenditure turned out to be Rs. 2090 crores. There was a shortfall of Rs. 150 crores of which the largest part was in the Central sector. Details for individual States and Union Territories are given in Appendices 2.3 and 2.4.

2.4. Plan expenditure had declined from a level of Rs. 2329 crores in 1965-66, the last year of the Third Plan to Rs. 2165 crores or by 7.0 per cent in 1966-67. The year under review witnessed a further decline of 3.5 per cent in the actual Plan expenditure. The fall in real terms would be greater if allowance was made for the rise in the general price level.

2.5. As in 1966-67, the major part of the outlay proposed for the year under review was in respect of continuing schemes, in particular, schemes which could be quickly completed and/or those seeking to utilise capacities already created. The selection of projects and programmes continued to be governed in general by the criteria of export promotion and import substitution. Highest priority continued to be given to agricultural production and related programmes and in the field of social services to family planning programme. The Plan for 1967-68 also sought to provide for expansion of infra-structure facilities like power and transport and communications. In the industry and mining sector, provision was made for consolidation of the industrial base and some expansion.

2.6. The table below gives the distribution of public sector outlays by major heads in 1967-68 and compares the expenditure in that year with the two previous years.

TABLE 2: *Distribution of Total Plan Expenditure by Major Heads: 1965-66 to 1967-68*

		(Rs. crores)							
serial no.	major head	1965-66 (actuals)		1966-67 (actuals)		1967-68 outlay		1967-68 (actuals)	
		amount	per cent	amount	per cent	amount	per cent	amount	per cent
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	agricultural programmes	231.04	9.92	260.10	12.02	295.34	248.12	11.87	
2	community development and cooperation	76.39	3.28	74.17	3.43	79.80	69.74	3.34	
3	major and medium irrigation (including flood control)	174.59	7.50	149.39	6.90	140.80	144.68	6.92	
4	power	362.93	15.58	403.69	18.65	384.65	391.68	18.74	
5	industry and mining	527.02	22.63	514.24	23.75	520.23	472.19	22.60	
6	village and small industries	53.31	2.29	42.98	2.00	42.61	43.82	2.10	
7	transport and communications	474.73	20.38	423.86	19.58	417.18	393.56	18.83	
8	social services	393.64	16.90	268.78	12.41	317.19	294.73	14.10	
9	other programmes	35.49	1.52	27.30	1.26	42.77	31.31	1.50	
10	total	2329.14	100.00	2164.51	100.00	2240.57	2089.83	100.00	

2.7. It will be seen that in 1967-68 there was a decline in Plan expenditure, as compared to the preceding year under all major heads, except Village and Small Industries (+1 crore), Social Services (+26 crores) and Other Programmes (+4 crores). Industry and Mining, Power and Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation registered decreases of Rs. 42 crores, Rs. 12 crores and Rs. 16 crores respectively. Irrigation (major and medium) also showed a decline of about Rs. 5 crores.

2.8. All the major heads except Irrigation, Power and Village and Small Industries shared in the overall shortfall of 6.7 per cent in actual expenditure, as compared to the Plan outlay for 1967-68. Significant shortfalls were registered under Agricultural Programmes (16 per cent), Community Development and Cooperation (12.6 per cent), Industry and Mining (9.2 per cent) and Social Services (7.1 per cent). Transport and Communications and Other Programmes also showed shortfalls. The major part of the shortfall recorded in respect of Agricultural Programmes was under Agricultural Production, Fisheries and Cooperation. The main causes are mentioned in the relevant chapters. In the Industries and Mining Sector, shortfalls occurred largely under Bokaro Steel Plant, Koyna and Kobra Aluminium Projects and the programmes implemented by the National Mineral Development Corporation, National Coal Development Corporation, Indian Oil Corporation and the loan assistance provided to financial institutions. These mostly resulted from postponement or delays in the construction of Bokaro township and other civil works, late arrival of equipment and essential supplies and the decision to review the consultancy arrangements for Koyna and Kobra Aluminium Projects. The actual amount of loan assistance provided to various financial institutions fell short of the approved outlay mainly on account of prevalence of recession in important segments of the organised industrial sector.

2.9. Among Social Services, with the exception of Health Services where there was hardly any gap between Plan outlay and actual expenditure and Welfare of Backward Classes which witnessed considerable increases, all other services showed shortfalls. There were sizeable shortfalls under Education, Scientific Research, Social Welfare, Craftsmen Training, Labour and Labour Welfare, and Housing, Urban Development and Water Supply. The progress of expenditure under General Education slowed down largely due to financial constraints and diversion of funds from education to other priority sectors in order to meet the situation created by drought. The shortfall in expenditure under Technical Education was largely due to the fact that no new institutions were opened during the year on account of prevailing unemployment among engineers and in part due to shortage of foreign exchange. The slow progress of some of the schemes included under Scientific Research was attributed to delays in completion of civil works and recruitment of staff. The shortfall under Social Welfare was mostly due to the transfer to some items from the ac-

counting head 'Department of Social Welfare' to the Union Ministry of Education. There was also inadequate organisation to implement social welfare projects in some States. Administrative delays in sanctioning of additional posts, shortage of technical personnel and lags in construction of buildings for family planning centres and sub-centres were in large part responsible for the shortfall under Family Planning Programmes, 'Craftsmen Training and Labour Welfare also shared in the overall shortfall. The main reason was that only 60 per cent of the additional seats in the industrial training institutes envisaged in the Annual Plan were actually added during 1967-68. The progress of expenditure under Housing and Urban Development was slow mainly because of the lower priority given to housing schemes in general, lack of adequate administrative framework for implementation of housing schemes in a number of States and legal obstacles in the acquisition of slum areas, apart from general unwillingness on the part of slum dwellers to shift to other areas.

2.10. A statement indicating physical targets and achievements in different sectors is at Appendix 2.5.

II. FINANCING OF THE PLAN

2.11. The table below shows the actual pattern of financing the Plan outlay in the public sector on 1967-68, together with the original scheme of financing and the revised estimates prepared in July 1968.

TABLE 3: *Financing of Plan Outlay in 1967-68*

		(Rs. crores)		
Serial no.		original estimates	revised estimates ¹	actuals
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	plan outlay	2246 ²	2205	2090
2	financing of plan outlay(23+24)	2192	2205	2090
3	domestic budgetary resources (4 to 19)	1182	891	896
4	balance from current revenues at 1965-66 rates of taxation	246	(—)11	71
5	contribution of railways at 1965-66 rates of fares and freights	(—) 29	(—) 62	(—) 62
6	surplus of other public enterprises exclusive of yield from measures adopted for raising additional resources for the plan	239	174	177
7	additional taxation including measures to increase the surplus of public enterprises	332	299	297
8	by centre (including railways)	280	251	251
9	1966-67 measures	155	144	144
10	1967-68 measures	125	107	107
11	by states	52	48	46
12	1966-67 measures	26	23	23
13	1967-68 measures	26	25	23
14	loans from public (net)	204	200	224
15	small savings	136	110	123
16	gold bonds, prize bonds and compulsory deposits	(—) 3	(—) 1	—
17	annuity deposits	22	28	35

TABLE 3—contd.

(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
18	state provident funds	85	120	113
19	miscellaneous capital receipts (net)	(—)50	34	(—)82
20	budgetary receipts corresponding to external assistance	996	955	970
21	other than those under PL 480	712	590	597
22	PL 480 aid	284	365	373
23	total budgetary resources (3+20)	2178	1846	1866
24	deficit financing	14	359	224
25	gap in resources (1—2)	54 ³	—	—

(1) Revised estimates indicated in the Centre's budget papers for 1963-69 and latest estimates furnished by State Governments in connection with the discussions held with them during October—December, 1967.

(2) As approved at the time of the formulation of the Annual Plan for 1967-68. As a result of certain adjustments made during the course of that year, the total approved outlay was revised to Rs. 2240 crores.

(3) Measures for covering this gap were to be determined later.

It will be seen that the domestic budgetary resources of the Central and State Governments in 1967-68 added up to about Rs. 896 crores, or 42.9 per cent of the total Plan outlay in that year. Budgetary receipts corresponding to external assistance amounted to Rs. 970 crores, or 46.4 per cent of the Plan outlay. The balance of the Plan outlay amounting to Rs. 224 crores, or 10.7 per cent of the total, was met by deficit financing. Details for the Centre and the States respectively are shown in Appendix 2.6. Brief comments on the contribution for the Plan from individual sources are given below:

Balance from Current Revenues

2.12. The balance for the Plan in 1967-68 from the current revenues of the Central and State Governments at 1965-66 rates of taxation amounted to Rs. 71 crores. Although this showed a considerable shortfall, as compared to the original estimate, the shortfall was smaller than that envisaged in the revised estimates prepared in July 1968.

2.13. At the Centre, the balance amounted to Rs. 23 crores as against the original estimate of Rs. 173 crores. This was attributable mainly to a shortfall in revenue receipts. Non-plan expenditure actually turned out to be somewhat lower than that envisaged in the original estimate. The bulk of the shortfall in revenue receipts—over Rs. 125 crores—was accounted for by customs alone. Receipts from excise duties and corporation tax were also substantially lower. Receipts from income tax were higher, but the rise was more than offset by an increase in the States' share. Non-tax revenue showed an improvement.

2.14. In the States, the balance actually made available for the Plan fell short of the original estimate by about Rs. 25 crores. Receipts from State taxes as well as the share in Central taxes were larger than originally

anticipated, but the increase was partially offset by a reduction in non-tax revenue, due mainly to smaller receipts from departmental enterprises, interest, etc. Non-plan expenditure, on the other hand, showed a substantial increase, due mainly to larger expenditure on account of the increases in emoluments sanctioned for Government employees, larger expenditure on famine relief, and an increase in normal expenditure on police.

Contribution of Railways

2.15. At the 1965-66 rates of fares and freights charges, the actual contribution of railways towards the financing of their development programme in 1967-68 amounted to (—) Rs. 62 crores, as against the original estimate of (—) Rs. 29 crores. It was, however, about the same as indicated in the revised estimates. The deterioration in the railways' contribution as compared to the original estimate represented chiefly the net effect of (i) a decrease of about Rs. 27 crores in the railways' gross earnings, at 1965-66 rates of fares and freights charges, mainly because revenue-earning goods traffic in 1967-68 turned out to be smaller than in 1966-67 by 1.6 million tonnes, as against an increase of 8.6 million tonnes envisaged at the time of the formulation of the Annual Plan for 1967-68, (ii) an increase of Rs. 21 crores in working expenses, due mainly to the additional dearness allowance sanctioned for railway employees and increase in the cost of coal, diesel and electricity, and (iii) a decrease of about Rs. 16 crores in current replacement expenditure.

Contribution of Other Public Enterprises

2.16. The actual contribution of other public enterprises, though a little higher than indicated in the revised estimates, was also considerably lower than that envisaged in the original scheme of financing. The shortfall in the contribution was attributable mainly to the recession in the economy and serious under-utilisation of capacity in certain enterprises. The State Electricity Boards' generation and sales of power were also lower than envisaged earlier.

Additional Resource Mobilisation

2.17. The measures adopted by the Centre and the States in 1966-67 for raising additional resources yielded about Rs. 167 crores in 1967-68.

2.18. Further measures announced by the Central Government and railways in 1967-68 were expected, at the time of the formulation of the Annual Plan for that year to yield a total amount of about Rs. 125 crores in 1967-68 and Rs. 151 crores in a full year, as shown in table 4.

2.19. Certain concessions in the Central Government's budget proposals were announced subsequently. Besides, certain concessions in export and excise duties were announced during the course of the year. Taking into account the cost of these concessions as also the estimated yield from change in customs and excise duties announced in the Centre's 1968-69 Budget, the total net yield in 1967-68 from additional resource

mobilisation by the Centre, including railways, is now estimated at about Rs. 107 crores. Of this amount, about Rs. 17 crores represent the States' share.

TABLE 4: *Additional Resource Mobilisation by the Central Government and Railways*

		(Rs. crores)	
serial no.		yield in 1967-68	yield in full year
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Central Government	90.2 ¹	108.2 ¹
2	union excise duties	98.1	115.5
3	import duties	5.8	7.3
4	export duties	(—) 16.7	(—) 19.0
5	changes in postal rates	3.0	4.4
6	railways	35.0	43.3
7	increase in railway fares and freights charges	35.0 ²	43.3 ²
8	total (1+6)	125.2	151.5

(¹) These estimates do not take into account the estimated loss of about Rs. 5 crores a year on account of the concessions announced in respect of income and corporation taxes as it was expected to be offset by better collection assisted by the extension over a wider area of tax deduction at source.

(²) After taking into account the modifications subsequently announced in the railways' budget proposals.

2.20. As for the States, they had undertaken at the time of the formulation of the Annual Plan for 1967-68 to raise additional resources to the extent of Rs. 51 crores in that year. After allowing for concessions in land revenue and other taxes, which were then expected to cost about Rs. 25 crores, the net amount of additional resources mobilisation by State Governments was taken at Rs. 26 crores. As against this, the net yield from the measures actually adopted by the State Government is now estimated at about Rs. 23 crores or 1967-68, and Rs. 43 crores for 1968-69, as shown in the table below:

TABLE 5: *Additional Resource Mobilisation by States in 1967-68*

		(Rs. crores)	
serial no.		yield in 1967-68	yield in 1968-69
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1	land revenue and agricultural income tax	0.1	0.7
2	irrigation rates	0.2	0.2
3	sales taxes	9.1	16.8
4	changes in state excise duty and relaxation of prohibition	12.3	19.2
5	taxes on motor vehicles and on passengers and goods	3.6	5.2
6	stamp duty	2.2	3.2
7	entertainment tax	0.6	0.8
8	electricity duty and tariffs	2.7	3.6
9	revision of bus fares	1.7	3.4
10	others	2.3	2.3
11	total (1 to 10)	34.8	55.4
12	deduct cost of concessions in land revenues and certain other taxes	(—) 12.2	(—) 12.8
13	net additional resource mobilisation (11+12)	22.6	42.6

Loans from Public, Small Savings, State Provident Funds, etc.

2.21. The net absorption of long-term government securities by the public in 1967-68 amounted to Rs. 224 crores, which represented a substantial improvement over the original estimate. Receipts from annuity deposits and State provident funds also turned out to be much larger than those estimated at the time of the formulation of the Annual Plan for 1967-68. The improvement under State Provident Funds was due mainly to the payment of a part of the additional dearness allowance sanctioned for Government employees into their provident fund accounts. Receipts from small savings turned out to be lower than those assumed in the original estimates.

Miscellaneous Capital Receipts

2.22. Net miscellaneous capital receipts are now estimated at about (—) Rs. 82 crores as against the original estimate of (—) Rs. 50 crores, representing a deterioration of Rs. 32 crores. This is explained mainly by larger outlay on additions to stocks under the scheme of State trading in foodgrains, fertilisers, etc.

Budgetary Receipts corresponding to External Assistance

2.23. The aid under PL 480 exceeded the original estimate by about Rs. 89 crores, due mainly to larger imports of foodgrains under the PL 480 programme. This was, however, more than counterbalanced by a shortfall in other external assistance. As a result, the total budgetary resources corresponding to external assistance fell short of the original estimate by about Rs. 26 crores.

Central Assistance

2.24. The Central assistance originally allocated for State Plans in 1967-68 was Rs. 590 crores. With the subsequent additions, the total allocation increased to 595 crores. As against this, the actual disbursement of Central assistance in 1967-68 amounted to about Rs. 580 crores, representing a shortfall of Rs. 15 crores. This is attributable mainly to a shortfall in actual expenditure under the Plans of some States, particularly on agricultural programmes for which the assistance was earmarked. The Centre also made available in 1967-68 *ad hoc* loans amounting to Rs. 118 crores to State Governments towards the clearance of their overdrafts with the Reserve Bank.

Deficit Financing

2.25. The actual deficit financing by the Centre and the States in 1967-68 amounted to Rs. 224 crores, as against the original estimate of Rs. 14 crores. It was, however, considerably lower than that indicated by the revised estimates made available by the Central and State Governments earlier.

CHAPTER 3
AGRICULTURE

Plan Outlay and Expenditure

Appendix 3.1 indicates the annual Plan outlay and the actual expenditure in 1967-68 under the various heads of development of the sector comprising agriculture and allied activities. It will be seen that, as against a total outlay of Rs. 375.15 crores, the actual expenditure was Rs. 317.85 crores, resulting in a shortfall of Rs. 57.30 crores. Out of this amount, the major portion was accounted for by the Central sector, where the shortfall was as high as Rs. 42.49 crores. In the Central sector, the shortfall was largely in respect of three heads of development, namely, Agricultural Production, Fisheries and Cooperation. The reasons for the shortfall in Fisheries and Cooperation are explained in the relevant chapters. The shortfall in agricultural production was mainly in respect of the schemes of Indian Council of Agricultural Research, agricultural extension and training schemes and those relating to development of commercial crops.

Review of Agricultural Production

3.2. In terms of aggregate production, 1967-68 proved to be a year of peak production. The following table shows the index of Agricultural Production from 1964-65 onwards:

TABLE 1: *Index of Agricultural Production: 1964-65 to 1967-68*
(1949-50=100)

year	index
(1)	(2)
1964-65	158.5
1965-66	132.7
1966-67	132.0
1967-68	161.8

It will be seen that, in 1967-68 there was a substantial increase over the production of the previous two years, which, however, were drought-affected years. What is more significant is that the previous record of 1964-65 was exceeded, although only slightly. It is necessary to add that, even so, the agricultural production of 1967-68 was below the level that should have been attained on the basis of the trend of growth actually realised from 1949-50 to 1964-65.

3.3. In terms of different crops, 1967-68 represented the best performance in regard to foodgrains. The following table shows the production of rice, wheat, pulse, etc. from 1964-65 onwards:

TABLE 2: *Production of Foodgrains: 1964-65 to 1967-68*

(million tonnes)

year	rice	wheat	other cereals	total cereals	total pulses	total foodgrains
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1964-65	39.0	12.3	25.3	76.6	12.4	89.0
1965-66	30.7	10.4	21.1	62.2	9.8	72.0
1966-67	30.4	11.4	24.1	65.9	8.3	74.2
1967-68	37.9	16.6	28.9	83.4	12.2	95.6

It will be observed that the overall foodgrains production in 1967-68 reached a record figure mainly on account of the phenomenal increase in wheat production. Jowar, bajra, maize and other cereals also contributed to the increased production. In regard to rice, while a substantial increase over the previous year was recorded, production in 1967-68 did not reach the level attained in 1964-65. The same was true of pulses. It may be added that the target of foodgrains production for 1967-68 was 100 million tonnes. The shortfall in achievement was on account of the lag in production in rice and pulses.

3.4. The following table shows the production of major commercial crops from 1964-65 onwards:

TABLE 3: *Production of Major Commercial Crops: 1964-65 to 1967-68*

serial no.	crop	unit	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	
						target	actual production
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	sugarcane (gur)	million tonnes	12.03	12.10	9.50	12.00	9.96
2	cotton	million bales	5.66	4.76	4.97	7.00	5.56
3	oilseeds	million tonnes	8.46	6.35	6.43	9.00	8.24
4	jute	million bales	6.02	4.47	5.36	7.50	6.37

It will be observed that while the production of commercial crops in 1967-68 marked a substantial step-up over the previous year, it remained substantially below the targets, that were set. In fact, it was only in respect of jute that the production level in 1967-68 exceeded that attained in 1964-65. In regard to cotton, sugarcane and oilseeds, the production in 1967-68 continued to be lower than that achieved in 1964-65.

Agricultural Research and Education

3.5. During 1967-68, the institutional structure for agricultural research and education was strengthened. In pursuance of a general policy decision taken in earlier years, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research took over three Fisheries Research Institutes from the Central Government in 1967-68. Similarly responsibility for eight soil conservation demonstration-cum-training centres was transferred to Indian Council of Agricultural Research. As a result, by the end of 1967-68, Indian Council of Agricultural Research had assumed direct responsibility for administration of 29 national research institutes/stations/laboratories. At the State level, during 1967-68, one more agricultural university was established at Rahuri in Maharashtra, thus raising the total number of agricultural universities in the country to nine. A bill to establish such a university at Jorhat in Assam was pending before the State Legislature at the end of the year under review.

3.6. As already indicated, actual utilisation fell far short of the Plan allocation for agricultural research in 1967-68. This was largely due to the fact that a number of new research projects could not be taken up. Distinct progress was, however, made in the spheres of research already in hand. During 1967-68, as many as four new strains of wheat, i.e., Kalyansona, sonalika, sufed lerna, and S 331 were released. The varieties had been developed for being resistant to lodging and rust, and in conformity with the consumer preference, were amber-coloured as distinguished from red Mexican wheat. During the same period, IR-8, a rice strain superior to Taichung Native-I in yield and resistant to bacterial blight, was also released. Another significant development was the release of high-yielding strains of potato like Kufri Sindhuri and Kufri Chandramukhi evolved at the Central Potato Research Institute.

Agricultural Inputs

3.7. The year 1967-68 was a turning point in seed production for the country as a whole. For the first time, the shortage of seeds in hybrids of maize, jowar and bajra was overcome in regard to both certified seeds and foundation seeds. The country reached a stage when non-availability of adequate quantities of seed ceased to be a limiting factor in the high-yielding varieties programme. In fact, during the period under report the country was able to export these seeds, even though in small quantities, to some of the neighbouring countries.

3.8. During the year, the National Seeds Corporation produced sufficient seeds to cover 121,450 hectares of maize, 36,000 hectares of sorghum and 121,460 hectares of bajra. In addition, under the Corporation's supervision and certification, seeds for 445,000 hectares of maize, 729,000 hectares of sorghum and 526,000 hectares of bajra were produced. The Corporation provided certification services for hybrid seeds over 31,000 hectares. In paddy, the Corporation produced seeds sufficient for 162,000 hectares

during 1967-68, apart from the seed production programmes of the States. In regard to wheat, the Corporation undertook multiplication of foundation seeds of some of the varieties of wheat in the off-season in Nilgiris in the south. This greatly helped in the multiplication of wheat seeds and overcoming the shortage of new varieties.

3.9. Apart from the National Seeds Corporation, considerable efforts were devoted towards improved seed production by the State Governments, agricultural universities as well as private sector seed companies and seed cooperatives. One of the significant developments was the installation of seed processing plants whose number reached 82 by the end of the year under report. During 1967-68, another significant development was the constitution of the Seed Review Team by the Government of India. The Team was constituted to assess the existing arrangements for production and distribution of seed. The Team was still to finalise its report when the year ended.

3.10. The following table shows the figures regarding consumption of chemical fertilisers:

TABLE 4: *Consumption of Chemical Fertilisers: 1966-67 and 1967-68*

serial no.	item	1966-67	1967-68	
			target	achievement
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	nitrogenous (N)	840	1350	1035
2	phosphatic (P_2O_5)	250	500	335
3	potassic (K_2O)	115	300	170

The overall availability of N including stocks, imports and indigenous production was 12,50,000 tonnes, thus falling below the target level. The consumption of the chemical fertilisers as a whole registered a significant increase over the previous year, though they remained substantially below the targets fixed for the year. This was due to a number of factors. For one thing, the actual consumption in the high-yielding varieties programme did not always correspond to the optimum doses recommended for various varieties. Secondly, non-availability of adequate distribution points and credit facilities also affected the consumption level. One of the measures taken during the year to facilitate increased offtake was to increase the open market quota of indigenous fertiliser manufacturers. With effect from 1st October, 1967 this quota was raised from 30 per cent to 50 per cent.

3.11. Schemes relating to preparation of rural and urban compost, intensification of green manuring practices and utilisation of sewage and

sullage were continued during the year. The coverage under green manuring increased from 8 million hectares in 1966-67 to 8.4 million hectares in 1967-68. About 4 million tonnes of urban compost was produced during 1967-68 as against 3.7 million tonnes in the preceding year. The production of rural compost during 1967-68 was estimated at 139 million tonnes as compared to 122 million tonnes in 1966-67. During 1967-68 the committee set up earlier by the Planning Commission gave its report on the scope and possibilities of intensifying compost programme in the country. The committee recommended installation of mechanical compost plants on a pilot basis. Till the end of the year under report, no tangible progress had been made in this direction.

3.12. With the introduction of high-yielding varieties and other intensive agricultural development programmes, control of pests and diseases of crop assumed great significance. During the year 1967-68 an area of 36 million hectares as against 24.3 million hectares in 1966-67 is estimated to have been covered by plant protection measures, using 38,266 tonnes of technical grade pesticides valued at Rs. 345 million (formulated pesticides). Sixty-six pesticide manufacturing plants operating in the country produced a total of 31,145 tonnes of technical grade materials of 30 different pesticides. The indigenously produced and imported pesticides were formulated in over 93 units. The foreign exchange needs of the pesticide industry were met on a priority basis.

3.13. In agricultural machinery, the main stress during the year was on the organisation and development of agro-industries Corporations in which both the State Governments and the Central Government are participants in the equity capital as well as management. Prior to 1967-68, seven Agro-industries Corporations had been set up in the States of Maharashtra, Punjab, Bihar, Assam, Haryana, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. During 1967-68, four new Corporations were organised in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Mysore and Orissa. It was observed that, while the main focus of the activities of these Corporations was intended to be agricultural machinery, some of the Corporations had been preoccupied with production functions such as establishment of fertiliser plants.

Minor Irrigation

3.14. Against an outlay of Rs. 108.20 crores for minor irrigation programme in 1967-68, the utilisation was of the order of Rs. 107 crores. Besides, institutional finance of Rs. 70 crores was used for private minor irrigation works during the year as against Rs. 50 crores in 1966-67. The area benefited by minor irrigation works was 1.37 million hectares against the target of 1.40 million hectares. The intensive cultivation programmes launched in the country led to a great upsurge in the demand for these works during the year. Some of the important achievements of this programme are given in table 5.

TABLE 5: *Progress of Minor Irrigation Schemes: 1967-68*

serial no.	item	target		achievement	
		number	area benefited (hectares)	number	area benefited (hectares)
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	dug wells	160000	162000	197000	199400
2	bore wells	80000	32400	34000	34000
3	private tubewells	23800	115600	47000	228300
4	diesel pumpsets	70000	141700	65000	131600
5	electric pumpsets	150000	242900	183000	296300
6	state tubewells	1000	101200	1000	101200

A large number of these works were executed in the command areas of existing flow irrigation projects in order to provide supplemental irrigation.

3.15. Technical organisations were strengthened in different States by addition of drilling equipment. Besides exploration work being carried out by the Exploratory Tubewell Organisation, a Centrally sponsored programme of ground-water surveys and investigations was initiated during 1967-68. Under this programme, the State Governments of Haryana, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Mysore and Rajasthan set up groundwater cells during the year. In regard to surface water storage and diversion irrigation projects, the State Governments primarily concentrated on completion of the continuing schemes during the year.

Social Conservation

3.16. Against an outlay of Rs. 24.37 crores for soil conservation programme in 1967-68, the utilisation was Rs. 27.37 crores. This increase in expenditure was mainly accounted for by the State Plans. About 250 soil conservation schemes were taken up in different States, benefiting an area of 1.30 million hectares of agricultural lands.

3.17. Under the Centrally sponsored programme of soil conservation in catchments of 13 river valley projects, measures were intensified with the primary objective of reducing the rate of silting in the reservoirs. Aerial photo-interpretation to demarcate areas according to erosion intensity was completed for most of the catchments and soil conservation work was concentrated mainly in the critical areas.

3.18. The pilot project for reclamation of saline, alkaline and water-logged areas was continued in the States of Gujarat, Punjab and Tamil Nadu. The scheme of survey of ravine areas was implemented in the States of Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. During 1967-68, a Central Ravine Reclamation Board was constituted with the State representatives as members to formulate schemes for the control of further spread of ravines into the agricultural lands and their proper utilisation on a coordinated basis.

3.19. Under the central scheme of All-India Soil and Land Use Survey an area of about five lakh hectares was surveyed during the year. Twentysix soil survey reports were drawn up and sent to the concerned States for use in the formulation, implementation and planning of soil conservation and other agricultural development programmes. Training courses in soil surveys for State and other officials were conducted. Also, a Resources Inventory Centre was set up to collect, collate, analyse and map out the data on different aspects of development.

Intensive Agricultural Programmes

3.20. The intensive agricultural programmes have three main components, namely, Intensive Agricultural District Programmes, High-yielding Varieties Programme and Multiple Cropping. As regards IADP, it was initiated in the Third Plan in seven selected districts and was subsequently extended to eight other districts to cover one district in each State, except Kerala where two districts were covered. In 1967-68, the district of Kernal was also added to the list of IADP districts with the formation of Haryana State. By the end of 1967-68, the IADP had covered 1.3 million cultivating families belonging to about 25,639 villages in 278 blocks of these districts. The cultivated area covered under the programme was 3.18 million hectares out of the total cultivated area of 8.55 million hectares in these districts. Farm planning for each individual participating cultivator was continued in these districts as a means of determining the requirements of inputs in a scientific manner and educating the farmers in the adoption of improved technology. The number of farm plans has shown steady increase from year to year and stood at 1.28 million during 1967-68, covering 42 per cent of the total number of farm families. This farm planning effort was further supplemented by organising a large number of composite demonstrations on different crops to convince the farmers of the efficacy of recommended package of practices. During 1967-68, about 12,000 such demonstrations were organised by the extension workers.

3.21. During 1967-68, the second year of the high-yielding varieties programme, a total area of 6.04 million hectares was covered which was more than thrice the actual coverage in the preceding year. It will be seen from table 6 that the shortfall during the Kharif season was offset by the achievement in the Rabi season.

3.22. The overall progress achieved during 1967-68 was encouraging. Wheat gave excellent results both in terms of coverage, and of yields which caught the imagination of the farmers in the major wheat growing States of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan. Uttar Pradesh with 1.6 million hectares under improved varieties of wheat had the largest coverage. Bajra also did fairly well. However, rice, maize and jowar did not fare so well. The large shortfall in the case of paddy was attributed mainly to lack of consumer acceptance of some of the varieties, in particular Tainan-3 and Taichung Native-I and, therefore, absence of a ready

market for the produce. Moreover, rice presented special problems such as susceptibility of some of the new varieties to pests and diseases. The short-fall under maize and to some extent under hybrid jowar was mainly the result of the preference shown by the farmers for local varieties which were in greater demand by the consumers.

TABLE 6: *High Yielding Varieties Programme: 1967-68*

(million hectares)

serial no.	crop	kharif		rabi		total	
		target	achievement	target	achievement	target	achievement
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	paddy	1.62	1.11	0.81	0.67	2.43	1.78
2	jowar	0.60	0.28	0.43	0.32	1.03	0.60
3	bajra	0.45	0.36	0.04	0.05	0.49	0.41
4	maize	0.51	0.20	0.20	0.09	0.71	0.29
5	wheat	—	—	1.42	2.96	1.42	2.96
6	total	3.18	1.95	2.90	4.09	6.08	6.04

3.23. Among the new varieties which gave promising results were IR-8, paddy which is fast replacing Tainan-3 both on account of the preference shown by consumers and of its superior resistance to disease. The Mexican dwarf varieties of wheat have proved to be very popular with the farmers in the northern States. Maharashtra has made a success of hybrid jowar. The average yield of new varieties of wheat ranged from 2240 Kgs. to 5040 Kgs. per hectare and of paddy from 2465 Kgs. to 7230 Kgs. per hectare. For maize and jowar the average varied between 2240 Kgs. to 4115 Kgs. and 1805 Kgs. to 4510 Kgs. per hectare respectively. There is a growing realisation of the superiority of the new varieties over the local varieties, and their acceptance is likely to spread substantially in the coming years.

3.24. The impact of the programme was uneven in various areas and for different crops; nevertheless, encouraging results were obtained on the whole. Substantially good results were secured in those States which had assured irrigation facilities or adequate rainfall, and where steps were taken to ensure the timely availability of various material inputs, specially fertilisers.

Multiple Cropping

3.25. The programme of multiple cropping aims at growing two or three crops in a year in suitable areas through the introduction of short-duration varieties backed by sufficient inputs. This programme was started in 1967-68 when it was proposed to cover 3 million hectares under multiple cropping. The target was exceeded, the actual achievement being 3.64 million hectares. During the year, multiple cropping experiments were successfully tried out in the IADP district of Thanjavur in Tamil Nadu where

instead of single-cropped Samba paddy double-cropping was made possible by the introduction of locally improved short duration ADT-27. The programme was supported with facilities for mechanical drying, storage, processing and transport of the produce.

Agricultural Credit

3.26. During the year ending June 1968, institutional responsibility for providing agricultural credit continued to rest primarily on cooperative institutions. Their operations have been analysed and reviewed separately in the Chapter on Cooperation. Alongside, however, efforts were intensified to broaden the base of institutional support for agricultural credit by increasingly involving the commercial banks. In several States conferences of representatives of the banks and Government were held to evolve suitable policies and procedures. The Reserve Bank announced its decision to charge a concessional rate of interest to scheduled commercial banks in respect of their borrowings from the Reserve Bank, equivalent to the increase in advances made by the banks to certain priority sectors, which included agricultural inputs. In April 1968, a consortium of commercial banks established the Agricultural Finance Corporation.

3.27. The Agricultural Re-finance Corporation expanded its activities during 1967-68. It approved 89 new projects involving a total outlay of Rs. 68.16 crores. However, there continued to be a substantial time-lag between approval of projects by the Corporation and actual drawal of funds. The corporation's total disbursement as on June 30, 1968 stood at Rs. 12.65 crores as against a commitment of Rs. 90.59 crores.

3.28. During the year under review, a beginning was made by Agro-industries Corporations in eleven States in the matter of providing hire purchase facilities for agricultural machinery. In May 1968 a Bill was introduced in Parliament to ensure the establishment of agricultural credit corporations in the States of Assam, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal and Rajasthan where the structure of co-operative credit was particularly weak.

Storage and Warehousing

3.29. The total storage capacity available at the end of 1967-68 with the Department of Food (Ministry of Food and Agriculture) and the Food Corporation of India was 2.11 million tonnes as compared with 2.02 million tonnes at the end of 1966-67. The programme of construction of storage did not make much headway during the year. Following the bumper crop of 1967-68, a serious inadequacy of storage facilities emerged in heavily surplus States like Punjab and Haryana. To tide over the difficulties, a crash programme for construction of storage capacity of 75,000 tonnes was initiated in these states in January 1968. The hired storage with the Department of Food came down from about 1.2 million tonnes in the beginning of 1964 to about half in the beginning of 1967 and further to 450,000 tonnes towards the close of that year. As part of the programme for mechanisation

of grain handling facilities at ports, initial steps were taken for the construction of a silo of 50,000 tonnes capacity at Kandla port.

3.30. At the end of 1966-67, the Central Warehousing Corporation was operating 80 general warehouses and 21 crash programme warehouses with a total storage capacity of 7.49 lakh tonnes. During 1967-68 additional storage capacity of 0.96 lakh tonnes was added. At the end of 1967-68, there were 80 general warehouses and 21 crash programme warehouses with a total capacity of 8.45 lakh tonnes.

3.31. The State Warehousing Corporations added 16,552 tonnes to their owned storage capacity during the year under report. The total storage capacity in owned godowns at the end of 1967-68 stood at 227,000 tonnes at 127 centres.

3.32. The progress made in this regard by cooperatives is mentioned under the Chapter on 'Cooperation and Community Development.'

Agricultural Marketing

3.33. Substantial progress was made in the regulation of markets in the country. The number of regulated markets at the beginning of 1968 stood at 1810 as against 1707 at the beginning of 1967. A number of marketing surveys in respect of agricultural, horticultural and livestock commodities were carried out. The system of compulsory grading under Agmark prior to export continued to be enforced in respect of selected commodities. In order to safeguard the interest of consumers and to provide them with quality products, a number of agricultural commodities are also being graded under Agmark for internal consumption. Grading at farmer's level to enable the farmers to get prices according to the quality of their produce was in operation in 377 units. One line unit at Surat and 30 kapas grading centres in the cotton growing States were being set up in addition to the establishment of 40 jute grading units in the jute-growing States.

3.34. During 1967-68, minimum support prices of a number of agricultural commodities—foodgrains and non-foodgrains—were revised upwards. In respect of cotton, statutory price control were lifted but the minimum support prices were fixed at a level higher than the previous floor prices. In respect of cotton, statutory price controls were lifted but the minimum support price level fixed for 1967-68. This was a reflection of inadequate purchase machinery for raw jute in the up-country markets. In the latter half of the year, however, raw jute prices rose again. This was partly an effect of the entry of the State Trading Corporation into the jute market and price support purchase operations carried out by the Corporation.

CHAPTER 4

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, FISHERIES AND FORESTS

I. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

In the Annual Plan for 1967-68, the total allocation for animal husbandry and dairying was Rs. 22.30 crores. Against this outlay, the actual expenditure was Rs. 19.19 crores. The break-up of the outlay and expenditure was as follows:

TABLE 1: *Outlay and Expenditure on Animal Husbandry and Dairying*

(Rs. crores)

serial no.	sub-head	outlay			expenditure		
		centre	states and union territories	total	centre	states and union territories	total
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	animal husbandry	1.18	20.21	21.39	1.97	9.97	11.94
2	dairying and milk supply	0.91	¹	0.91	0.57	6.68	7.25
3	total	2.09	20.21	22.30	2.54	16.65	19.19

¹ included under Animal Husbandry.

4.2. During the year under review, five new intensive cattle development projects were set up at Gauhati, Jammu, Alwaye, Rajkot and Barasat (West Bengal) in addition to the existing 22 projects. These projects were organised to help in the increase of milk production in the milk sheds of the existing dairy plants and the proposed one at Jammu. With a view to feeding the central milk scheme at Delhi, three Centrally sponsored Intensive Cattle Development projects were sanctioned to be set up at Karnal and Gurgaon in Haryana and Bikaner in Rajasthan, besides the continuation of the existing project at Meerut. The All India Key Village Scheme which is another major programme in the field of cattle development was taken up in 17 new blocks and 12 existing blocks were expanded. To ensure supply of progeny tested bulls, three Central cattle breeding farms for Red

Sindhi at Chiplima (Orissa), for Thaparkar at Suratgarh (Rajasthan) and for Surti buffalo at Ankleswar (Gujarat) were approved.

4.3. Under the calf-rearing scheme, 1150 superior buffalo calves were allotted to various organisations from the cattle colonies at Aarey and Haringhata. The Gosadan scheme which aims at segregation of unproductive and uneconomic cattle from areas of active cattle development work was continued and, by the end of the year under report, 62 institutions were functioning in various States. During the year 1967-68, 20 gaushalas were taken up for conversion into cattle development-cum-milk production centres. A regional hide-flaying and carcass utilisation and training centre was set up at Keserpalli (Andhra Pradesh). A similar centre was also sanctioned to be established at Bangalore.

4.4. Feed and fodder development programmes continued to be undertaken in the intensive cattle development projects and key village blocks. For the supply of balanced feeds for cattle, feed mixing plants were set up as an important component of Intensive Cattle Development projects in the milk shed areas of three dairy plants. Selection of sites and other preliminary arrangements were made for three stations at Kalyani, Hissar and Ankleswar, out of five regional forage demonstration stations proposed to be established with UNDP assistance. Arrangements were also made for the establishment of a fodder bank in Madhya Pradesh.

4.5. The programme of sheep shearing, wool grading and marketing under implementation in Rajasthan with UNDP assistance was approved for extending to eight important wool producing States. A wool grading and marketing centre started functioning at Bikaner, besides the existing centres at Jaipur and Jodhpur. To produce quality stud rams of selected indigenous breeds of sheep and superior exotic breeds, three new sheep breeding farms were established and six existing ones were expanded. Sheep and wool extension centres were set up in 14 important sheep rearing areas. Feasibility studies were undertaken by an expert team in regard to the proposal for the establishment of a large Central sheep breeding farm at Hissar with Australian assistance.

4.6. A programme of intensive poultry development supported by the multiplication of genetically superior stock was undertaken. During the year 1967-68, six intensive egg and poultry production-cum-marketing centres on the lines of package programme in agriculture were established near the potential consuming centres, raising the total number of such centres to 92. To provide supplies to the new centres as well as the existing ones, five regional poultry farms produced about 2.3 million quality eggs and distributed about 0.6 million breeding stock. Under the Freedom from Hunger Campaign, ten thousand day-old chicks were received from Australia for implementing the poultry breeding programme to evolve high egg laying strains. A poultry dressing plant at Chandigarh was commissioned with a dressing capacity of four thousand birds per day. To

increase the supply of poultry feed about five thousand tonnes of maize was obtained as assistance from the World Food Programme; also a new project was approved under which 25 intensive poultry development blocks would receive fifty thousand tonnes of maize over a period of five years.

4.7. Under the co-ordinated piggery development programme, 7 pig breeding stations-cum-bacon factories, 27 pig breeding farms and 105 piggery development blocks were in operation by the end of 1967-68. The main pig breeding stations produced 2700 pure bred pigs of Yorkshire, Landrace, Tamworth and Saddleback breeds for distribution to the farmers in the intensive piggery development areas for upgrading the local stock.

4.8. During the year 1967-68, among the significant developments in the field of animal husbandry research, special mention may be made of the establishment of a tissue culture laboratory for the development and testing of foot and mouth disease vaccine at Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar. An inactivated polyvalent tissue culture vaccine against foot and mouth disease was produced and, on initial trials, gave promising results. An efficacious vaccine was also developed against pneumonia in sheep and goats. A rapid, reliable and cheap barn test for early detection of sub-clinical cases of mastitis was also developed.

Dairying and Milk Supply

4.9. With the commissioning of milk plant at Ernakulam, the total number of dairy plants in operation during the year 1967-68 increased to 84 comprising 43 liquid milk plants, 34 pilot milk schemes, 4 milk powder factories and 3 creameries. The average daily throughput of milk of the plants was about 1.60 million litres as against 1.55 million litres in the preceding year. Through Intensive Cattle Development projects, efforts were made to increase milk production in the milk shed areas. The greater Calcutta Milk Scheme faced some difficulties in milk collection with the result that the consumption of skimmed milk powder went up. The greater Bombay Milk Scheme and other milk schemes in Maharashtra and Gujarat showed marked improvement in the procurement of milk and were handling 70—90 per cent of their installed capacity. The intake of UNICEF assisted milk plants at Baroda and Hyderabad reached 60 per cent of their installed capacity, whereas the Bangalore Milk plant was running at its full installed capacity. The intake of the Trivandrum plant exceeded the installed capacity.

4.10. The milk powder factories at Anand, Amritsar, Mehsana and Rajkot manufactured about 17.0 tonnes of milk powder and infant milk food per day. The quantity of butter and ghee manufactured by the creameries at Aligarh, Barauni and Junagadh, the four milk powder factories and the plants at Delhi and Calcutta, on an average, was 15 tonnes a day. In connection with the establishment of milk powder factories at Miraj, Vijayawada and Moradabad, the construction work was almost com-

pleted. Action was also taken for setting up of three more milk product factories, two in Punjab and one in Haryana under the Yugoslav Credit Programme.

4.11. UNICEF approved additional assistance for the Calcutta and Vijayawada milk plants. The New Zealand Government agreed to extend assistance to the multi-purpose dairy at Siliguri. Under Swedish Credit, arrangements were made for the procurement of dairy equipment for 13 dairy projects. Dairy equipment worth about Rs. 38 lakhs was also received for seven dairy projects at Gorakhpur, Bhadravati, Kottayam, Mathura, Mangalore, Rajahmundry and Trivandrum. About 1500 tonnes of skim milk powder was obtained under the World Food Programme and about 5700 tonnes under Danish Food Loan.

4.12. During 1967-68, the daily throughput of the Delhi Milk Scheme was 222,000 litres of milk as against 199,000 litres of milk during 1966-67. Considering that the plant has an installed capacity of 225,000 litres per day, the utilisation improved from about 78 per cent to 86 per cent in 1967-68. This improvement, however, was primarily brought about by increased use of imported milk powder. As far as local milk is concerned, the procurement during 1967-68, in fact, declined over the preceding year. In 1967-68, the total milk procured throughout the year was 57.8 million litres as against 62.8 million litres in the preceding year. In this background, stress was laid during the year on formulation of proposals which would facilitate the ability of the Delhi Milk Scheme to step up internal procurement. A balancing station was to be established at Bikaner for which the site was acquired during the year.

II. FISHERIES

4.13. In the Annual Plan for 1967-68, the outlay for fisheries development was Rs. 17.57 crores, against which the actual expenditure was only Rs. 9.38 crores. The main shortfall was in the Central sector and was accounted for mainly by non-implementation of schemes relating to development of major and minor harbours and provision of fishing vessels.

4.14. In the inland sector, the different management practices adopted during the year under review continued to follow broadly the pattern of resources, namely, culture and capture fisheries. Spawn bearing rivers were surveyed and technique of induced breeding in confined waters was adopted in almost all the States. Large sheets of water of about 4000 hectares in area were brought under intensive pisciculture. Culture of air breathing fishes in small tanks was profitably demonstrated in the States of Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. During the year 1967-68, an additional area of 80 hectares was brought under nursery and 280 million spawn and 50 million fry and fingerlings were collected.

4.15. The pilot scheme was drawn up for development of brackish water fish farming, initiated in 1965 could make very little progress on account of inadequacy of seed of brackish water fishes and uncertainly

about the techniques involved. As a result, during 1967-68, only a limited area of 255 hectares was brought under brackish water fish farming. Although the Central Fisheries Corporation launched fishing operations of its own in four Damodar Valley Corporation reservoirs, 9 in Gujarat, 8 in Uttar Pradesh and one in West Bengal, besides procuring fish from other reservoirs through cooperatives, the large reservoirs, by and large, remained unexploited. Industrial effluents which lead to mortality of riverine fish was one of the problems which remained untackled.

4.16. In the marine sector, mechanisation received greater attention and 947 boats were mechanised during 1967-68, raising the level of 6953 boats. To augment exploratory fishing and fishing in distant waters, two large vessels were procured and orders for the construction of 40 shrimp trawlers were placed with the indigenous ship builders.

4.17. An area development programme in selected groups of villages was adopted as a general policy. Institutional finance was arranged through the Agricultural Refinance Corporation for selected schemes. Two co-ordinated fisheries development programmes were taken up in South and North Kanara in Mysore State with Agricultural Refinance Corporation assistance. Similar integrated projects were formulated for operation at Kozhikode in Kerala, Umbergaon in Gujarat, Royapuram and Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu, Deviseema and Collair in Andhra Pradesh and Ratnagiri and Thana in Maharashtra. Efforts were made for increasing the production of marine fish both in coastal areas and in offshore and deep waters. Improvements were made in the craft and gear used for inshore belt. For increasing production in offshore waters mechanisation of fishing craft was undertaken in all the meritime states.

4.18. As fishing harbours and their installations are services given to the industry, special attention was paid for the construction of slip ways, workshops, dry-docks, servicing stations, etc., along with harbour facilities. During the year 1967-68, the fishing harbours at Bhatkal and Beypore were commissioned and the construction of fishing harbours at Porbander, Jafrabad and Umbergaon in Gujarat, Kerwar in Mysore, Cannanore, Baliapatnam and Vizinjhom in Kerala and Cuddalore in Tamil Nadu was continued. A project for pre-investment survey of fishing harbours was initiated under the auspices of the UNDP Special Fund. A review of the progress made in regard to the provision of landing and berthing facilities for fishing vessels indicated that the progress in respect of minor ports was more satisfactory compared to the major harbours.

4.19. Considering the need for expanding marketing facilities and quick transport of fish from production centres to the main consuming centres six refrigerated rail vans were in use; construction of three more vans was completed and orders were placed for the supply of three more units. Out of 50 ice plants, 50 cold storages, 8 freezing plants and 11 frozen storages which were under construction, 4 ice plants and 11 cold

storages were completed during the year. Under the Indo-Norwegian project, the work on fish-meal plant at Mandapam, and the construction of an Ice-cum-freezing plant at Karwar were in advanced stages. The ice plant at Cochin went into production, the processing factory started working and the frozen prawns produced by the factory were exported. The exploratory fishing vessels under the Indo-Norwegian project indicated the existence of an extensive ground for deep water shrimps.

III. FORESTS

4.20. During 1967-68, the Plan outlay for various programmes of forest development was Rs. 16.33 crores, against which the actual expenditure was Rs. 14.14 crores. The break-up was as follows:

TABLE 2: *Outlay and Expenditure on Forest Development: 1967-68*

		(Rs. crores)	
serial no.		outlay	expenditure
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1	states	9.66	9.04
2	centre	4.66	3.36
3	union territories	2.01	1.74
4	total	16.33	14.14

4.21. Improving forest productivity through scientific conservation measures remained the major objective in the forestry sector during the year under review. Special emphasis, therefore, continued to be laid on raising plantations in areas containing poor or derelict forests. Economic plantations for industrial and commercial uses were raised over a total area of 49,000 hectares. Among the important species planted were teak, sal, laurel, gurjan, rosewood, etc. Plantations of quick growing species, mainly eucalyptus for pulp and paper industry, were raised over an area of 56,400 hectares, as against the previous year's achievement of 47,350 hectares. A special feature of these plantations was that these were generally raised in concentrated areas, keeping in view the economics of supplying the raw material to the main industries.

4.22. The Project Pre-Investment Survey continued investigations into the economic availability of raw materials for development of wood-based industries in three selected zones. Besides taking up aerial photographs in the project areas, ground survey work was completed in respect of the Central and Northern zones. Forty-eight training courses in the use of modern logging equipment and mechanised means of timber extraction and transportation under the Logging Training Project were conducted, and over 500 persons trained in these operations.

4.23. The research efforts at the Forest Research Institute were considerably intensified. Tests of locally manufactured logging tools were carried out and improvements suggested to the manufacturing firms. Timber trusses for higher altitudes were designed. A number of tree banks were chemically examined to study their commercial potentiality. A sampling scheme for large scale bamboo enumeration survey was prepared for Andhra Pradesh. Tests were carried out to determine and evaluate the nature termite resistance of timber under accelerated laboratory conditions. Kiln seasoning behaviour of a number of timbers was studied.

CHAPTER 5

FOOD POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION

Food Situation

After two consecutive years of abnormally low production as a result of widespread drought, the country harvested a record foodgrain crop of 95.6 million tonnes during 1967-68. As already noted, this was 21.4 million tonnes higher than the production of 1966-67 and 6.6 million tonnes higher than the previous record attained in 1964-65. There was a breakthrough in wheat production which reached the level of 16.6 million tonnes, marking an increase of 4.3 million tonnes over the production in 1964-65. As a result, there was an easing of the food situation, market availability of foodgrains increased considerably and prices registered a downward trend.

Price Policy

5.2. The policy of fixing minimum support price for agricultural commodities was continued during 1967-68. The minimum support prices of kharif cereals which remained virtually unchanged during 1965-66 and 1966-67 were raised during 1967-68 on the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission. The actual levels of minimum support prices for kharif cereals announced for 1967-68 crop are compared below with those for the preceding year:

TABLE 1: *Minimum Support Prices for Kharif Cereals: 1966-67 and 1967-68*

		(Rs. per quintal)	
serial no.	kharif cereals	1966-67	1967-68
(1)		(2)	(3)
1	paddy	35-40	42-44
2	jowar	38	42
3	bajra	40	42
4	maize	36	42

During 1967-68 the minimum support prices of wheat were increased by Rs. 2.50 per quintal in the major producing States and by Rs. 2.25

per quintal in other States. Minimum support price of gram was increased by Rs. 3 per quintal. The actual level of minimum support prices of wheat and gram for 1967-68 crop are compared below with those for the preceding year:

TABLE 2: *Actual level of Minimum Support Prices of Wheat and Gram: 1966-67 and 1967-68*

		(Rs. per quintal)			
Serial No.		Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh		other states	
		1966-67	1967-68	1966-67	1967-68
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	wheat—				
1	red	49·50	52·00	52·75	55·00
2	white	53·50	56·00	56·75	59·00
3	superior	57·50	60·00	60·75	63·00
4	gram	43·00	46·00	43·00	46·00

5.3. While the issue prices of foodgrains distributed by Government remained practically unchanged during 1967, their economic cost went up considerably on account of upward revision in the procurement prices in various States and the increase in the cost of imported foodgrains, thus increasing the burden of subsidy. With a view to reducing the gap between the prices of indigenous grains and those of imported grains, and also to lessen the burden on the national exchequer on account of the subsidy, it was decided to abolish the subsidy on imported wheat and reduce the same on imported rice and milo. The issue prices which were revised on 1st January, 1968 are as follows:

TABLE 3: *Revised Issue Prices for Foodgrains*

		(Rs. per quintal)
serial no.	foodgrains	
0	1	2
1	imported wheat	67
2	milo	48
	rice—	
3	coarse	96
4	medium	102
5	fine	110
6	superfine II	115
7	superfine I	125
8	superior basmati	135

Zonal Arrangements

5.4. The question of continuance of zonal arrangements was reviewed in the Chief Ministers Conference held in April, 1967. The bigger wheat and gram zone comprising the States of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana and the Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh and Delhi (excluding areas under statutory rationing) was split up and instead each State/Union Territory was formed into an independent zone except that Delhi Union Territory was added to Haryana for gram. The States of Punjab and Haryana and the Union Territories of Chandigarh and Himachal Pradesh were also formed into single-State zones for rice, paddy and maize. Movement of wheat, rice, gram, and maize from Punjab and Haryana to Chandigarh was, however, kept free.

5.5. The zonal arrangements were again reviewed at the Chief Ministers' Conference held in September, 1967, and March 1968. In accordance with the recommendation of the Chief Ministers' Conference held in March, 1968, a bigger northern zone, comprising the States of Punjab, Haryana and Jammu and Kashmir and the Union Territories of Chandigarh, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh, was constituted. Movement of rice, wheat and wheat products within this zone was made free. However, movement of paddy from the States of Punjab and Haryana was restricted in order to ensure that rice levy on mills in those States was collected in full. Movement of gram and barley was made free throughout the country on 28th March, 1968. Movement of jowar, bajra and maize was also allowed from the producing States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan on 28th March, 1968.

Procurement

5.6. Following the record production of wheat and anticipated fall in prices, the procurement of wheat by Government acquired a new significance in 1967-68. Procurement operations were intensified as a measure of support to the market particularly in the surplus areas. Total procurement of all foodgrains increased from 1.43 million tonnes in 1964 to 6.70 million tonnes in 1968 as will be evident from the table given below:

TABLE 4: *Procurement of Foodgrains: 1964 to 1968*

calendar year	(million tonnes)		
	wheat	other foodgrains	total foodgrains
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1964	0.09	1.34	1.43
1965	0.37	3.66	4.03
1966	0.22	3.79	4.01
1967	0.78	3.69	4.47
1968	2.27	4.43	6.70

Public Distribution

5.7. During 1967-68, even though the foodgrains production reached a peak level, the public distribution system was kept more or less intact. At the end of December, 1968, the number of fair price shops and ration shops in the country stood at about 136 thousand as against 142 thousand functioning at the end of December, 1967. The total population covered under statutory rationing was about 25.4 million and that under informal rationing 233.2 million making a total of 258.6 million at the end of December, 1968 as against 277 million last year.

Imports

5.8. In the past, for meeting the requirements of the public distribution system, reliance had been placed mainly on imports which increased to 10.4 million tonnes in 1966. However, the imports of foodgrains came down to 8.7 million tonnes in 1967 and 5.7 million tonnes in 1968. The imports of foodgrains helped to maintain the public distribution system and to tide over the drought years of 1965-66 and 1966-67.

Food Corporation of India

5.9. Since its establishment on 1st January, 1965, there has been a substantial extension of the activities of Food Corporation of India. The Corporation now functions in all the States except Maharashtra though its precise role and the extent of its operations vary from State to State. During 1967-68, the Corporation purchased over 4.2 million tonnes of foodgrains either on behalf of the Central Government or on behalf of the various State Governments as against 1.9 million tonnes purchased in the preceding year 1966-67. The Corporation performed creditably in procuring, moving and storing the large wheat crop harvested in Punjab and Haryana during 1967-68.

Subsidiary Food Schemes

5.10. Production of *balahar*, a protein rich nutritious food for infants and children containing 25 per cent edible groundnut flour, 75 per cent whole meal atta and 5 per cent skimmed milk powder suitably fortified with vitamins and minerals was taken up by the Food Corporation of India. *Balahar* was used in feeding programmes in Bihar, Mysore, West Bengal and other States as part of the programme sponsored through the international agency—CARE.

5.11. The Modern Bakeries Ltd., a Company in the public sector established by Government for the production and distribution of nutritious bread, set up five modern bakery units received as gift under the Colombo Plan from the Government of Australia. The Units located at Bombay, Madras, Cochin, Delhi and Ahmedabad went into production during the first half of 1968. The units produced and sold 21.50 million loaves of bread enriched with vitamins, lysine and minerals during the year 1968.

CHAPTER 6

COOPERATION, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND LAND REFORMS

I. COOPERATION

Plan Outlay and Expenditure

During 1967-68, the total Plan outlay on cooperation was Rs. 47.26 crores. This was inclusive of a provision of Rs. 10 crores for the Agricultural Refinance Corporation. As against this outlay, the actual expenditure was Rs. 38.29 crores. The break-up of the outlay and the expenditure between Centre, States and Union Territories is as follows:

TABLE 1: *Outlay and Expenditure on Cooperation: 1967-68*

		(Rs. crores)	
serial no.		outlay	expenditure
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1	centre	36.09 ¹	27.99
2	states	10.50	9.76
3	union territories	0.67	0.54
4	total	47.26	38.29

¹ Includes Rs. 10 crores for agricultural Refinance Corporation and Rs. 15 crores for Land Mortgage Banks.

From the above figures, it will be seen that the shortfall was primarily in the Central Sector. This in turn, was mainly due to the smaller amount drawn by Agricultural Refinance Corporation and savings in the Centrally sponsored scheme for development of urban consumer cooperatives.

Cooperative Credit

6.2. Short and medium term loans advanced by primary credit societies increased from Rs. 366 crores during 1966-67 to Rs. 405 crores during 1967-68. The membership of the primary agricultural credit societies increased during 1967-68 from 2.67 million to 2.83 million. The primary agricultural credit societies numbering 175,000 covered about 90 per cent of the villages in India by the end of 1967-68.

6.3. Overdues at the primary level had gone up from Rs. 125.3 crores in 1965-66 to Rs. 160.15 crores by the end of 1966-67, partly on account

of two successive crop failures. There was a slight reduction, viz. to Rs. 156.75 crores, in 1967-68. In terms of proportion of overdues to outstandings at the primary level, the percentages were 29 in 1965-66, 34 in 1966-67 and 30 in 1967-68. Apart from the favourable seasonal conditions and general upsurge in the agricultural production which helped in better recovery, much of the improvement in 1967-68 was due to the credit stabilisation arrangements. In this connection the contribution made by the Centre was Rs. 6.77 crores in 1966-67 and Rs. 3.50 crores in 1967-68. With this augmentation, it was possible for the cooperative banks to effect conversion of short term loans of about Rs. 13.2 crores into medium term loans during the two years, 1966-67 and 1967-68.

6.4. The State Governments have been implementing a policy of revitalisation and reorganisation of primary credit societies in order to convert them into viable units. As a result of this policy, the total number of primary agricultural societies in the country came down from 179,000 in June 1967 to 175,000 by June 1968.

6.5. The land development/mortgage banks which constitute the principal source for provision of long term credit to farmers recorded significant progress. The loans issued by these banks increased from Rs. 58 crores during 1966-67 to Rs. 83 crores in 1967-68. To cope with the increasing demand for loans for productive purposes, particularly for minor irrigation, the Central Government provided assistance to the State Governments towards purchase of debentures to the extent of Rs. 15 crores during 1967-68. The big increase in loans operations had not, however, been accompanied by adequate strengthening of managerial and supervisory staff. As a result, the overdues became heavy in some States, particularly, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Maharashtra, Kerala and Rajasthan.

Cooperative Marketing

6.6. The main task undertaken in the field of cooperative marketing during 1967-68 was consolidation of existing cooperative marketing societies. Organisation of about forty new societies was taken up mainly in the areas coming up under new irrigation projects where new wholesale mandi centres had developed. As on the 30th June, 1968, there were 3300 primary marketing societies of which 500 were special commodity marketing societies. The higher level of cooperative marketing structure consisted of 20 apex marketing societies at State level and one national agricultural cooperative marketing federation at the all-India level. There were also 173 central marketing societies, including 15 special commodity societies, mainly at the district level.

6.7. In 1967-68, Cooperatives handled agricultural produce valued at Rs. 462 crores as compared to Rs. 338 crores in 1966-67. Sugarcane represented about 39 per cent of the total value, closely followed by foodgrains. Other commodities marketed included cotton, oilseeds, fruits and vegetables and plantation crops. The cooperatives also directly exported agricultural pro-

duce worth Rs. 1.6 crores during 1967-68. The important commodities exported were pulses, bananas, de-oiled cake and pepper.

Cooperative Processing

6.8. The number of cooperative processing units installed increased from 928 at the end of 1966-67 to 1008 at the end of 1967-68. These included among others 470 rice mills, 186 cotton ginning units, 108 oil mills and 58 sugar factories. In addition to those installed, there were about 500 units at various stages of implementation. Of the total number of 77 sugar factories registered and licensed, 58 were in production during the 1967-68 season and produced about 700,000 tonnes of sugar or about one-third of the total production of sugar in India. These sugar factories have evinced keen interest in the development of by-products such as power alcohol. By the end of 1967-68, 9 cooperative distilleries were registered with a total licensed capacity for the production of power alcohol of 34.5 million litres per year.

Cooperatives and Agricultural Inputs

6.9. As against Rs. 162 crores worth of inputs distributed by cooperatives in 1966-67, the value of inputs distributed in 1967-68 increased to Rs. 229 crores. The increase was accounted for almost entirely by chemical fertilisers. During the year 1967-68, cooperative distributed fertilisers worth Rs. 180 crores as against Rs. 114 crores in 1966-67. With regard to seed, the extent of distribution increased only marginally from about Rs. 25.5 crores to Rs. 26.1 crores. In agricultural implements and machinery, the performance of cooperatives registered a decline. The value of implements and machinery handled by cooperatives went down from Rs. 5.4 crores in 1966-67 to Rs. 3.7 crores in 1967-68. There was also a slight decline in the value of pesticides and insecticides distributed by cooperatives.

6.10. In the manufacture of agricultural inputs, cooperatives had earlier made a modest beginning with seed production, formulation of insecticides and fabrication of agricultural machinery. During the year under review, a significant development was the organisation of a large inter-State cooperative for establishing a complex fertiliser factory at the cost of about Rs. 90 crores at Kandla. The concerned cooperative has been issued a letter of intent for the manufacture of 318,500 tonnes of ammonia, 382,000 tonnes of urea and 367,000 tonnes of complex fertilisers per annum. The technical assistance for the project is being provided by American cooperatives.

Cooperative Storage

6.11. During 1967-68, assistance was provided for the construction of 215 mandi level godowns and 688 rural godowns, thus bringing the total number of godowns assisted since the beginning of the Second Plan upto March 1968 to 3500 mandi/railhead godowns and about 15,000 rural godowns. Nearly 70 per cent of these godowns have already been constructed. Besides, the cooperatives have from their own resources, constructed

1200 godowns at mandi level and 200 godowns in rural areas. It is estimated that at the end of 1967-68, the storage capacity owned by cooperatives was of the order of 2.5 million tonnes.

Consumer Cooperatives

6.12. By the end of 1967-68, the urban consumer cooperative structure comprised 10,617 retail units, 351 wholesale stores, 14 State federations and a national cooperative consumers' federation at the apex. Nearly all the 270 districts with an urban population of 50,000 or more were covered. The total sales turnover of wholesale stores/central stores during 1967-68 was Rs. 171 crores against Rs. 173.6 crores in 1966-67. The decline in sales, as compared to the preceding year was mainly due to the low supply position of controlled sugar and certain other commodities. The programme for organisation of departmental stores/super bazars in large towns and cities, which was introduced in the wake of devaluation, was extended to towns with a population below 200,000 on a selective basis. By the end of the cooperative year ending June 1968, 60 departmental stores/super bazars were set up against 38 such stores at the end of June 1967.

6.13. In rural areas, consumer cooperation activity has been entrusted to village multipurpose societies acting as retailers and supported by marketing cooperatives. In 1967-68 about 40,000 village cooperatives and 2100 marketing cooperatives were involved in this activity. However, the turnover in consumer trade continued to be at about Rs. 250 crores.

Cooperative Farming

6.14. As on 31st March, 1968, there were 8582 cooperative farming societies having 214,000 members, of which only about half the number of societies were reported to be functioning properly. In 1967-68, 449 new cooperative farming societies were organised. The main emphasis continued to be on revitalisation of weak and dormant societies. New societies were organised only in areas having potential for the growth of the programme.

II. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ

Community Development

6.15. The total Plan outlay for 1967-68 for Community Development and Panchayats was Rs. 32.48 crores. As against this outlay, the expenditure amounted to Rs. 31.45 crores.

6.16. Out of a total of 5265 community development blocks in the whole country at the beginning of the year 1967-68, there were 1850 blocks in Stage—I, 2220 in Stage—II and 1195 in post Stage—II, while four blocks were in pre-extension phase. By the end of the year 1967-68, the number of blocks rose to 1338 in Stage—I, 2356 in Stage—II and 1571 in post Stage—II.

Panchayati Raj

6.17. During the year under review, the number of panchayats increased from 212,465 to 214,935 while the villages covered remained 98 per cent. By the end of 1967-68, there were 3297 Panchayat Samities and 253 Zila Parishads. The available data go to show that for all the States together the resources made available to Panchayat Samities by State Governments for departmental programmes rose from about Rs. 138 crores in 1963-64 to about Rs. 215 crores in 1967-68. In addition, tax collections by Panchayati Raj bodies during the year are estimated to be of the order of Rs. 20 crores.

Applied Nutrition Programme

6.18. During the year 1967-68, additional 181 Normal Applied Nutrition Programme Blocks were allotted to the various States and Union Territories. Besides, 31 Special Applied Nutrition Blocks were allotted in scarcity affected areas of Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa and Mysore for which assistance was offered through UNICEF, by voluntary agencies from certain foreign countries. The benefit derived by children from the demonstration feeding programme covered about 7 million child-days during 1967-68. The corresponding benefit for nursing and expectant mothers was about 1.6 million woman-days.

Rural Works Programme

6.19. The Rural Works Programme was started during the Third Five-Year Plan to provide opportunities of additional employment to rural workers in slack agricultural seasons especially in areas where seasonal employment and under-employment were acute. The Annual Plan for 1967-68 provided an outlay of Rs. 12 crores and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 5.51 crores. The employment generated during the year was of the order of 20 million man-days.

III. LAND REFORMS

Abolition of Intermediaries

6.20. During the period under review, legislation was undertaken in Kerala for enfranchisement of Sreepadam lands, Sreepandaravaka lands and abolition of Thiruppuwaram payments, and in Manipur for acquisition of chief's rights in hill areas. The Bombay inams (Kutch-Area) Act, the Bombay Talukdari Tenure Abolition Act and the Daman Abolition of Proprietorship of Villages Act were amended for facilitating easy implementation.

Tenancy Reforms

6.21. During the year, orders were issued for the compulsory transfer of ownership to the ordinary tenants in the Marathwada area at Maharashtra. Progress in this direction was also made in the Telengana area of

Andhra Pradesh. In Gujarat, legislation was enacted to give another opportunity to tenants who were in possession of land to exercise the right of purchase. To prevent ineffective purchases, rules were framed for grant of taccavi loans to such tenants. Loans of the total amount of Rs. 60.7 lakhs had been sanctioned to 18,895 tenants by the end of 1966-67 and a further amount of Rs. 50 lakhs was advanced during 1967-68. In Mahe (Pondicherry) comprehensive legislation was enacted on the lines of the Kerala Land Reforms Act 1963, maximum rent was fixed at one-sixth of the produce and tenants were conferred security of tenure. In Kerala, pending amendments of the Land Reforms Act, interim legislation was enacted for stay of all eviction proceedings.

Ceiling on Land Holdings

6.22. In Mahe, a Land Reforms Act, was passed which provided for a ceiling on existing holdings and future acquisition varying from 15 to 36 acres depending on the class of land.

Consolidation of Holdings

6.23. The work relating to consolidation of holdings was completed in Haryana and Punjab. In Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra good progress was made in this direction. In other States, the progress was rather slow. The area consolidated during 1967-68 was about 1.8 million hectares. Upto the end of 1967-68 approximately 27.8 million hectares had been consolidated at an estimated cost of about Rs. 46.3 crores.

Settlement of Landless Agricultural Workers

6.24. Up to the end of 1965-66, about 4.35 million hectares had been distributed by State Governments under the normal allotment rules. A Centrally sponsored scheme was initiated during the Third Plan period for the resettlement of landless agricultural workers. During 1967-68 about 8000 families were resettled on about 13,360 hectares bringing the total upto the end of 1967-68 to about 100,000 families and 0.19 million hectares of reclaimed land.

CHAPTER 7

IRRIGATION

The total cultivable area in the country is 194 million hectares out of which an area of 158 million hectares is under cultivation and of the latter, only 36 million hectares i.e. about 23 per cent is irrigated at present. The poor harvests during the two years, 1965-66 and 1966-67 on account of drought underlines the need for extending irrigation facilities. It is also clear that the success of the new techniques of farming would depend to a large extent on the availability of assured water supplies.

7.2. The break-up of expenditure under irrigation and flood control during the last three years is given below:

TABLE 1: *Expenditure on Irrigation and Flood Control: 1965-66 to 1967-68*

serial no.	(Rs. crores)				
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68		
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	approved expenditure outlay	(5)
1 irrigation	155.77	134.83	129.19 ¹		131.29
2 flood control	18.82	14.56	11.61		13.39
3 total	174.59	149.39	140.80		144.68

¹Also covers provision for flood control at the centre.

7.3. During the year under review, the projects on which comparatively small expenditures had been incurred were reviewed and re-phased with a view to ensuring that adequate resources were available for priority schemes. Although the actual expenditure exceeded the Plan provisions for both irrigation and flood control by a small margin, the irrigation targets achieved fell short on account mainly of the general rise in the level of prices of materials and wages.

7.4. Table 2 gives the cumulative potential and utilisation from Plan schemes, at the end of the Third Plan and 1966-67 and the targets and achievements during 1967-68.

TABLE 2: *Cumulative Potential and Utilisation of Irrigation Activities: 1965-66 to 1967-68*

serial no.		end of third plan 1965-66	end of 1966-67	end of 1967-68	
				target	achievement
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	potential	7.0	7.6	8.5	8.1
2	utilisation	5.5	6.0	7.0	6.7

7.5. Normally there is a time lag between the creation of irrigation facilities and the utilisation of the potential created. Therefore it would be appropriate to correlate the utilisation in any one year with the potential created up to the end of the previous year. On this basis, the overall rate of utilisation to the potential created steadily increased from about 48 per cent at the end of the First Plan to about 87 per cent of the end of the Third Plan and to 88 per cent by the end of 1967-68. The progress in this direction appeared to be satisfactory, nevertheless there was still a gap of about 1.4 million hectares left between the potential created and its utilisation as at the end of 1967-68. There were a few major projects where the rate of utilisation remained rather low, such as (i) Mahi and Kakrapar (Gujarat); (ii) Tungabhadra (Mysore); (iii) Chambal (Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh); and (iv) Rajasthan Canal. The lag in Mahi and Kakrapar was due to the absence of storage works on the river systems and to consequent uncertainty regarding water supplies. It is expected that the situation will improve with the completion of Mahi Kadana dam and Ukai dam. In the case of Tungabhadra, the gap had been in large measure due to the slow progress of construction of water courses and levelling of lands etc. on the left bank of low level canal. The comparatively low rate of utilisation in the Chambal project during the year was explained by the inadequate inflows in the Gandhisagar reservoir, resulting in short supplies of water available for irrigation. The drainage problem in the Rajasthan portion and growth of weeds in the canals in Madhya Pradesh were the other contributory factors. In the case of Rajasthan Canal, for better utilisation of the potential created, it will be necessary to give proper attention to the question of speeding up colonisation and development of the command area.

Financial Returns from Irrigation Projects

7.6. The recommendations of the Nijalingappa Committee on the question of securing adequate financial return from irrigation projects had already been communicated to the State Governments. However, only a few States enacted the legislation for collection of betterment levy. The recom-

mendations of the Committee regarding the fixing of appropriate water rates had also not received sufficient attention at the State level. The water rates structure needed to be rationalised in most of the States to make the irrigation projects financially viable.

7.7. The progress on certain important irrigation projects is reviewed in Appendix 7.1.

Flood Control

7.8. Raifall in the monsoon season of 1967 was normal. However, some parts experienced heavy rains for short spells. This caused heavy floods in the States of Bihar, Haryana, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and the Union Territory of Delhi. The floods in 1967 affected an area of about 6.2 million hectares including a cropped area of 2.9 million hectares. The total damage was estimated at about Rs. 75 crores of which the loss of crops alone amounted to about Rs. 64 crores. A population of nearly 24 million was affected and about 480,000 houses were either damaged or destroyed. After the disastrous floods of 1954, a national programme of flood control was drawn up. The total expenditure on flood protection measures, such as construction of new embankments and raising and strengthening of the old ones, river training works and raising of villages, etc., since planning began, came to about Rs. 164 crores. This order of expenditure incurred over a period of 13 years (1954-55 to 1966-67) afforded a reasonable degree of protection to about 5.5 million hectares out of the area exposed to floods which was estimated at 16 million hectares.

7.9. During 1967-68, Rs. 13.39 crores were spent on flood control, drainage and anti-sea-erosion schemes designed to give protection and relief to an additional area of about 0.3 million hectares. The anti-sea erosion programme in Kerala continued to receive attention. During 1967-68 an expenditure of Rs. 50 lakhs was incurred which gave protection to 8 kilometres. A total amount of about Rs. 7.53 crores had been spent by the end of 1967-68 on giving protection to a length of 75 kilometres of the coastline.

CHAPTER 8

POWER

Target and Achievement

At the end of 1966-67, the total installed generating capacity, inclusive of the captive capacities set up by various industrial establishments was 11.47 million kW. During 1967-68 as against the target of 2.06 million kW of additional capacity, the actual achievement was 1.76 million kW. After allowing for the retirement of old and obsolete plants, the aggregate installed capacity increased to about 13.13 million kW by the end of 1967-68. This may be compared to 10.17 million kW at the end of the Third Plan (1965-66). A statement indicating State-wise targets of additional generating capacity and the achievements during 1967-68 is at Appendix 8.1.

8.2. The shortfall in achieving the target during 1967-68 was largely due to the delays in the commissioning of some of the power units—Barauni (50 MW) and Pathratu (50 MW) in Bihar, Parambikulam (130 MW) in Tamil Nadu, Sharavathi (89 MW) in Mysore, Talchar (62.5 MW) in Orissa and Bhakra Right Bank (120 MW) in Punjab. In the case of Barauni Extension, the slipback in schedule was on account of the time taken in arranging replacement of the equipment which was impounded by Pakistan during the 1965 hostilities. The slow progress on Parambikulam was mainly due to the delays in civil works. The schedule of completion of the other units fell behind chiefly due to the late receipt of plant and equipment.

8.3. The schedule of completion of some power units like Upper sileru (60 MW) and Paras (62.5 MW) in Andhra Pradesh, and Ranapratap Sagar (43 MW) in Rajasthan was slightly advanced and these were commissioned during 1967-68 itself.

Power Position in the States

8.4. During the year, the power position in the country was generally satisfactory. In Rajasthan, power shortage continued for want of adequate inter-State transmission facilities and unsatisfactory storage position in the Chambal reservoir. In Uttar Pradesh also there was power cut in force till June 1967 due to depleted water level in Rihand reservoir. In Gujarat temporary power cuts had to be resorted to on account of mechanical trouble in the boiler units of Dhuvaran power station. In some States, particularly in the Southern region, surplus capacity was available during the year.

Inter-State and Inter-Project Tie Lines

8.5. It is an accepted policy of Government that as a precursor to a national grid, steps should be taken for the establishment of inter-connected regional grids with accent on integrated operation of the different power systems. In pursuance of this policy, the work on inter-State links and other 220 kV transmission lines received emphasis. The following three inter-State links were established during the year under review:

- (i) Navsari—Tarapur nuclear power station 220 kV (Gujarat—Maharashtra);
- (ii) Morva—Rihand 132 kV single circuit (Madhya Pradesh—Uttar Pradesh); and
- (iii) Golaghat—Dimapur 66 kV (Assam-Nagaland).

8.6. The construction work on major 220 kV—132kV trunk transmission lines continued during the year. Some of the important lines completed/commissioned during the year are mentioned below:

TABLE 1: *Some Important Lines Completed/Commissioned during the Year.*

(in terms of kV)

serial no.	trunk transmission lines	kV
(0)	(1)	(2)
1	Upper sileru—Kothagudem (Andhra Pradesh)	220
2	Nagarjunasagar—Srisailem (Andhra Pradesh)	220
3	Gauhati—Tezpur (Assam)	132
4	Korba—Bhilai (Madhya Pradesh)	220
5	Bhilai—Bodhghat (Madhya Pradesh)	220
6	Bodaghat—Bailadila (Madhya Pradesh)	132
7	Itarsi—Burwaha (Madhya Pradesh)	220
8	Neyveli—Singarapet (Tamil Nadu)	230
9	Khaparkheda—Ambazari (Maharashtra)	132
10	Ambazari—Amravati (Maharashtra)	132
11	Amravati—Paras (Maharashtra)	132
12	Sharavathy—Bangalore (Mysore)	220
13	Sharavathy—Hubli (Mysore)	220
14	Hubli—Munirabad (Mysore)	220
15	Talcher—Joda (Orissa)	220
16	Bhakra Right Bank—Ludhiana (Punjab)	220
17	Allahabad—Sultanpur—Gonda (Uttar Pradesh)	132

Transmission and Distribution

8.7. It was mentioned in the Annual Plan document for 1967-68 that lack of sufficient resources had not permitted the requisite amount of outlays on transmission and distribution schemes. This resulted in un-utilised capacity in some of the power stations owing to these facilities lagging behind the availability of power. Some of the States, in particular, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh were affected.

Utilisation of available Capacity

8.8. There has been a tendency towards lower utilisation of available capacity since 1963-64. This downward trend persisted in 1967-68 and utilisation was lower by 18 per cent, compared to four years earlier, as can be seen from the table below:

TABLE 2: *Capacity and Utilisation of Power: 1963-64 to 1967-68*

serial no.	year	installed capacity thousand kilowatts	generation thousand kilowatt hours	utilisation of energy potential kilowatt hour per kilowatt	peak demand thousand kilowatts	utilisation (per cent) ool. (5) ool. (2)
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	1963-64	6576	26818	4080	4705	71.5
2	1964-65	7397	29563	4000	5193	70.0
3	1965-66	9024	32990	3660	5605	62.0
4	1966-67	10099	36376	3600	6166	61.0
5	1967-68	12006	40948	3412	7020	58.5

NOTE: The above data relate to Public Utilities only.

Rural Electrification

8.9. The carrying of electricity to villages is of great significance for the all round progress of the rural economy. It is closely related to the promotion of rural industrialisation and even more so to modernisation of agriculture and raising the levels of living of people in rural areas. As indicated in the Statement below, rural electrification has made remarkable progress since planning began seventeen years ago:

TABLE 3: *Rural Electrification and Energised Pump Sets 1950-51 to 1967-68*

serial no.	at the end of	total number of villages electrified	total number of energised pump sets
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1	1950-51	3631	18709
2	1955-56	9679	51969
3	1960-61	25630	191836
4	1965-66	44370	513449
5	1966-67	53406	650836
6	1967-68	62237	851853

8.10. The villages electrified so far constitute about 11 per cent of the total number of village and cover about 30 per cent of the total rural population in the country. Uttar Pradesh, followed by Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Mysore are ahead of all other States in the number of villages electrified. From 1964-65, rural electrification programme has been re-oriented in favour of energising more pumping sets/tube-wells primarily to boost farm output by improving irrigation facilities. The number of pumping sets in operation was around 852,000 in 1967-68 as compared to only 192,000 in 1960-61. During 1967-68 the target of energising additional number of pumping sets was fixed at 141,000. As against this, the actual achievement is estimated to be better at 199,000. Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Punjab in particular, have made good progress in this direction.

8.11. A preliminary survey (which was commenced in 1966-67) was conducted with the assistance of USAID for setting up of five rural electrification cooperatives on a pilot basis for the distribution of power. These cooperatives are to be located, one each in Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra.

Plan Outlay

8.12. The power plan of Rs. 384.65 crores for 1967-68 was smaller than the actual expenditure of the preceding year shown at Rs. 403.69 crores. The expenditure in 1967-68 came to Rs. 391.68 crores which was higher by Rs. 7 crores, as compared to the plan outlay. This was mainly due to an increase of Rs. 21.23 crores outlay on rural electrification and reduced investment on the generation programme by Rs. 16.60 crores during the year 1967-68 as indicated in the table below:

TABLE 4: *Outlay and Expenditure on Power: 1967-68*

		(Rs. crores)	
serial no.		approved plan outlay	actual expenditure
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1	generation	233.18	216.58
2	transmission and distribution	92.17	94.23
3	rural electrification	55.25	76.58
4	miscellaneous	4.05	4.29
5	total	384.65	391.68

CHAPTER 9

VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

An outlay of Rs. 43.55 crores was proposed originally for the development of village and small industries for 1967-68. Subsequently as a result of revision in the State Plans of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, the Plan outlay under Village and Small Industries was revised to Rs. 42.61 crores. As against this, the level of actual expenditure reached in 1967-68 was Rs. 43.82 crores. Industry-wise details are given in Appendix 9.1. It was about one crore of rupees higher than in 1966-67 but considerably lower than the expenditure of about Rs. 53 crores in 1965-66, the last year of the Third Plan. The decline in the level of expenditure during the last two years was mainly due to the lower priority accorded to this sector by a number of State Governments. Appendices 9.2 and 9.3 give the details of expenditure for the States and Union Territories during 1966-67 and 1967-68. It will be seen that while there was some increase in the total expenditure by States and Union Territories during 1967-68, as compared to the previous year, the expenditure on the Central and Centrally Sponsored schemes was of the same level as in 1966-67.

Credit and Finance

9.2. Under the State Aid to Industries Acts/Rules, the State Governments and administrations of Union Territories disbursed loans amounting to about Rs. 3.56 crores in 1967-68, as compared to Rs. 3.39 crores in 1966-67. In addition to the finance made available from the outlay in the public sector, credit facilities are also provided by several institutional agencies. The total loans sanctioned by the State Financial Corporations to small scale units as at the end of March 1968 stood at Rs. 33.74 crores to 3806 applicants, as against Rs. 25.30 crores to 3126 applicants at the end of March 1967. The balances outstanding were Rs. 18.41 crores and Rs. 12.92 crores respectively on these dates. Nine of these Corporations also acted as agents of their respective State Governments for providing concessional finance to small scale industries, under the State Aid to Industries Acts/Rules. The loans disbursed by the Corporations amounted to Rs. 6.92 crores by the end of September 1967, as against Rs. 4.5 crores by the end of March, 1967.

9.3. Under its liberalised scheme, the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries provided assistance to 18,079 Units by the end of March 1968, as

against 14,275 Units at the end of March 1967. The working capital limits sanctioned to them increased from Rs. 101.7 crores to Rs. 119 crores. The Reserve Bank of India, under the Credit Guarantee Scheme for small scale industries which was initiated in July 1960, issued 21,511 guarantees for loans aggregating Rs. 100.92 crores during the year under review, as compared to 14,544 guarantees amounting to Rs. 53.1 crores during the preceding year. This included 32 guarantees for loans of Rs. 6.56 lakhs to industrial cooperatives during 1967-68. The Reserve Bank continued to provide credit facilities to the State Cooperative Banks for financing the working capital requirements of the handloom weavers' cooperative societies for production and marketing. The credit sanctioned for this purpose amounted to Rs. 7.59 crores in 1967-68, as compared to Rs. 6.98 crores in the previous year. The scheme was extended in July 1968 to cover the requirements of the silk and woollen handloom weavers' societies and also the powerlooms in the cooperative sector. The amount outstanding at the end of March 1968 was Rs. 5.61 crores.

9.4. To increase the flow of institutional credit to the small scale industrial sector, the Reserve Bank of India in February 1968, introduced re-finance to the scheduled commercial banks and the State Financial Corporations at a concessional rate. The Industrial Development Bank of India also took some complementary steps in the sphere of providing term finance to small scale industries. The State Bank introduced a scheme to extend financial assistance to prospective new entrepreneurs who possessed the technical ability but not enough financial resources of their own to invest in worthwhile projects. Up to the end of March 1968, the Life Insurance Corporation of India gave loans amounting to Rs. 105.35 lakhs to 26 cooperative industrial estates, as against Rs. 60.88 lakhs to 18 cooperative estates up to June 1965.

Industrial Cooperatives

9.5. The number of industrial cooperative (excluding processing units) estimated at 50,000 at the end of 1967 increased to about 51,700 by the end of 1968. During the period, the membership increased from 3.17 millions to 3.25 millions, working capital from Rs. 142 crores to Rs. 163 crores, production from Rs. 100 crores to Rs. 107 crores and sales from about Rs. 155 crores to Rs. 176 crores. By the end of 1968, about 900 persons had received training in industrial cooperation under the Central Government Training Scheme. Followup action was initiated with the State Governments regarding provision of adequate funds for industrial cooperatives in pursuance of the recommendations of the special Working Group on financing of industrial cooperatives by cooperative banks.

Rural Industries Projects

9.6. The Rural Industries Projects programme was started in 45 selected areas in 1962-63 with the objective of evolving suitable techniques,

methods and programmes for the intensive development of small industries in selected rural areas. The programme which was later on extended to four new projects areas, consisted mostly of promotional measures, including provision of training and common facilities, supply of machinery on hire-purchase terms, assistance for marketing and supply of raw materials and advance of loans for constructing of worksheds, purchase of machinery etc. The number of small units assisted since the inception of the programme was estimated at 19,370 including about 8430 new units. The value of production of the units assisted was around Rs. 7 crores during 1967-68. Employment opportunities created were estimated at 79,700. Some important aspects of the programme such as the planning process, the administrative arrangements, the facilities provided for the development of rural industries and the impact of the rural industries projects were studied by the Programme Evaluation Organisation. The Evaluation study has drawn attention to certain gaps in the working of the rural industries projects, including lacunae in administrative arrangements, inadequate facilities for marketing and for supply of water and electricity. The report stated that, generally speaking, there had hardly been any integration of the Rural Industries Programme with the block and district programmes. It made a number of suggestions to overcome the main problems and difficulties. The administrative control of the Rural Industries Programme was transferred from the Planning Commission to the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs from January 1968.

Programmes of Development

9.7. Some provisional trends/targets in respect of production and exports of certain small industries for 1967-68 were indicated in the Annual Plan document. Table 1 shows the physical achievements in respect of these.

9.8. It will be observed that expectations for 1967-68 were fulfilled in the establishment of industrial estates and nearly reached in respect of production of cloth and exports of silk fabrics and waste. The target was exceeded in the case of exports of handicrafts. The targets of exports of handloom standard fabrics and coir yarn and products were not realised. The reasons for shortfall are discussed in the relevant sections.

Handloom and Powerloom Industries

9.9. Production of cloth in the decentralised sector of the cotton textile industry (handloom, powerloom and khadi industries) during 1967-68 was estimated at 3260 million metres, as against 3180 million metres in 1966-67. The slight shortfall in production against the target of 3300 million metres during 1967-68 was in common with the cotton textile industry as a whole, which was facing difficulties during the year mainly due to the rising cost of production and recession in demand. There was also a large accumulation of stocks valued at about Rs. 8 crores, of handloom cloth

in the cooperative sector. To clear these unsold stocks, a special additional rebate of 5 paise in a rupee on sales of handloom cloth was allowed in July 1968, for a period of four weeks in the first instance, and, if necessary, to be extended later on according to the circumstances, but not to more than three months in all. This special rebate was in addition to the normal rebate of 5 paise in a rupee and also over and above the additional rebate of 5 paise granted for 15 days usually in a year. The expenditure on this account was allowed beyond the Plan ceiling for 1968-69 for the Village and Small Industries Sector. The shortfall in exports of handloom fabrics in 1967-68 against the target was mainly due to the shrinkage of demand for 'Bleeding Madras' which formed a substantial part of the exports in the earlier years. In order to help the revival of exports of that fabric, wide publicity campaign was undertaken in the U.S.A. through the Handicrafts and Handloom Export Corporation for which Government of India gave a grant of \$ 150,000. An export agency was appointed to give commercial intelligence about the fabric in the American market. Other measures taken were, participation by the Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation in the Montreal Fair and a special study by an ad hoc committee of the Handloom Export Promotion Council on the exports of 'Bleeding Madras'.

TABLE 1: *Production and Exports of Certain Small Industries: 1966-67 to 1967-68.*

serial no.	unit	1966-67 actuals	1967-68		
			provisional target	estimated achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
production					
1	handloom, powerloom and khadi cloth	million	3180	3300	3260
2	raw silk exports	metres '000 kgs.	2046	2300	2229
3	handloom standard fabrics	Rs. crores	6.73	7.50	6.85
4	handicrafts	Rs. crores	40.41	43.00	54.76
5	coir yarn and products	Rs. crores	13.90	16.00	13.23
6	silk fabrics and waste	Rs. crores	3.50	4.50	4.46
industrial estates					
7	completed	number	336 ¹	360 ¹	361 ¹

¹Including Government built estates, developed sites and privately assisted industrial estates.

9.10. In the Annual Plan Progress Report for the year 1966-67, reference was made to the programme for installation of 110,000 powerlooms over the five year period, 1966—71, as recommended by the Powerloom Enquiry Committee. The progress made during 1967-68 was unsatisfactory. By the end of Decemeber 1967, only 5800 looms had been installed. The

whole programme was being reviewed by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply with a view to studying the difficulties impeding the programme, and to examine the possibilities of its rephrasing in the light of the position obtaining in the textile industry.

Khadi and Village Industries

9.11. Production of khadi of all varieties, including cotton, silk and wool was estimated at about 78.56 million metres, valued at Rs. 27.84 crores in 1966-67. Production during 1967-68 was considerably lower around 63.9 million metres valued at Rs. 24.3 crores mainly because of the accumulation of stocks of khadi. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission continued its limited field trials on the two new models of 6-spindle charkhas—the 'Textool' and the 'Rajkot'. A quick on-the-spot study of the working of these Charkhas was carried out during the year to assess the economics of these two models. A high-level committee which was set up in June 1966 to review the progress of the development programmes for both khadi and village industries, submitted its report in February 1968. The committee recommended that the basic approach to the programme for these industries should be development-oriented and formulated in the perspective of economic growth and general employment situation in the country. The committee further recommended that in respect of each of the traditional industries including khadi, a 7-year programme for progressive improvement of techniques should be worked out with a view to bringing the industries to a viable level. The report of the committee was under consideration.

Sericulture

9.12. The production of raw silk of all varieties increased by about 180,000 kgs to 2.23 million kgs in 1967-68 over the previous year but fell short of the target of 2.3 million kgs. The production of mulberry silk was higher by about 11 per cent in 1967-68, as compared to the preceding year. In the non-mulberry sector, the increase was marginal. In the Annual Progress Report for 1966-67, reference was made to the price support scheme initiated in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. Under the scheme, the Central Silk Board was authorised to purchase the new cocoons at prices not exceeding Rs. 65 per kahan (of 1280 cocoons). The price of tassar raw silk (cocoons) which was quoted at about Rs. 30 per kahan in April 1967, rose to about Rs. 50 per kahan in March 1968.

Coir Industry

9.13. Exports of coir valued at Rs. 13.90 crores in 1966-67 fell to Rs. 13.23 crores in 1967-68. In terms of quantity also, there was a fall to 57,850 tonnes in 1967-68 from a level of 64,900 tonnes in 1966-67. As a result of the review of the export performance, export duty on coir yarn was reduced from 25 per cent to 15 per cent ad valorem and the duty of 10 per cent ad valorem on coir products was abolished in February 1968.

Three powerloom factories went into production of coir mattings during the year, including the one set up by the Coir Board itself and the other two in the private sector.

Handicrafts

9.14. Exports of handicrafts including precious, semi-precious and synthetic stones, imitation and gold jewellery, woollen carpets and art metal-ware, etc., increased to Rs. 54.76 crores during 1967-68 from Rs. 40.41 crores in 1966-67. During the year under review, over 1500 new designs in crafts such as wood, ivory and stone carvings, metalware, Tanjore decorative work, pottery, jewellery, toys, etc., were evolved at four Regional Design Centres of the Handicrafts Board at Bombay, Bangalore, Calcutta and New Delhi. National awards for outstanding craftsmanship in the field of handicrafts were awarded to 15 craftsmen during the year. Field studies in respect of a number of crafts were completed and 10 survey reports brought out, bringing the total number of survey reports completed so far to 132.

Small Scale Industries

9.15. The recession in the industrial sector which appeared in 1966-67 also affected certain small scale industries. It brought out certain weaknesses of the small scale sector such as low productivity, poor management, lack of quality control etc. A Study Team was set up in February 1968 under the chairmanship of Dr. P.S. Lokanathan to examine the effects of recession on production in the small scale sector and to recommend suitable measures to overcome the effects of recession.

9.16. A weakness of the small scale sector as also of some of the large scale industrial units relates to obsolescence of machinery and equipment which adversely affects their competitive strength. A Study Team with Shri G.B. Newalkar as Chairman was constituted in September 1967, to examine the extent to which machinery in the small scale industrial units during the last 10—15 years had become obsolete and to suggest suitable measures to induce small industrialists to instal modern and up-to-date machinery and improve their technology.

9.17. The National Small Industries Corporation supplied machines on hire-purchase basis worth Rs. 3.83 crores during 1967-68 as against Rs. 2.95 crores in 1966-67. The total value of purchases from small industries by the Directorate General, Supply and Disposals, were of the order of Rs. 26.20 crores in 1967-68, as against Rs. 24.16 crores in the preceding year. Of these, the contracts secured by small industries with the assistance of the National Small Industries Corporation were of the value of Rs. 19.16 crores and Rs. 20.50 crores respectively. The number of units registered with the Corporation for Government purchases increased from 16,000 in March 1967 to 17,758 by the end of 1967-68. The number of items reserved for exclusive purchase by the Central Government Departments from the

small scale sector increased from 84 to 110 during the same period. The number of small scale units registered on a voluntary basis with the Industries Directorates in the States increased from about 113,000 by the end of 1966 to over 125,000 by the end of March 1968. To boost the exports of the small scale units, Small Industries Service Institutes supplied information about overseas buyers and foreign markets and also rendered general assistance. A number of units were recommended to the State Trading Corporation for export assistance to small industries scheme. Short-term courses on export techniques were conducted for the benefit of small entrepreneurs.

9.18. Panels for plastic, ceramics, organic chemicals and agricultural implements were set up during 1967-68 by the Central Small Industries Development Organisation. The terms of reference of these Panels were to initiate a programme for estimation of existing capacity in the small scale sector and to recommend measures for fuller utilisation and possible lines of development, including integration of the small scale sector with the large scale sector and also to study the availability of raw materials for the industry with a view to secure better distribution.

Agro-Industries

9.19. A Standing Co-ordination Committee was appointed to coordinate the programmes of the various agencies, departments and Ministries engaged in the development of agro-industries in the small sector.

Industrial Estates

9.20. The progress of the industrial estates programme up to March 1968 is indicated below:

TABLE 2: *Progress of Industrial Estates*

serial no.		as on	
		31st March 1967	31st March 1968
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
	number of industrial estates		
1	sanctioned/sponsored	486	493
2	completed without facilities	70	50
3	completed with facilities	266	311
4	functioning	231	248
	number of sheds in industrial estates		
5	completed	7496	8124
6	allotted	6022	6482
7	occupied	5497	6026
8	working	4348	4753
9	annual production of working units (Rs. crores)	80.95	88.64
10	number of persons employed in working units	74109	68537

9.21. Analysis of the above statement indicates that out of 311 estates completed with facilities by the end of 1967-68, 248 (80 per cent) had started functioning. Of the 8124 sheds completed, 6482 (80 per cent) had been allotted and most of them were occupied; remaining 7 per cent were unoccupied as at the end of 1967-68. It is pertinent to note that of the total number of 8124 sheds completed, only 4753 (58 per cent) had gone into production which provided employment to 68,537 persons and added goods worth Rs. 88.64 crores in 1967-68. Industrial estates were not as successful in rural areas as in urban areas. The rate of utilisation of working sheds located in rural estates was around 49 per cent, as compared to 74 per cent urban estates and 57 per cent semi-urban estates. The delays in the functioning of the estates and under-utilisation were attributed to defective siting of estates, lack of coordination between the State Departments of Industries and other development departments, and absence of special incentives for the estates located in rural and backward areas, etc.

CHAPTER 10
INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

The rate of growth of industrial production which had declined from the average of 8.2 per cent during the Third Plan period to a mere 0.2 per cent in 1966-67, improved slightly to 0.5 per cent in 1967-68. The Index of Industrial Production for 1967-68 was 153.6 (1960=100) as against 152.8 for 1966-67. The table below shows the trend in the growth of industrial production since 1961-62:

TABLE 1: *Index of Industrial Production*

(1960=100)		
year	index of production	percent- tage increase over the previous year
(1)	(2)	(3)
1961-62	111.2	8.2
1962-63	121.9	9.6
1963-64	133.1	9.2
1964-65	144.8	8.8
1965-66	152.5	5.3
1966-67	152.8	0.2
1967-68	153.6	0.5

10.2. The main reasons for stagnation in the industrial production during the year were inadequacy of raw materials on the one hand and the low level of demand on the other. The drought conditions prevailing in various parts of the country in the previous two years had not only reduced the availability of raw materials for agriculture-based industries but also affected the purchasing power of the vast majority of population, bringing down the demand for industrial goods. There was also a slowing down of the public and private sector investments in industrial projects. As a result, for the greater part of year, the industrial activity continued at a low ebb.

10.3. A number of measures were taken to improve the situation. These included advance placement of orders on private firms by the public sector, selective credit measures for reviving home demand for engineering products, relaxation of controls on industry and emphasis on export promotion. The Industrial Development Bank liberalised the scheme of deferred

payment on sales of plant and machinery for jute textiles, sugar, cement, paper industries, costly machine tools and agricultural equipment. The Industrial Development Bank also introduced a scheme for refinancing loans given by the manufacturers of motor vehicles, or approved hire purchase companies for the sale of motor vehicles to road transport operators in an attempt to revive the demand for commercial vehicles.

10.4. The provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act were further relaxed for encouraging the diversification of output. The industrial units were allowed to diversify their output upto 25 per cent of their licensed capacity without securing a licence, even if it involved import of capital equipment and raw materials. Production in excess of the licensed capacity was allowed upto 25 per cent without seeking a fresh licence. The export drive was intensified and a number of measures were taken to promote exports. These included adjustments in the coverage and rate of cash assistance and other promotional measures. A number of industrial products such as power-driven pumps, bicycles and components, steel goods etc. were placed in a new category of products eligible for 25 per cent cash assistances.

10.5. The above measures and the impact of favourable weather conditions on agriculture contributed to a revival of industrial growth towards the end of the year. Although industrial production for the year, as a whole, did not show much of improvement, a number of industries recorded substantial progress as would be seen from the following table which records losses as well as gains:

TABLE 2: *Production Progress in some Selected Industries*

serial no.		percentage increase (+) or percentage decrease (-) over 1966-67
(0)	(1)	(2)
1	non-ferrous metals	(+)21.6
2	petroleum refinery products	(+)18.2
3	fertilisers and basic chemicals	(+)11.3
4	paper and paper products	(+) 9.8
5	electricity generation	(+)12.5
6	electrical machinery	(+)4.9
7	industrial machinery (other than electrical machinery)	(+)1.1
8	non-metalled mineral products	(+)4.3
9	rubber tyres and tubes	(+)2.9
10	jute textiles	(+)4.1
11	cotton textiles	(+)2.3
12	beverage and tobacco	(+)3.6
13	food manufacturing	(-)0.8
14	mining and quarrying	(-)1.0
15	motor vehicles	(-) 7.3
16	railroad equipment	(-) 21.5
17	manufacture of metal products	(-)11.6
18	iron and steel	(-) 10.1
19	woollen textiles	(-)5.5

10.6. The production of non-ferrous metals, petroleum refinery products, fertilisers and basic chemicals, paper products and electricity generation marked a significant rise. Some increase occurred in a few other industries, including cotton and jute textiles. However, the production of capital goods industries particularly iron and steel, metal products, rail road equipment, motor vehicles etc. suffered a considerable decline.

Achievement of Targets

10.7. A statement showing the capacity and production targets for selected industries for 1967-68 and the actual achievement during 1966-67 as well as 1967-68 is at Appendix 10.1. Shortfalls in production occurred particularly in respect of finished steel, alloy tool and stainless steel, aluminium, zinc, steel castings and forgings, heavy metallurgical equipment, machine tools, textile machinery, cement machinery, automobiles, railway wagons, heavy electrical equipment, fertilisers, cement, automobile tyres, jute textiles and woollen cloth. A number of industries, however, achieved the anticipated level of production. These were, sugar machinery, electric fans, radio receivers, sulphuric acid, soda ash, synthetic rubber, cotton textiles, sugar and vanaspati. It was in the case of a few industries like crude oil and petroleum that not only the targets were achieved but a significant increase in output was also recorded.

10.8. Additional capacities were installed in a number of industries as a result of the completion of projects started earlier. These were steel, zinc, steel castings, steel wire ropes, ball and roller bearings, metallurgical equipment, machine tools, agricultural tractors, electric transformers, dry batteries, nitrogenous fertilisers, phosphatic fertilisers, B.H.C., petrochemicals like P.V.C., polystyrene, cement, synthetic fibres, sugar and petroleum refining etc. A number of industries continued to face the problem of idle capacities because of the low level of demand and/or shortage of raw materials. In this category a specific mention may be made of steel castings, steel forgings, cranes, cast iron pipes, metallurgical equipment, coal and mining machinery, cotton textile machinery, cement machinery, machine tools, commercial vehicles and sulphuric acid. In certain other industries like fertilisers, steel, aluminium, zinc etc., the large gap between the installed capacity and actual production during the year was mainly because the new projects or the expansion programmes were completed only towards the end of the year.

Public Sector Outlay

10.9. Development activity in the public sector was subdued during the year. Against the outlay of Rs. 483.02 crores provided in the Annual Plan for 1967-68 in the Central sector, the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 437.38 crores. The expenditure on industrial and mineral development programmes in the State sector amounted to Rs. 34.81 crores, including Rs. 78 lakhs for the Union Territories. Appendix 10.2 gives the project-

wise break-up of the outlay for Central industrial and mineral projects and the actual expenditure during 1967-68. The main shortfalls occurred under Bokaro Steel Project, Koyna and Korba Aluminium projects, the programmes being implemented by the National Minerals Development Corporation and National Coal Development Corporation, Indian Oil Corporation and the loan assistance provided to financial institutions such as the Industrial Development Bank of India. The shortfall in respect of Bokaro Steel Project was due to the staggering of the programme of the construction of the township and delays in the execution of other works. The Koyna Aluminium project could not be taken up during the year because in view of the high cost estimates of the projects, it was decided to review the consultancy arrangements for the project. The arrangements in respect of Korba plant were also reviewed. The shortfall in the loan assistance provided to various financial institutions was because of the low offtake of loans on account of recessionary conditions in the economy. The shortfall in the minerals sector was mainly because of the delays in the procurement of equipment and supplies. A number of public sector projects taken up for implementation during the earlier years materialised during the year under review. These were the Gorakhpur Fertiliser Project, the first stage expansion of Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Projects, Zinc Smelter at Udaipur, the Antibiotics factory at Rishikesh and the Synthetic Drug Project at Hyderabad. In a number of other projects, considerable progress was made. The construction work was initiated at the Bokaro Steel project. The fertiliser projects at Namrup, Durgapur and Cochin were under implementation. Only a few new projects such as Namrup II and Barauni Fertiliser Project were taken up during the year.

10.10. The sales value of manufacturing industries in the public sector during the year amounted to about Rs. 1050 crores as against about Rs. 826 crores in the previous year. The public sector projects also made a notable contribution to exports during the year. The exports from the manufacturing undertakings amounted to Rs. 48 crores as against Rs. 20 crores in 1966-67. The bulk of the exports were made by Hindustan steel which accounted for Rs. 30.59 crores. The exports of iron ore to Japan by the National Mineral Development Corporation amounted to Rs. 10.64 crores. Among other exports were petroleum products exported by the Indian Oil Corporation (Rs. 3.83 crores), rare earth chemicals exported by the Indian Rare Earth Ltd. (Rs. 1.18 crores), and the telephone exchange equipment exported by the Indian Telephones Industries Ltd. (Rs. 51 lakhs).

10.11. A number of undertakings earned profits and declared dividends ranging from 3 to 5 per cent. Among the undertakings which showed profits, mention may be made of the Indian Oil Corporation, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Shipping Corporation, Bharat Electronics, Indian Telephone Industries, Cochin Refineries, Bharat Earth Movers, Hindustan Antibiotics, Hindustan Cables, National Newspapers and Paper Mills,

Fertilisers and Chemicals, Travancore, Hindustan Insecticides etc. On the other hand, some of the major undertakings like Hindustan Steel, Heavy Engineering Corporation, Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Heavy Electricals, Bharat Heavy Electricals, Mining and Allied Machinery, Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Hindustan Photo Films, National Mineral Development Corporation, National Coal Development Corporation etc. showed losses. The Hindustan Machine Tools and Hindustan Zinc also incurred losses during the year while they had earned profits during 1966-67. A number of steps were under consideration to improve the performance of the public sector projects.

10.12. The progress achieved during the year in some of the important industries is briefly reviewed in the following paragraphs:

Iron and Steel

10.13. The production of finished steel during 1967-68 was only slightly less than in the preceding year as would be seen from the following table:

TABLE 3: *Production of Finished Steel: 1965-66 to 1967-68*

serial no.	item	unit	1965-66		1966-67		1967-68			
			actuals		actuals		target		actuals	
			cap.	prod.	cap.	prod.	cap.	prod.	cap.	prod.
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	steel ingots	million tonnes	6.7	6.5	7.6	6.6	8.9	7.5	8.6	6.31
2	finished steel	do.	5.1	4.5	5.5	4.4	6.2	5.7	6.3	4.15
3	pig iron for sale	do.	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.01	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.12
4	alloy and special steel	'000 tonnes	41.0	35.0	50.0	44.9	90.0	70.0	50.0	52.2

10.14. In spite of the reduced output, the industry faced considerable difficulties in the sale of a variety of categories, such as merchant products, rails, sleepers, heavy structurals, bars, etc. On account of better supply position, the control on all varieties of steel was removed from May 1967. Intensive efforts were also made to stimulate exports of iron and steel. The exports during the year amounted to Rs. 53.5 crores as against Rs. 20 crores during the previous year and Rs. 5.78 crores only during 1965-66. In 1967-68, 627,483 tonnes of pig iron and 600,210 tonnes of steel were exported. The contribution of Hindustan Steel Ltd. to the export effort increased from Rs. 8.79 crores in 1966-67 to Rs. 30.59 crores in 1967-68. The exports mainly comprised of billets, pig iron, structurals, rails, and were made to more than 30 countries, including USSR, USA, UK and Japan.

10.15. During the year, the first stage expansion of the three public sector steel plants at Rourkela, Durgapur and Bhilai was nearly completed.

The wire rod mill at Bhilai was commissioned in September, 1967 and produced 62,000 tonnes of wire rods during the year. With the commissioning of the reconstructed open hearth furnace number 6 and the wire rod mill, the 2.5 million tonnes expansion programme of Bhilai Steel Plant was complete, except for a few minor items. The work on the construction of the sixth blast furnace was in progress in anticipation of the expansion of the plant to 3.2 million tonnes stage. The progress of expansion of the capacity of Durgapur steel plant to 1.6 million tonnes of steel ingots per annum was impeded by labour troubles. However, the fourth cokeoven battery, fourth blast furnace, sinter plant, soaking pits etc. were commissioned. The expansion programme of the Rourkela steel plant to 1.8 million tonnes of steel ingots made substantial progress and a number of units were commissioned during the year.

10.16. It would be seen from the following table that the utilisation of capacity in the three steel plants run by the Hindustan Steel Ltd., was lower during the year under review, as compared to 1966-67:

TABLE 4: *Percentage Capacity Utilisation in Hindustan Steel Plants: 1966-67 and 1967-68*

year	hot metal	steel ingots	saleable steel
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1966-67	99	88	82
1967-68	88	70	69

10.17. The production of saleable steel during the year was 2,419,000 tonnes as compared to 2,561,000 tonnes in 1966-67 showing a decline of 5.5 per cent. Programmes of diversification of output were initiated to bring about improvement. For example, rolling of 20 m.m. rounds, 45 m.m. angles etc. in the merchant mill at Bhilai and production of 40 m.m. angles at Durgapur were undertaken for the first time. De-coiling and cutting facilities were added in the wire rod mill at Bhilai. A major step in diversification was undertaken with the execution of an agreement with Messrs. Tor Istag Corporation of Luxemburg for the production of cold twisted ribbed bars for concrete re-inforcement at Bhilai and Durgapur.

10.18. The civil engineering works for the construction of Bokaro steel plant started during the year. In the first stage of the plant, it was intended to produce 1.7 million tonnes of ingot steel and 1.16 million tonnes of saleable pig iron. The plant would incorporate the latest technological developments in the field of steel production. The arrangements for supply of water for plant construction which included construction of the Garga Dam and laying of trunk water mains around the plant site were completed. Power supply was made available for construction purposes in the plant area. The construction of the boundary wall and excavation of foundation and concreting for the various units of the plant were in progress. The construction work of the plant was entrusted to the Hindustan

Steel Works Construction Ltd. which is a public sector company specially set up for the construction of steel works. The total expenditure on the Bokaro project amounted to Rs. 55 crores during the year.

10.19. Two units were licensed for the production of ferro-chrome. These units would meet the entire demand in the country for various categories of chromium alloys. The production had also been undertaken on a modest scale of some other categories of ferro alloys such as ferro vanadium, ferro tungsten, ferro molybdenum etc.

10.20. A number of units were commissioned in the Alloy Steel plant, Durgapur, which is being developed to meet the requirements of alloy and special steels in the country and is designed for an initial capacity of 100,000 tonnes of ingots. During the year 1967-68, the plant produced 13,800 tonnes of ingots, 27,000 tonnes of forged products and 3900 tonnes of rolled products. The work on conversion of existing facilities for the production of alloy and special steels at the Mysore Iron and Steel Works was in progress. The company started producing some types of special steel with the facilities available. The two melting furnaces were installed. A total capacity of 110,000 tonnes of alloy steel of which 60,000 tonnes in the public sector is now available.

Non-ferrous Metals

10.21. The production of aluminium showed an increase of more than 30 per cent during the year. The public sector project at Korba in Madhya Pradesh being implemented by the Bharat Aluminium Company made considerable progress. Various works relating to site development, township, telecommunication, railway network etc. were in different stages of construction. The project would produce 200,000 tonnes of alumina and 100,000 tonnes of aluminium metals, including about 50,000 tonnes of aluminium semis (rolled and extruded products). The alumina plant would be set up with Hungarian collaboration, while U.S.S.R. would provide technical and financial assistance for the smelter. The National Industrial Development Corporation had been associated with design and consultancy work. It has been agreed that maximum use will be made of Indian equipment. The collaboration terms regarding Koyna Aluminium Project were reviewed during the year. Under the new arrangements the entire engineering work, erection and commissioning of the smelter would be done by the Bharat Aluminium Company in association with an Indian firm of engineering consultants. The assistance from Hungary would be mainly for the supply of processes and technical know-how, general guidance during erection, start-up and commissioning of the plant.

10.22. A significant development during the year was the completion of the public sector zinc smelter project of the Hindustan Zinc Limited. Regular production of zinc commenced in January 1968. Production of cadmium also began in March 1968. The plant has annual capacity of 18,000 tonnes. The private sector project of Messrs. Binani-Cominco, having

a capacity of 20,000 tonnes per annum, which is based on imported zinc concentrates also went into production during the year.

10.23. A public sector company, the Hindustan Copper Limited was set up in November 1967, with the object of exploration, exploitation and mining of copper ore and production of copper in the public sector. The company was engaged in the development of Khetri copper complex in Rajasthan. The integrated mine and plant at Khetri would have a capacity of 31,000 tonnes of electrolytic copper (including 21,000 tonnes from Khetri mine and 10,000 tonnes for a nearby mine at Kolihan). It is also proposed to recover the sulphur values in the ore by adopting flash smelting process and to produce about 600 tonnes of sulphuric acid per day. This would be utilised to produce 214,400 tonnes of triple superphosphate fertiliser per annum. The Khetri Project, including the acid and fertiliser plant is estimated to cost Rs. 88 crores. The company has also under consideration the development of copper deposits at Rakha (Bihar) and of lead and copper deposits of Agnigundala (Andhra Pradesh).

Engineering Industries

10.24. During the greater part of the year under review, the engineering industries continued to suffer from recessionary trends. As a result of the measures taken by the Government some improvement was, however, noticeable towards the close of 1967. As a result of the advance orders placed by the public sector undertakings, in particular, railways and the success achieved in stepping up exports of products of engineering industries, there was some improvement in the outlook. Among the industries which showed an increase in production during the year were steel-wire ropes, ball and roller bearings, cement machinery, sugar machinery, instruments, agricultural tractors, radio receivers etc. On the other hand, there was a decline in production in certain industries like steel castings, steel pipes and tubes, cotton textile machinery and commercial vehicles. The lag in domestic demand and the existence of large capacities led to the search for export markets. A measure of success was achieved in this respect and the export of engineering goods increased to Rs. 32.7 crores during the year from Rs. 23 crores in 1966-67.

10.25. Following the progressive commissioning of some of the public sector projects, there was an increase in the output of electrical equipment. The Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal was fairly well established in the manufacture of switch gears and control gears, transformers, capacitors, traction equipment, industrial motors etc. The manufacture of air blast circuit breakers for 220 KV system and also 120 MW steam turbines and generators commenced during the year. The plant was capable of taking up the manufacture of highly sophisticated equipment, like hydro and turbo sets. The value of the finished output from the plant in 1967-68 was of the order of Rs. 23 crores as against Rs. 17.42 crores during the previous year.

10.26. All the 2 units of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., except the foundry forge, were in partial production during the year. The construction work was almost complete at the High Pressure Boiler Plant, Tiruchi, High Power Equipment Plant, Hyderabad and the Switchgear Unit, Hyderabad. The work was still in progress at the Heavy Electrical Equipment Plant, Hardwar, where production had already started in the completed bays. The High Pressure Boiler Plant at Tiruchi reached the break even point during 1967-68. It showed a small profit of Rs. 42 lakhs during the year which was however, more than offset by the losses incurred in the other units of the company.

10.27. The Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. had to face the accumulation of stocks which on 1st April 1968 consisted of 687 machines valued at Rs. 318 lakhs. In order to avoid further accumulation of stocks, the company had to restrict its production to about 40 to 50 per cent of its capacity. With a view to utilise the installed capacity, a number of steps were taken to diversify the output. Prototypes of short piece turning machines, new cylindrical grinders, ram type milling machines, heavy duty radial drills and lathes were developed. The company also concluded collaboration agreements for the manufacture of boring and broaching machines. Efforts were also made to promote exports and the company succeeded in exporting machine tools and watches worth about Rs. 43 lakhs during the year.

10.28. The National Instruments Ltd. faced a similar situation and had to curtail production of certain traditional items as well as to diversify its output. Trial production commenced at Kotah plant of Instrumentation Ltd. The revised programme of the factory envisaged diversification of output, production of the most modern precision instruments and the minimum essential production at Kotah of some of the complementary instruments which were originally planned for production in Palghat factory.

Fertilisers

10.29. The installed capacity for nitrogenous fertilisers increased from 585,000 tonnes (N) in 1966-67 to 849,000 tonnes (N) in 1967-68. This was due to the installation of new units at Visakhapatnam, Baroda, Ennore and Gorakhpur and the expansion of FACT plant at Alwaye.

10.30. The production of nitrogenous fertiliser increased from 307,900 tonnes (N) to 366,800 tonnes (N) in 1967-68. In spite of a substantial increase in the installed capacity, the actual production was much below the target of 520,000 tonnes (N).

10.31. In the Sindri Unit, the production during 1967-68 was only 79,435 tonnes (N) against the capacity of 117,000 tonnes (N) and the production level of 95,447 tonnes (N) during the previous year. The low production was attributed to poor quality of gypsum (with high clay and

moisture content), labour strike, shortage of coal gas and increased maintenance needs of the 17-years old plant. The major fall was in the production of ammonium sulphate.

10.32. In the Trombay unit, the production improved during the year. It was 35,927 tonnes (N) and 9312 tonnes (P_2O_5) respectively during 1966-67 and rose to 44,128 tonnes (N) and 17,036 tonnes (P_2O_5) during 1967-68. Even so the production was very much below the rated capacity. The low production was attributed to design defects in the imported plant.

10.33. The Nayveli unit produced only 32,850 tonnes (N) against a capacity of 70,000 tonnes (N). The under-utilisation of capacity was due to shortage of imported spares and chemicals. Capacity at Rourkela unit also continued to be very much under-utilised due to shortage of coal gas. The Fertilisers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd. (FACT) unit also did not show satisfactory performance because of frequent voltage fluctuations.

10.34. In contrast, the performance of Nangal plant was good. The production in that unit went up from 71,852 tonnes (N) in 1966-67 to 77,665 tonnes (N) in 1967-68. The new CAN fertiliser contained over 25 per cent (N) against 20.5 per cent (N) in the previous years.

10.35. To overcome the problem of shortage of gas, naphthagasification plants were being installed at Sindri and Rourkela. The design deficiencies in Trombay were being investigated to enable measures being taken to rectify them.

10.36. In the case of phosphatic fertilisers, the installed capacity increased from 237,000 tonnes (P_2O_5) in 1966-67 to 383,400 tonnes (P_2O_5) during 1967-68. The major contribution to the additional capacity came from the units at Visakhapatnam and Baroda. The production during 1967-68 was, however, 190,400 tonnes (P_2O_5) which was much below the target of 266,000 tonnes (P_2O_5). The contribution from Visakhapatnam plant was low as its plant went into operation only towards the end of the year. There was some difficulty regarding the availability of sulphur for some of the plants during the earlier part of the year.

10.37. The preliminaries for setting up nitrogenous fertilisers projects at Barauni and Namrup II were finalised. The installation work of fertiliser units at Madras, Durgapur and Cochin was in progress. The construction work on the private sector project at Kota was also proceeding. Arrangements were finalised and construction work initiated on the private sector unit at Kanpur.

10.38. The installation work on the sulphuric acid plant at Sindri which is based on pyrites from Amjore, progressed according to schedule. The plant was transferred defacto by the Pyrites and Chemicals Company to Fertiliser Corporation of India Unit of Sindri towards the end of the year.

Heavy Chemicals

10.39. The installed capacity for caustic soda increased from 296,000 tonnes in 1966-67 to 378,000 tonnes in 1967-68. The production, however, showed a comparatively modest increase from 233,000 tonnes to 274,200 tonnes. The targets for both capacity and production could not be achieved. Perhaps one of the reasons for low production was the low level of internal demand. Shortage of electric power was also reported in some cases.

10.40. The installed capacity for soda ash showed a modest increase from 363,000 tonnes to 399,000 tonnes in 1967-68. The production during the year was 374,000 tonnes, showing a capacity utilisation of 93.4 per cent. Production of soda ash was sufficient to meet domestic requirements.

10.41. The installed capacity for sulphuric acid rose from 1,353,000 tonnes in 1966-67 to 1,828,850 tonnes in 1967-68. However, the production increased by about 210,000 tonnes only reaching the figure of 912,940 tonnes in 1967-68. This is partly attributable to temporary shortage of sulphur. The level of production of sulphuric acid depended largely on the consuming industry of phosphatic fertilisers.

10.42. The progress of the pyrites project at Amjore was rather slow. However, steps were being taken to ensure that the project would be able to supply the raw material to sulphuric acid plant at Sindri by the end of 1968.

Petro-chemicals

10.43. Shortage of alcohol continued to be the impending factor in the production of polythylene, synthetic rubber and other chemicals based on alcohol. On account of a poor crop of sugarcane the production of both sugar and of molasses which is the principal raw material for industrial alcohol was lower during the year.

10.44. The installed capacity for carbon black remained at 31,800 tonnes but the production showed substantial increase from 17,600 tonnes in 1966-67 to 24,000 tonnes in 1967-68. The installed capacity for PVC increased significantly from 9600 tonnes in 1966-67 to 22,600 tonnes in 1967-68. The production, however, increased to 14,400 tonnes from 10,700 tonnes in 1966-67.

10.45. The installed capacity of polyethylene remained at the previous year's level of 17,500 tonnes. Its production, however, fell from 11,300 tonnes to 10,000 tonnes. This was due to the shortage of raw materials, mainly alcohol. The production of the petro-chemical polyethylene was started at the Union Carbide plant in Bombay, which was commissioned towards the close of the last year.

Organic Chemicals

10.46. The naphtha cracker plant at the National Organic Chemical Industries Limited (NOCIL) was commissioned during the year. The Union Carbide's Naphtha cracker had already started functioning. The

production from these crackers was a major landmark in the history of organic chemical industry in India.

10.47. The level of production of methanol in the plant of Fertiliser Corporation of India at Trombay was not upto the mark. The naphtha reformer catalyst supplied by the contractors failed and had to be replaced by a new foreign catalyst which helped to improve the production to some extent. However, the problem of locating a proper substitute catalyst remained still unresolved. There was considerable progress in the installation of some of the organic chemicals plants in the Hindustan Organic Chemicals complex.

Drugs and Pharmaceuticals

10.48. The antibiotics plant of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. at Rishikesh made some trial runs, but did not start production. The long delay was due to numerous modifications carried out even before trials were made in the penicillin and streptomycin plant. If the plant had started production earlier, there was every chance of some sale of penicillin, but during the long period that has elapsed, the use of penicillin has almost become out of date in the medical sphere. The unit is taking steps to manufacture new antibiotics.

10.49. The synthetic drugs plant (IDPL) at Hyderabad, had already started production of several drugs. The problem during the year was not only of achieving the rated capacity but also of improvement of the economics of production. The surgical instruments plant (IDPL) in Madras experienced difficulty in selling its products. A reassessment of the demand and new designs of the instruments required were being attempted.

Sugar

10.50. The production of sugar was slightly more at 2.25 million tonnes than in the previous year (2.15 million tonnes). This was mainly because of the policy of partial de-control of sugar and the incentive given to the sugar mills to pay a higher price for sugarcane.

Paper and Newsprint

10.51. There was a modest increase in the installed capacity as well as production of paper and paper board during the year. The production was more or less adequate to meet the domestic requirements. There was an increase of about 1500 tonnes in the production of newsprint resulting mainly from better utilisation of capacity at the Nepa mills. The expansion programme of the Nepa mills in progress is likely to be completed during 1969-70.

10.52. A significant achievement during the year was the commissioning of the Security Paper Mill at Hoshangabad. The mill was set up in the public sector with the object of manufacturing currency and bank-note paper which was being imported all these years. The capital outlay on

the project amounted to about Rs. 21 crores. The production during the year was 695 tonnes of paper and it is expected that the full installed capacity of 2700 tonnes would be achieved by the end of 1969-70.

Cement

10.53. The installed capacity for cement registered an increase of about 1.5 million tonnes during the year. There was, however, a modest increase in production of about 0.47 million tonnes. The supply position of cement was on the whole satisfactory during the year. The Cement Corporation of India started work on two cement plants at Mandhar in Madhya Pradesh and Kurkunta in Mysore, each having a capacity of 200,000 tonnes. The Mandhar project was expected to be commissioned towards the end of 1969. Additional investment of Rs. 2 crores was made in the share capital of the Corporation during the year.

Cotton Textiles

10.54. The year 1967-68 was the third bad year in succession for the cotton textile industry. The supply position of cotton remained acute during the first few months of the year. In order to meet the shortage of cotton, all mills were asked to observe an extra holiday a week from about mid-December, 1966 to mid-April, 1967. Thereafter, the short-time working was revised to one extra holiday a fortnight. With the arrival of new cotton crop, the short working was abolished with effect from 1st September 1967.

10.55. Spindlage capacity of the industry increased from 16.7 million during 1966-67 to 17.25 million during 1967-68. Production of both yarn and cloth was, however, roughly of the same order as in 1966-67. Later in the year, production started picking up and accumulation of yarn was reported from various parts of the country.

10.56. The Statutory control on production and prices of popular varieties, such as dhoties, sarees, long cloth, shirting and drill continued to operate on 40 per cent of the total production. A rise of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the prices of controlled varieties was allowed from 15th April, 1967.

Jute Textiles

10.57. The year 1967-68 was another difficult one for the jute industry. Although there was a slight increase in production of jute goods over 1966-67, the output was much below the levels achieved in the past years. Short supply of raw jute continued during the first few months preceding the arrival of new crop. Due to competition from synthetics and for sack-ing from Pakistan and for synthetics generally, the downward trend in exports continued. There was, however, a significant increase in both production and export of carpet backing cloth.

Ship-building

10.58. Three ships were completed by the Hindustan Shipyards Ltd. and delivered to the owners. There were fine ships under different stages of construction as on 31st March, 1968. The construction of the Graving

Dock project was sanctioned in July 1967 at the revised total cost of Rs. 408.5 lakhs. The work on the project is progressing ahead of schedule and the dock is likely to be commissioned by September 1970.

2. MINERALS

Mineral Oil

10.59. Oil exploration was continued during the year and new favourable structures were found in the Gujarat area. The collaboration of Oil and Natural Gas Commission with foreign firms resulted in the location of the R—structure in the Persian Gulf. It is expected that the oilfield has a potential for producing about 6 million tonnes of crude oil per year. Further work is in progress. Trial production had started at Lakwa in Assam and Dholka in Gujarat area. The rate of production at the end of the year from different fields operated by Oil and Natural Gas Commission was as follows :

TABLE 5 : *Rate of Production in Different Oil Fields*

		(tonnes per day)
serial no.	field of operation	rate of production
(0)	(1)	(2)
1	Anklewar	7600
2	Kalol	150/200
3	Nawagam	150/200
4	Rudrasagar	600

10.60. The total crude oil production during the year was of the order of 5.8 million tonnes. The crude oil production during recent years is shown below :

TABLE 6 : *Trend in Crude Oil Production: 1950-51 to 1967-68*

		(tonnes)
serial no.	year	production
(0)	(1)	(2)
1	1950-51	261000
2	1960-61	446000
3	1965-66	3500000
4	1966-67	4800000
5	1967-68	5900000

Refineries

10.61. The increase in the refining capacity is indicated in table 7. It will be seen that the crude throughput capacity and output capacity was about 14.8 and 13.8 million tonnes respectively during 1967-68. As a result of this, import of petroleum products was almost eliminated except for meeting marginal deficits of a few products.

TABLE 7 : *Capacity and Output of Various Refineries*

		('000 tonnes)			
serial no.		1966-67		1967-68	
		capacity	output	capacity	output
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	public sector (Indian Oil Corporation)	4129	3740	6772	6252
2	Barauni	1111	985	1624	1462
3	Gauhati	740	652	811	738
4	Koyali	1381	1286	1920	1735
5	Cochin	897	817	2417	2322
6	private sector	8548	8142	8031	7512
7	Assam Oil Company	499	493	533	500
8	Caltex	1278	1194	1293	1199
9	Burmah Shell	4023	3827	3763	3492
10	ESSO	2748	2628	2442	2321
11	grand total	12677	11882	14803	13764

10.62. Crude oil production from the indigenous sources was not sufficient and some crude oil had to be imported. Import of crude oil will continue till additional resources are established. The oil reserves of the country are currently estimated at 158 million tonnes and are expected to reach a level of 200 million tonnes by the end of 1973-74.

10.63. The sale of the oil products through Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. further increased and during 1967-68 about 6.3 million kilo litres were marketed.

10.64. The production of coal during 1967-68 was 68.5 million tonnes, compared to 68.6 million tonnes during 1966-67. The recession in the industrial sector affected the coal industry also. The stocks of coal at the pit head and with the consumers on the last day of March 1968 were 8.93 million tonnes as against 9.38 million tonnes at the end of March 1967. The output of coking coal was about 16.12 million tonnes, as against 16.58 million tonnes in 1966-67. In the non-coking coal sector, the production

showed a downward trend in the West Bengal and Bihar coal-fields while some improvement was noticed in the outlying coal-fields. The public sector collieries under National Coal Development Corporation produced 10.35 million tonnes of coal in 1967-68 as against 9.49 million tonnes in 1966-67. The production from Singareni collieries remained almost at the same level as that of 1966-67.

10.65. The despatches of coal (including lignite) increased from 61.97 million tonnes in 1966-67 to 64.77 million tonnes in 1967-68. This increase was accounted for by the higher despatches of lignite from Neyveli to the nearby power houses.

10.66. The output per man shift (OMS) for some sampled mines showed a higher trend. During 1967-68 it was 0.59 tonnes as against 0.56 tonnes in the preceding year. The O.M.S. of the underground mechanised mines was 0.67 tonnes whereas the average O.M.S. of open cast mines was 0.73 tonnes.

10.67. During the year 1967-68, the production of soft coke, bee-hive and B. P. hard coke was 2.83, 0.52 and 0.61 million tonnes respectively. These figures, however, do not include the production of the steel and chemical plants producing coke for domestic consumption.

10.68. In July 1967, the Government of India decontrolled the price and distribution of non-coking coal and the price of coking coal.

Lignite

10.69. Lignite mined by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation at Neyveli, South Arcot, is being utilised for power generation locally and for fertiliser manufacture. The lignite is also briquetted and marketed as smokeless domestic fuel. There was an upward trend in production of lignite, which reached the figure of 3.44 million tonnes in 1967-68, as against 2.46 million tonnes in 1966-67.

10.70. The following table gives details of production of coal, non-coking coal and lignite during the last few years :

TABLE 8 : Production of Coal: 1961-62 to 1967-68

		(million tonnes)										
serial no.	year	coking coal			non-coking coal			total coal			total lignite	
		NCDC	pvt. sector	total	NCDC Singareni	pvt. sector	total	public sector	pvt. sector	total		
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	1961-62	2.91	14.08	16.99	3.14	2.82	32.22	38.18	8.87	46.30	55.17	0.05
2	1964-65	2.76	13.76	16.52	5.50	3.65	37.11	46.26	11.91	50.87	62.78	1.60
3	1965-66	2.78	14.18	16.96	6.83	4.04	39.91	50.78	13.65	54.09	67.74	2.56
4	1966-67	2.89	13.69	16.58	6.50	4.12	41.35	51.97	13.51	55.04	68.55	2.46
5	1967-68	3.04	13.08	16.12	7.31	4.08	41.02	52.41	14.43	54.10	68.53	3.44

Washeries

10.71. There were nine coal washeries in production, the broad details of which are given below:

TABLE 9 : *Rated Capacities of Washeries*

serial no.	owner/management	location	rated capacity (in tonnes per hr.)
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Hindustan Steel Ltd.	Pathardih (Bihar)	500
2		Dugda (Bihar)	600
3		Bhojudih (West Bengal)	500
4		Durgapur (West Bengal)	360
5	National Coal Development Corporation, Ltd.	Kargali (Bihar)	470
6	Tata Iron and Steel Company Ltd.	West Bokaro (Bihar)	137
7		Janadoba (Bihar)	300
8	Turner Marrison	Lodna (Bihar)	70
9	Associated Cement Company Ltd.	Nowrozabad (M.P.)	120

10.72. Hindustan Steel Ltd., started trial production at the new Washery Dugda II. The new washery at Gidi being set up by the NCDC Ltd. is meant for washing blendable coal. National Coal Development Corporation is putting up three new washeries at Kathara, Sawang and Kargali (extension) which are expected to undergo trial runs during 1969-70.

Iron Ore

10.73. The total production of iron ore was 25.9 million tonnes, compared to 26.2 million tonnes during 1966-67. The production from the public sector mines at Kiriburu was stepped up and reached a level of about 2 million tonnes per annum. Another public sector mine Bailadila No. 14 in Bastar district (Madhya Pradesh) was developed during the year. It has a rated production of about 4 million tonnes (per annum) of sized ore intended for export to Japan. Under private sector, the first iron ore pelletisation plant in the country was set up at Goa with a capacity of about 0.6 million tonnes per annum.

CHAPTER 11

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The Plan for 1967-68 for transport and communications provided largely for continuing works on projects carried over from the Third Plan. A few new schemes which were considered to be of an essential character were also taken up, particularly in the field of port development. The provision for transport and communication in the Annual Plan for 1967-68 was Rs. 417.18 crores, including Rs. 337.49 crores for Central programmes and Rs. 79.69 crores for programmes in the States and Union Territories. Against this, the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 393.56 crores, including Rs. 316.40 crores for Central programmes and Rs. 77.16 crores for States and Union Territories programmes. The shortfalls in expenditure occurred mainly under 'Railways' and 'Communications' and are explained in the relevant sections. The following table indicates the actual expenditure incurred on major programmes as compared with the provisions in the Annual Plan for 1967-68.

TABLE 1 : *Plan Outlay and Actual Expenditure* : 1967-68

(Rs. crores)

serial no.		plan outlay	actual expendi- ture
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1	railways	195.00	164.41
2	roads	88.69	96.47
3	road transport	15.68	17.10
4	ports	16.53	18.04
5	shipping	9.16	10.97
6	inland water transport	2.34	3.43
7	lighthouses	0.48	0.62
8	civil air transport	17.24	18.81
9	farakka barrage	17.94	14.85
10	tourism	3.58	2.87
11	communications	44.99	41.08
12	broadcasting	5.55	4.91
13	total	417.18	393.56

Railways

11.2. The total originating goods traffic carried by the railways during 1966-67 was 201.6 million tonnes against 203 million tonnes in 1965-66. At the time of formulation of Annual Plan for 1967-68 it was expected that the originating goods traffic might increase during the year by 8.6 million tonnes. A large part of the increase of 8.6 million tonnes was anticipated on account of traffic in coal, iron ore for export and 'other goods'. There was, however, deceleration in the growth of freight traffic during the year and the actual traffic on the railways declined from 201.6 million tonnes in 1966-67 to 196.6 million tonnes in 1967-68 as indicated in the table below:

TABLE 2 : *Forecast and Actual Traffic on Railways in 1967-68*

(million tonnes)

serial no.	item	1966-67 actuals	1967-68	
			forecast	traffic materialis- ed
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	coal	66.0	68.7	66.5
2	finished steel and pig iron	6.3	6.5	6.3
3	raw materials for steel plants	16.5	16.5	17.4
4	iron ore for export	6.3	8.3	6.8
5	cement	8.9	9.6	9.4
6	railway materials	17.9	17.9	15.4
7	other goods	79.7	82.7	74.8
8	total	201.6	210.2	196.6

11.3. Over the year, there was some increase in traffic in coal, iron ore for export and cement, but it was lower than what was expected. The decline in traffic in railway materials which was of the order of 2.5 million tonnes was largely due to slowing down of construction work on the railways. The traffic in other goods declined by as much as 4.9 million tonnes. The decline was mainly accounted for by foodgrains, iron and steel (originating from points other than steel plants), sugar and sugarcane and general goods traffic. Though the overall freight traffic on the railways in terms of tonnes originating, declined in 1967-68, there was an increase in traffic in terms of tonne-kilometres from 116,607 million in 1966-67 to 118,860 million in 1967-68, i.e. by about 2 per cent. This was due to the fact that the average load of traffic registered an increase from 578 kilometres in 1966-67 to 605 kilometres, in 1967-68. Passenger traffic increased during the year by 3 per cent in terms of passengers originating (from 2192 million in 1966-67 to 2257 million in 1967-68) and about 5 per cent in terms of passenger kilometres (from 102,145 million to 107,163 million).

11.4. Since the expected increase in freight traffic in 1967-68 did not materialise, the expenditure on railway development programmes was restricted to some extent. Against the Plan outlay of Rs. 195 crores, the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 164.41 crores. The shortfalls occurred under rolling stock as well as the works programme. The following table shows the actual expenditure against the budget provision.

TABLE 3 : *Outlay on Railway Development Programmes : 1967-68*

(Rs. crores)

serial no.		budget	actuals
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1	rolling stock	115.18	113.17
2	works programme	183.82	145.06
3	less depreciation	(-)-110.00	(-)-93.82
4	total	195.00	134.41

The acquisition of rolling stock during 1967-68 against the original target is shown below :

TABLE 4 : *Acquisition of Railway Rolling Stock in 1967-68*

(number)

serial no.		target	achievement
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1	locomotives	319	308
2	steam	155	155
3	diesel	127	121
4	electric	37	32
5	wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers)	19321	17634
6	coaches	1523	1258

11.5. Works programmes for 1967-68 provided largely for the completion of the carry-over schemes from the Third Plan. Doubling of track was completed during the year on 532 kilometres and track renewals were carried on 3093 kilometres, including 1367 kilometres of primary rail renewals and 1726 kilometres of primary sleeper renewals. Remodelling of yards was completed at Itarsi, New Katni, Balharshah, Kazipet and Arkonam. A new marshalling yard was constructed at Waltair. The new lines which were opened to traffic during the year are shown in table 5.

TABLE 5: *New Lines Opened to Traffic during 1967-68*

serial no.	railway	new lines	gauge	length (kms)
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	northern	Jaisalmer — Pokaran	MG	105.0
2	southern	Salem—Dharmapuri (Portion of Salem-Bangalore line)	MG	67.4
3	western	Jhund—Dharangadhra (Portion of Jhund-Kandla)	BG	52.7

Electrification of Igatpuri-Nasik Road section on the Central Railway, Howrah-Bourie section on the South-Eastern Railway and conversion from DC to AC of Howrah-Bandel and Seoraphali-Tarskeswar sections on the Eastern Railway were completed.

Roads

11.6. The Central roads programme provided for completion of works financed by the International Development Association (IDA) and the roads which were taken up, after the emergency, in the north-east region. Provision was also made for works on the national highways carried over from the Third Plan and for continuing the work on the lateral road from Bareilly to Amingaon and special roads in Gujarat and Rajasthan. The schemes financed by the IDA were nearly completed by the end of 1967-68 and remaining works made satisfactory progress. Expenditure on the road programmes was somewhat in excess of the original provisions in the Plan, mainly on account of the tempo built up in the previous years. The total expenditure on the Central road programme in 1967-68 came to Rs. 39.5 crores as against the original provision of Rs. 29 crores.

11.7. In the State sector (including Union Territories) provision was made mainly for continuing works and those new roads which were required in connection with specific industrial and other major projects. There was a shortfall of Rs. 2.77 crores in the expenditure on the road programmes in the State sector. Against a provision of Rs. 59.63 crores in the 1967-68 Annual Plan, the expenditure amounted to Rs. 56.86 crores.

Road Transport

11.8. In the Central Plan, a small provision of Rs. 10 lakhs was made for loan assistance to the Central Road Transport Corporation Ltd. for the construction of a workshop. The scheme, however, could not make progress because of the delay in preparing a detailed project report. During the year, the Corporation was given a contract by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation for transportation of ore from Nergundi to Paradeep in Orissa. For this purpose, the Corporation acquired 25 additional vehicles which were financed by loans from M.M.T.C. and the Central Government.

In the State sector, efforts were directed mainly towards augmentation of services on the existing routes. The expenditure on State road transport programmes amounted to Rs. 15.92 crores against the provision of Rs. 15.68 crores made in the Annual Plan.

Ports

11.9. The volume of traffic handled by the major ports in 1967-68 reached 55.2 million tonnes against 53.2 million tonnes in 1966-67 and 50.2 million tonnes in 1965-66.

11.10. During the year the Government approved the development of Tuticorin and Mangalore as major ports. The cost of development of these two ports was estimated at about Rs. 24 crores each. Preliminary work on these projects had been taken up earlier. The important schemes on which progress was made during the year included construction of Haldia Docks, Dock-expansion and Ballard Pier extension and dredging of the main harbour channel at Bombay, oil-cum-ore dock at Madras, improvement and modifications to the iron ore handling plant at Visakhapatnam, construction of an open berth at Cochin and investigations for second outlet for Bailadila iron ore. No progress could be made on the development of Mormugao port for handling iron ore in bulk as the arrangements for financing the foreign exchange requirements of the project could not be finalised.

11.11. The provision for major ports in 1967-68, including that from ports' own resources was Rs. 43.48 crores. Against this, expenditure amounted to only Rs. 25.49 crores which included Rs. 10.59 crores from ports' own resources and Rs. 14.90 provided by the Government. The shortfall in the utilisation of the provision was due mainly to slower progress than originally expected in respect of certain projects, postponement of some works at Calcutta as a measure of economy and the abandonment of certain other works relating to Visakhapatnam port which were subsequently found to be unnecessary.

Shipping

11.12. The progress on shipping was slow mainly because of foreign exchange difficulties. During the year, the country's shipping tonnage increased from 1.87 million g.r.t. to 1.89 million g.r.t. i.e. by 20,000 g.r.t., as compared to an increase of 330,000 g.r.t. in 1966-67.

Inland Water Transport

11.13. An expenditure of Rs. 3.27 crores was incurred during the year on schemes of inland water transport in the Central sector. This included Rs. 28 lakhs for loan assistance to the State Governments for development schemes relating to inland water transport and the balance mainly for investment in the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation which was set up to run river services in the Assam region.

Farakka Barrage

11.14. The Farakka Barrage is primarily intended to improve the navigability of the port of Calcutta. During the year, work on the main barrage on both banks of the river and the feeder canal made further progress.

Tourism

11.15. It is estimated that during the year 1967-68 about 185,000 foreign tourists visited the country. The programme for tourism included provision for integrated development of a few selected centres and assistance to State Governments for schemes of tourism, etc. The programme of the India Tourism Development Corporation included taking up construction of hotels and purchase of vehicles to run transport services. The progress on integrated development of selected centres was slow and only one centre at Gulmarg could be taken up during the year.

Civil Air Transport

11.16. The works programme of Civil Aviation Department completed during 1967-68 covered the extension of runway at Gaya, development of the aerodrome at Port Blair, construction of a runway at Kulu, construction of a second runway at Amritsar and alterations and additions to the terminal buildings and strengthening of apron and taxi track at the Srinagar aerodrome. Among the important works which were in progress at the end of the year were additions and alterations to the terminal buildings at Delhi, construction of a new international terminal building at Dum Dum, strengthening/extension of runways at Dum Dum, Santa Cruz, Mangalore, Bhubaneswar, Varanasi, Baroda and Trivandrum aerodromes and construction of a permanent runway, apron and taxi track at Khajuraho.

11.17. The Indian Airlines acquired one Caravelle aircraft, two F-27 aircraft, two second-hand Viscounts and four HS-748 aircraft during the year. Capacity on the Indian Airlines increased from 165 million ATKM in 1966-67 to 206 million ATKM in 1967-68 and the number of passengers from 1.4 million to 1.7 million. Air India acquired one Boeing 707 aircraft in the year, bringing their fleet strength to ten Boeings 707 at the end of 1967-68. Capacity of Air India increased from 353 million ATKM in 1966-67 to 435 million ATKM in 1967-68. About 286,000 passengers were carried by Air India in 1967-68 as compared to 255,000 in the preceding year.

Communications

11.18. Against Plan outlay of about Rs. 45 crores, the expenditure under Communications was about Rs. 41 crores. The main shortfall occurred under Posts and Telegraphs, Indian Telephone Industries and Overseas Communications Service. The shortfall in expenditure under telephones was principally due to inadequate supply of subscribers' underground

cables. In the case of Indian Telephone Industries, a new factory for the manufacture of long distance transmission equipment for which a budget provision of Rs. 40 lakhs had been made in 1967-68 could not be started and the amount had to be surrendered. The shortfall under Overseas Communications Service was mainly due to the fact that the project for establishment of satellite communication earth station at Arvi (near Poona) made slow progress.

11.19. About 85,000 additional telephone connections were sanctioned during 1967-68 against a target of 126,000 connections. The supply of cables from the Hindustan Cables Ltd., the only indigenous source, was not sufficient to meet the requirements and cables could not be imported for want of sufficient foreign exchange.

11.20. Good progress was recorded in respect of other schemes of the telecommunication programme as indicated in table 6.

TABLE 6 : *Progress of Telecommunication Programme*

serial no.		unit	target	achievement
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	coaxial cable route system	kilometres	1000	1093
2	micro-wave system	kilometres	200	200
3	public call offices	number addl.	300	321
4	telegraph offices	number addl.	400	378

The Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. produced about 2.17 lakh telephones against a target of 2.20 lakhs. At the Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., about 3504 teleprinter units were produced to match the target of 3500 units fixed for the year.

Broadcasting

11.21. During 1967-68 two transmitters, one at Pondicherry and the second at Teju in NEFA were commissioned. An auxiliary transmitting centre was set up at Parbhani for extending the broadcast coverage to the Marathwada region of Maharashtra. Commercial broadcasting service was inaugurated in November 1967 from Bombay, Poona and Nagpur stations. For strengthening the external services, the installation of a high power short wave transmitter at Delhi was nearing completion. Work was in progress on the construction of buildings for the two super power medium wave transmitters at Calcutta and Rajkot and the two high power transmitters at Aligarh. Facilities at the TV Centre, Delhi were improved by providing film processing plant and equipment for synchronising recording studio. About 8250 community listening sets were purchased by the State Government and Union Territories during the year.

CHAPTER 12

EDUCATION

Plan expenditure under education increased from Rs. 89.3 crores in 1966-67 to Rs. 103.1 crores in 1967-68. Against the Plan outlay of about Rs. 114 crores for 1967-68, there was a shortfall of about Rs. 11 crores, shared equally by the Centre and the States (including Union Territories). The details of outlay and expenditure are given in Appendix 12.1.

Enrolment Targets

12.2. The table below gives the position of enrolment targets and achievements at the different stages of general education during 1967-68 :

TABLE 1 : *Enrolment in 1966-67 and 1967-68*

serial no.	stage (age-group)	unit	total enrolment			enrolment as percentage of corresponding age-group		percentage of growth in enrolment	
			1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1966-67	1967-68	1965-66 to 1966-67	1966-67 to 1967-68
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	primary (6—11): classes I—V		49.27	51.65	53.53	76.1	76.6	4.8	3.6
2	boys .	million	31.60	32.81	33.86	95.1	95.1	3.8	3.2
3	girls .	„	17.67	18.84	19.67	56.6	57.4	6.6	4.4
4	middle (11—14): classes VI—VIII		10.33	11.35	12.15	33.1	33.1	9.9	7.0
5	boys .	„	7.57	8.19	8.70	45.5	46.7	8.2	6.2
6	girls .	„	2.76	3.16	3.45	18.2	19.1	14.5	9.2
7	secondary (14—17): classes IX—XI		5.19	5.73	6.14	17.9	18.6	10.4	7.2
8	boys .	„	4.01	4.39	4.68	26.8	27.8	9.5	6.6
9	girls .	„	1.18	1.34	1.46	8.6	9.0	13.5	9.0
10	university education		1.23	1.39	1.61	2.5	2.8	13.0	15.8
11	arts, science and commerce	„	1.23	1.39	1.61	2.5	2.8	13.0	15.8

The rate of growth in enrolment in 1967-68 slowed down at all stages except at the university level. There was only a slight improvement in the percentages of school-going children enrolled in the age-groups 6—11,

11—14 and 14—17 years to the total population in these age-groups. The large disparity between the enrolment of girls and boys is evident from the table. The encouraging feature of the situation, however, is that the growth rate in the enrolment of girls is higher than in the case of boys.

Elementary Education

12.3. A State Institute of Education was set up in the Union Territory of Delhi. With the setting up of this Institute, State Institutes of Education were functioning during the year under report, in all the States except Nagaland and Haryana. These institutes continued in-service training for teacher educators and inspecting officers, studies and investigations of educational problems and production of educational literature. The coverage of the school feeding programme with the assistance of international organisations like CARE, UNICEF and Catholic Relief Services remained at the level of the previous year, i.e., about 9 million children. Under the scheme of assistance to voluntary organisations working in the field of school education, financial assistance was rendered to 40 institutions. Expansion of educational facilities, however, continued to be the main programme.

Secondary Education

12.4. On the continuing programme of providing science equipment to secondary schools, the actual expenditure was about Rs. 49 lakhs as against the budget provision of Rs. 150 lakhs. It is estimated that about 2000 secondary schools benefited from this programme. Two more State Institutes of Science Education were sanctioned, one each in Jammu and Kashmir and Haryana, of which only the Jammu and Kashmir institute was set up. A State Evaluation Unit was established in Jammu and Kashmir. Two State bureaux of Educational and Vocational Guidance were set up, one each in Haryana and Jammu and Kashmir.

12.5. The main effort was in the direction of providing schooling facilities for additional children who were enrolled at this stage. Little progress was made in respect of qualitative programmes such as improvement of teacher training colleges and the introduction of vocational courses at the secondary stage. The position in regard to buildings also showed little improvement.

Higher Education

12.6. Enrolment in the universities and colleges, (excluding the intermediate classes of Uttar Pradesh) rose by about 220,000 registering an increase of about 16 per cent over the preceding year. The number of universities increased from 68 to 70 and colleges of arts, science and commerce from 1915 to 2054. The University Grants Commission gave its consent to the establishment of the Kumaon University at Nainital in Uttar Pradesh and a university at Calicut in Kerala. The latter started functioning during the year under report. Land was acquired for the setting

up of the Jawaharlal Nehru University in Delhi. The Government declared the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad to be an institution 'deemed' to be a university. The University Grants Commission continued to provide special assistance to 27 selected university departments, which are recognised as Centres of Advanced Study, for strengthening their teaching and research programmes. No new Centre was opened during the year. Some of these Centres continued to receive assistance from UNESCO. In 1967-68, 16 additional Summer Institutes in science subjects were organised for school teachers and 15 for college teachers. The number of additional participants in the programme was 740 and 632 respectively. Two more universities—Punjab University, Patiala and Rajasthan University, Jaipur were allowed to start correspondence courses. A committee was appointed to review the progress of the scheme of Rural Higher Education and suggest ways and means for improving their working.

Text Books

12.7. The scheme of re-publication of text-books and standard works of foreign origin in low-priced editions was continued with the assistance from some foreign countries. So far 530 titles have been republished under the Indo-American scheme and 104 titles under the Indo-USSR scheme. To stimulate the production of books of all types, the Government of India set up a National Book Development Board which would lay down the guidelines for the development of the book industry in the context of the requirements of education in general and of higher education in particular. An agreement was signed with the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for the gift of three printing presses which will be set up at Mysore, Bhubaneswar and Chandigarh. These presses will produce quality text-books and other literature in various Indian languages.

12.8. At the school level, the National Council of Educational Research and Training brought out 31 model text-books; 25 more were under preparation. The Department of Science Education prepared new syllabi, text-books, teacher-guides etc. for the first two years of the middle stage and work was in progress in regard to the preparation of similar materials for the third year.

Scholarships

12.9. The schemes of National Scholarships, National Loan Scholarships, scholarships for the children of primary and secondary school teachers and scholarships in residential and public schools were continued during the year under review. In view of the constraint of resources, the number of total awards was reduced in the case of the National Loan Scholarship scheme, from 18,500 in 1966-67 to 14,825 in 1967-68 and in the case of scholarships for the children of primary and secondary school teachers from 750 to 412 during the same period. The number of National Scholarships remained unchanged as in the previous year at 7000. The

other two schemes for the award of 1000 scholarships to students from non-Hindi speaking States for post-matric studies in Hindi and for 25 scholarships to young workers in different cultural fields were also maintained at the same level as in the previous year. The National Council of Educational Research and Training continued to operate a scheme for location and nurturing of science talent in young boys and girls by awarding scholarships and providing special attention to them through programmes of summer schools. 350 awards are made under the scheme every year.

National Council of Educational Research and Training

12.10. During 1967-68, the various departments of the National Council of Educational Research and Training were engaged in 32 research projects. These included among others a survey of teacher training institutions at secondary and primary levels, a study of wastage and stagnation among elementary teacher trainees and the determination of the optimum size of a secondary school. The Central Science Workshop developed indigenous equipment relating to the new science syllabi designed by the NCERT for the middle stage. In addition, the Central Science Workshop was engaged in a project for the production of Physical Science Study Kits (PSSC Kit of the USA) for performing 29 experiments in physics. For the primary stage, a general science syllabus for classes I—V was developed and, based on this, a detailed 'Handbook of Science for Primary Teachers' in three volumes was prepared. The Council introduced, one-year post-graduate course to train specialists in research, planning, development, administration, etc.

Social Education

12.11. Selected programmes for eradicating illiteracy were continued. A project relating to farmers' education and functional literacy formulated jointly by the Ministries of Education, Food and Agriculture and Information and Broadcasting, was launched in three selected districts, one each in Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Mysore, where the High Yielding Varieties Programme is in progress.

Physical Education, Games and Youth Welfare

12.12. Various development programmes of physical education, games and sports and youth welfare were continued. As against the target of 1.5 million, about 1.2 million persons were covered by the National Physical Efficiency Drive during the year. Financial assistance was continued to the various sports federations and the mountaineering institutes. Organisations such as the National Institute of Sports, Patiala and the Laxmibai College of Physical Education, Gwalior were further developed. Grants were also given to various youth welfare boards and committees for organising youth leadership and training camps.

12.13. As a result of the decision to reduce the period of compulsion from three to two years, the strength of the N.C.C. fell from about 1,000,000 in 1966-67 to about 750,000 in 1967-68.

Languages

12.14. The scheme for the development of Hindi and other Indian languages in terms of the Official Languages (Amendment) Act, 1967 and the Government of India Resolution thereon, was continued during the year. Among other continuing schemes were those relating to the development of Sanskrit, the appointment of Hindi teachers, the establishment of Hindi teachers' training colleges in non-Hindi speaking States, and assistance to voluntary organisations for the promotion of Hindi in non-Hindi speaking States. For the development of modern Indian languages, a model scheme was prepared for setting up State Institute of languages. A scheme was also drawn up for establishing a National Institute of Languages.

Cultural and Other Programmes

12.15. The work relating to the preparation of the volumes on "The Religions of India", "The Physiography of India", the "Languages of India," and "The People of India", as parts of the Gazetteer of India, was taken in hand. In 1967-68, five District Gazetteers were published, 16 others were in the press and 40 more were in different stages of preparation and production.

Museums and Archaeology

12.16. The Central Government continued to provide assistance for the development of museums under the advice of the reconstituted Central Advisory Board of Museums. Besides, assistance was also provided for research in Museology and the organisation of museum camps. The National Museum, Delhi, Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta and Salarjang Museum, Hyderabad, were developed. Considerable progress was made in the different branches of the Archaeological Survey of India. A joint expedition of the Archaeological Survey of India and the Cambridge University carried out extensive exploration of the coastal plain of Gujarat from Broach to Daman. It has brought to light twenty-six new sites ranging from the middle Stone age to the late mediaeval times.

Technical Education

12.17. On account of the unemployment among engineers, no expansion of facilities for technical education was taken up during the year. The trend of expansion in recent years is indicated in table 2.

TABLE 2: *Progress of Technical Education: 1960-61 to 1967-68*

year	degree				diploma			
	number of institutions	admission capacity	actual admissions	out-turn	number of institutions	admission capacity	actual admissions	out-turn
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1960-61 . . .	102	13824	13692	5703	195	25801	23736	7970
1961-62 . . .	111	15850	15497	7023	209	27701	26525	10349
1965-66 . . .	133	24695	23315	10282	274	48048	43984	17699
1966-67 . . .	137	25006	24934	13051	284	48579	46461	22260
1967-68 . . .	137	25000	24237	13772	284	48579	42935	21191

Under the Scheme of Technical Teachers' Training, about 250 fellowships were instituted against 200 in the previous year. The fourth regional centre at Chandigarh for training of teachers for polytechnics started functioning. The first batch of students came out from the other three centres. The number of summer schools giving training for teachers was increased from 20 in 1966-67 to 27 and about 1000 teachers participated as against 800 in 1966-67. A number of new Post-Graduate Courses—like Computer Technology, Measurement Power System, High Vacuum Techniques—and a number of One Year Diploma Courses (Plastic Engineering, Electric Traction, Numerical Analysis, etc.) were started in the Indian Institute of Technology. Post-Graduate courses at other institutions were consolidated. Post-Graduate courses were introduced in some of the Regional Engineering Colleges. Preliminary work in connection with the establishment of the National Institute of Forge and Foundry was completed. The National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering conducted 51 courses with about 600 trainees, as in 1966-67. The practical training scheme of degree holders and diploma holders was increased from 200 in 1966-67 to about 2500. On account of the shortage of foreign exchange, progress in equipping the scientific and technical institutions was slow. An agreement was signed with the Government of the U.S.A. in June 1967 for advance of a loan of \$12 million to import modern equipment, teaching aids and other materials.

CHAPTER 13

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND NATURAL RESOURCES

I. SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

The details of expenditure for 1966-67 and 1967-68 are given in Appendix 13.1.

Department of Atomic Energy

13.2. During the year under review, there was significant progress in the research activities and the practical application of nuclear energy.

13.3. At the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, (BARC) Trombay, all the three reactors—Apsara, CIRUS and Zerlina were fully utilised for research. The Bhabha Atomic Research Centre continued to develop and produce new items of equipment for research and for use in industry and agriculture. These included radiography cameras, gamma chambers, an isotope dispensing plant, a glass working lathe, oscilloscopes and a molecular centrifugal still for fractional distillation.

13.4. The Chemical Engineering Division developed a process for production of sintered uranium oxide to a density of the order of 10.8 gms per cc. Two new laboratories were set up: (i) an electronics prototype engineering laboratory to undertake production engineering of the electronic and allied equipment, designed and developed in various other laboratories and (ii) a reliability evaluation laboratory to test, measure and evaluate reliability of electronic components, instruments and systems. Both these activities were undertaken on the basis of the recommendations of the Electronics Committee set up by the Government of India in 1963. The Electronics Division fabricated nuclear instruments and counting systems valued at Rs. 6 lakhs for the Tarapore Atomic Power Project. Radio isotopes valued at Rs. 1.3 lakhs were exported to other countries including the U.S.A., Australia, France, Thailand and Sweden.

13.5. The Biology Division continued its plant mutation breeding programme. A number of new radiation-induced mutants with improved agronomic characteristics were obtained.

13.6. The Tata Institute of Fundamental Research manufactured plastic balloons of volumes upto 85,000 cubic metres. Balloons were launched from Hyderabad during February—April 1967, carrying gross loads upto 600 kgs. to altitudes of 32 km. in the earth's atmosphere. All the electronic

equipments needed for the large cylindrical radio telescope, which were in the process of construction at Ootacamund, were designed and built at that institute.

13.7. The Tata Memorial Hospital and the Indian Cancer Research Centre were amalgamated into a single body, called the Tata Memorial Centre.

13.8. The Physical Research Laboratory which provided the main impetus to space research in India, made several vertical soundings of the ionosphere from Thumba during the year. An event of great significance was the dedication of the Equatorial Rocket Launching Station at Thumba as a United Nations sponsored facility in February 1968. Till then the Station had launched 65 rockets. Research work at the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics included, among others, a study of the decay schemes for short-lived isotopes prepared at the Institute, techniques for recovery of the products of spontaneous fission and systems for working out chemical analysis through neutron activation.

13.9. Provision of Rs. 15 lakhs was made in the Annual Plan for 1967-68 for two new projects namely, high intensity radiation utilisation project and monazite survey. Neither of these projects could be taken up during the year. The progress of some of the continuing projects like the radiological laboratories and the Central Workshops at Bhabha Atomic Research Centre slowed down.

Council of Scientific and Industrial Research

13.10. Thirty national laboratories/institutes, two industrial and technological museums and two organisations devoted to dissemination of scientific information besides 63 experiment/survey stations, field centres and units of national laboratories functioned during the year.

13.11. Research programme in the national laboratories/institutes were being increasingly oriented on project basis with clear objectives and time targets. Under a directive of the Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, these programmes were classified according to their importance for import substitution, export promotion, food and agriculture, and related basic research.

13.12. A brief mention may be made of some of the more significant results of research obtained during the year. A process developed by the Indian Institute of Petroleum for de-sulphurisation of gas oils was accepted by the Madras refinery in preference to processes developed in some foreign countries. A pilot plant for the production of pure benzene toluene and xylene by reforming of aromatic extracts was being set up at the Barauni Refinery under the sponsorship of the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.

13.13. The Work of the National Metallurgical Laboratory on the pelletization of iron ores from Goa had resulted in the commercial production of iron ore pellets suitable for export purposes.

13.14. Commercial production of 600 h.p. dynamometers was undertaken by private industry on the basis of designs evolved by the Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur.

13.15. The National Physical Laboratory developed and undertook to supply complete microwave test bench, comprising 25 different components, to various universities, technical colleges and research institutes. The Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute developed and set up facilities for batch production of moving coil microphones, amplifiers and microwave components for meeting the requirements of education and research institutions.

13.16. Twenty-two pilot plants were commissioned during the year; those for electrolytic magnesium and formed coke deserve special mention. 143 patents were filed by the Council of which 6 were filed in foreign countries. During the year 84 processes developed by the national laboratories were released for commercial utilisation of which 24 were free of charge. Twenty two processes were utilised by industry for production.

Ministry of Education (Scientific Survey and Development Division)

Survey of India

13.17. The tempo of work on the following three projects was rather slow:

- (i) Survey for Irrigation and Hydel Schemes;
- (ii) Establishment of Pilot Production and Training Centre, Hyderabad with NUDP (Special Fund) assistance; and
- (iii) Indian Photo Interpretation Institute, Dehra Dun.

The main reasons for slow progress were the delays in completion of civil works and other facilities and in the recruitment of staff. In the case of (ii) the construction of buildings for the establishment of a pilot production and training centres lagged behind.

(i) Survey for Irrigation and Hydel Schemes

13.18. The field parties organised to meet the survey and mapping requirements of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power in connection with various hydro-electric and irrigation schemes continued their field work. Against the Budget estimates of Rs. 71.50 lakhs for 1967-68, an expenditure of Rs. 59.34 lakhs was incurred.

(ii) Pilot Production and Training Centre, Hyderabad

13.19. This project had been undertaken by the Survey of India at Hyderabad with assistance from the United Nations Special Fund for a period of five years. The object of the scheme was to impart training to about 500 surveyors yearly to meet departmental requirements. Against a budget provision of Rs. 18.50 lakhs for this scheme in 1967-68, an expenditure of only Rs. 4.47 lakhs was incurred.

(iii) *Indian Photo-Interpretation Institute, Dehra Dun*

13.20. The project had been undertaken by the Survey of India, Dehra Dun with assistance from the Netherlands Government. It provided training in photo-interpretation techniques to geologists, soil surveyors, foresters, irrigation engineers etc. The first two courses of training had already been completed. Against Budget estimates of Rs. 10 lakhs in respect of this scheme for the year 1967-68, a sum of Rs. 5.7 lakhs was spent.

(iv) *Project for Pre-investment Survey of Forest Resources with assistance from United Nations Special Fund*

13.21. In order to plan the establishment of industries based on forest-resources in Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Kerala, technical teams continued to be engaged on fair mapping and plotting of base maps of high potential forest areas.

Botanical Survey of India

13.22. A total amount of Rs. 2.5 lakhs sanctioned in 1967-68 in respect of five schemes of the Botanical Survey of India was fully utilised.

National Research Development Corporation of India

13.23. During 1967-68, 163 inventions were reported for development by 21 research institutes and individuals, bringing the total number of inventions reported up to the end of March 1968 to 971. Of the total, a large number were either dropped or withdrawn leaving 679 effective inventions. The Corporation issued 57 licences for the commercial development of various processes. During the year seven processes were utilised for production.

II. NATURAL RESOURCES

13.24. In pursuance of recommendation made in the study on wastelands including saline, alkali and water-logged lands and their reclamation measures prepared under the auspices of the Committee on Natural Resources, a Drainage Division was set up in the Flood Control Directorate of the Central Water and Power Commission to look after the work of planning and coordinating the irrigation and drainage programmes in the country.

13.25. The study on soil conservation measures in catchment area of seven selected river valley projects, namely, Bhakra-Beas, Damodar Valley, Chod, Kansabati, Kundah, Muchkund and Mayurakshi was completed by the Working Groups set up by the Committee on Natural Resources. The results were published in a report containing detailed information on soil types, slopes, degree of erosion, silt load, meteorological conditions, stream flow, sedimentation rates, etc. in the catchment areas of the projects, and suggesting measures for extending the life of the reservoirs and for effective water-shed planning.

13.26. Several survey organisations were strengthened and facilities for training were enlarged. Steps were taken to ensure greater uniformity in cadastral surveys. The Pilot Production Centre at Hyderabad for supply of base maps for soil surveys expanded its facilities. Preparation of base maps for geological surveys by the Survey of India was accelerated during the year. A forest survey party was set up to cope with the requirements of forest surveys.

Forest Resources

13.27. The work on compilation of Forest Resources Inventory was continued during the year. An area of about 30,000 sq. kilometres was covered by new aerial photographs in the three selected zones under the Pre-Investment Survey Project, while ground survey operations were completed in the northern and central zones. In the series of long-term studies of demand and supply of raw materials for important forest-based industries, detailed work was undertaken on the prospect for match-wood, detailed work was undertaken on the prospect for match-wood and wooden transmission poles. With the view to increase forest productivity, field trials for the introduction of exotic fast growing species were laid out in 27 representative typical places on the basis of soil and climatic factors all over the country.

Water Resources

13.28. The Geological Survey of India prepared a map of India, showing groundwater possibilities and undertook the preparation of a geo-hydrological map of India with a view to help in projecting the development of groundwater resources and indicate priorities for development. A Working Group was set up in the Planning Commission to identify projects for survey of groundwater resources for which assistance could be sought from the United Nations. The Indian National Committee for the International Hydrological Decade initiated work on an integrated study of the water resources on surface, in atmosphere and underground.

Energy Resources

13.29. Following the recommendations of the Energy Survey Committee, (1965), the work on the compilation and analysis of primary data on the production, transformation and final consumption of energy in its various forms continued during the year. The data is required for drawing up energy balances which are useful for forecasting the demand pattern for future years. For assessing the country-wide and region-wise requirements of electricity, the Fifth Annual Power Survey was carried out.

Among the studies initiated during the year, mention may be made of the following:

- (i) All-India and State-wise consumption of firewood, agricultural waste and dung, based on data collected in the course of 18th round of the National Sample Survey;

- (ii) Energy requirements of agriculture;
- (iii) Comparative economics of diesel and electric traction in railways; and
- (iv) End use of petroleum products.

Mineral Resources

13.30. The assessment of the mineral resources of the country was continued by Geological Survey of India, Indian Bureau of Mines, Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Department of Atomic Energy in their respective fields, supplemented to some extent by exploration by different public undertakings and private organisations. The main activities of Geological Survey of India during the year are given below compared to similar activities in the previous year.

TABLE 1: *Main Activities of Geological Survey of India*

serial no.	items of work	unit	quantity	
			1966-67	1967-68
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	mapping on 1@63,360 scale	sq. km.	16464	18096
2	mapping on 1@31,680 scale or larger	sq. km.	3090	2508
3	traversing	km.	6524	6437
4	underground mapping	sq. km.	4621	2404
5	drilling	metres	100561	66800
6	development	metres	n.a.	1680

13.31. The Geological Survey of India also conducted preliminary and detailed exploration for minerals from the point of view of requirements of immediate future as well as from the view point of long term needs. The highlights of these exploratory activities are the discovery of extensive deposits of phosphates in Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. The quantitative and qualitative evaluation of these deposits was in progress. It is expected that the early exploitation of these minerals and their use in fertiliser manufacture will bring about significant saving of foreign exchange.

13.32. The Geological Survey of India carried out investigations over many areas for different base metals, mainly copper, lead and zinc. The more important areas were Agnigundala in Andhra Pradesh, Rakha in Bihar, Kolihan, Khudan Ksundan, Dariba Rajpura and Saladipura in Rajasthan.

13.33. An aerial geophysical survey (Operation Hard Rock) was initiated during the year in collaboration with U.S.A. A programme covering 14,400 line kilometres was drawn up. Investigations were completed in Andhra Pradesh covering 32,700 kilometres. A number of anomalies were revealed which were being followed by ground surveys. Work was in progress in other areas.

13.34. Detailed proving of bauxite in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra was taken up to ensure timely supply of bauxite for the aluminium plants in Korba and Koyna.

13.35. For the long term requirements, Geological Survey of India continued detailed exploration of coal and proved the occurrence of 7630 million tonnes of coal in Godavari Valley, Jharia, North Karanpura, Bokaro, Ramgarh, Jhillimili, Tawa Valley, Mohapini and Raniganj coalfields.

13.36. Geological Survey of India also conducted geological ground investigations with respect to a large number of base metal deposits in different parts of the country; and for graphite in Kerala and ground water in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

13.37. Indian Bureau of Mines carried out 27 mining geological studies with a view to decipher the structural and mining characters of the mineral deposits of these regions in order to help mining activities and conservation of minerals. Research on beneficiation of phosphates, manganese ores and copper ores was conducted.

13.38. Studies on bauxite and phosphate deposits in India and the problem pertaining to the export of mica were undertaken under the auspices of the Committee on Natural Resources.

CHAPTER 14

HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

I. HEALTH PROGRAMMES

For 1967-68 an outlay of Rs. 44.84 crores was provided for health programmes which was Rs. 2.77 crores higher than the actual expenditure during the previous year. The break-up of expenditure during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 is given in the table below:

TABLE 1: *Outlay and Expenditure on Health and Family Planning:*
1966-67 and 1967-68

		(Rs. crores)		
serial no.		1966-67	1967-68	
			approved outlay	anticipated expenditure
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	centre	7.03	7.70	7.62
2	states	33.20	33.97	35.28
3	union territories	1.84	3.17	2.05
4	total	42.07	44.84	44.95

Control of Communicable Diseases

14.2. Special emphasis continued on control/eradication of communicable diseases such as malaria, filaria, smallpox, tuberculosis, cholera, leprosy and trachoma. The National Malaria Eradication Programme launched in April 1958 was originally intended to be a ten-year programme. It entered the tenth year of operation in 1968 but had not progressed according to schedule. According to the Annual Plan for 1967-68, about 92 per cent of the population was to be covered by the end of 1967-68; of which 70 per cent would be in the maintenance phase and 22 per cent under Vigilance activities or in the consolidation phase. The remaining 8 per cent of the population would be in the attack phase, mainly in difficult areas. As against these targets, at the end of ten years about 83 per cent of the population had been covered, of which 51 per cent was in the maintenance phase and 32 per cent in the consolidation phase. Some

of the units (about 25) which, according to the recommendations of the independent appraisal teams, were to enter the maintenance phase, could not do so on account of non-availability of the basic health services. In the recent past, the programme suffered some setback due to various causes such as inadequate and untimely supplies of DDT and administrative and operational failures which resulted in the reversion of nearly 23 units from consolidation phase to attack phase during 1966-67 alone.

14.3. *Filaria*.—The National Filaria Control Programme had been in operation since 1955-56. During 1967 surveys were carried out in Bokaro steel city, Damodar Valley Corporation areas, Vijayawada and Chakradhar-pur. Approximately 122 million or about a quarter of the total population were residing in filarious areas. During the year under review, two filaria control units were established bringing the total number of units functioning in urban areas to 72. One research-cum-training unit was established in Uttar Pradesh, raising the total number of such units to three.

14.4. *Smallpox*.—Under the National Smallpox Eradication Programme which was started late in 1962-63, about 17 million primary vaccinations and 68 million re-vaccinations were done during the year. It was originally a three-year programme, scheduled to be completed by the end of 1965-66, but has been further extended as the whole population has not yet been covered. Efforts are being made to extend the programme to those who have been left out. During the year 1967, about 82,000 smallpox cases were reported as against 33,000 in the previous year. Majority of the cases were reported from Maharashtra, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. The fourth freeze-dried-vaccine production centre at Hyderabad started operations during the year.

14.5. *Tuberculosis*.—The National Tuberculosis Programme centered on (i) the treatment of infectious patients on a priority basis with modern anti-T.B. drugs and (ii) immunisation by B.C.G. vaccination, without a tuberculin test of persons below 20 years of age. Primary vaccination of the new-born is being intensified. High priority was given to the establishment of T.B. clinics. By 1967-68, 502 T.B. clinics were established for domiciliary treatment to T.B. patients. There were about 51 districts (out of a total of 350) which did not have T.B. clinics. Nine more B.C.G. teams were added during the year, bringing the total to 216. Approximately 9.2 million people were B.C.G. vaccinated during the year. Anti-T.B. drugs were continued to be distributed through State T.B. clinics and 46 voluntary T.B. institutions.

14.6. *Trachoma*.—Under the National Trachoma Control Programme, launched in 1963, priority has been accorded to Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat having high endemicity of trachoma infection. During the year 1967-68 about 11 million people were brought under trachoma control activities. The programme was taken up on a limited scale on account of paucity of resources.

14.7. *Leprosy*.—Under the National Leprosy Control programme, 182 Leprosy Control Units and 1035 survey, education and treatment centres were functioning by the end of March 1968. 30 voluntary organisations were also participating in the programme. During the year, an additional population of 6.5 million was covered, bringing the total coverage to 70.4 million by the end of 1967-68.

14.8. *Cholera*.—During the calendar year 1967, 11,558 cases and 2491 deaths due to cholera were reported. The largest number of cases were from Tamil Nadu, Mysore, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. Though the incidence of cholera continued to be low during the year, the disturbing feature was its persistence in the newly invaded areas, particularly Kerala. The production of cholera vaccine at the State Vaccine Institutes at Patna and Lucknow, the Central Research Institute, Kasauli and the Haffkine Institute, Bombay was stepped up.

14.9. *Venereal Diseases*.—Grants-in-aid to the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene and Delhi Maternity Hospital were continued for running the V.D. clinics established with Central assistance.

Medical Care

14.10. Institutional facilities for medical care registered a satisfactory rate of expansion during the three five-year plans. The rate of increase, however, slowed down perceptibly during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 mainly due to paucity of financial resources. At the end of 1965-66, there were about 240,000 beds in the country which gave a ratio of about 0.5 bed per thousand population. This was half of the desirable norm recommended by the All-India Health Survey and Planning Committee (1961-62). The total number of beds increased to nearly 247,000 in 1966-67 and the bed-population ratio remained more or less stationary. The number of beds added during 1967-68 was only 3518 or less than half of the target (8800) leading to a slight decline in the bed population ratio owing to an increase in the population.

14.11. By the end of 1965-66, 4481 primary health centres had been established and their number increased to 4759 by March 1968, though there was some improvement in quantitative terms, the expectation that all health activities in the rural areas would radiate from these centres has remained largely unfulfilled. About 10 per cent of the primary health centres were reported to be functioning without medical officers.

14.12. The Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta and the Cancer Institute, Madras were given grants-in-aid. A field centre for cancer research along with an experimental chemotherapy research wing, was established in Chandernagore near Calcutta.

Medical Education, Training and Research

14.13. Two new medical colleges were opened bringing the total number to 91. The annual admissions in these colleges went up from 11,079 to

11,200 in 1967-68. One new dental college at Nagpur was also started, raising the total number of dental colleges to 15. The annual admissions went up to 575 in 1967-68 as compared to 506 at the end of the Third Plan.

14.14. In order to meet the growing needs for teachers and specialists, assistance was continued to the State Governments for the developments of post-graduate (medical and dental) departments. 18 medical and 5 dental post-graduate departments were sanctioned during the year. More than 200 medical students were given scholarships to take up post-graduate medical courses. Grants-in-aid were continued to the Indian Council of Medical Research to support several research investigations already in progress and to sponsor a number of new projects.

14.15. Forty-five private institutions and voluntary organisations were given financial assistance for training of nurses. 75 private institutions imparting training for auxiliary nurse-midwives received assistance under the family planning programme. Four short-term refresher courses for nursing personnel were conducted which were attended by 76 candidates. The number of trained nurses and auxiliary nurse-midwives/midwives was estimated to have gone up to 55,000 and 40,000 respectively by the end of 1967-68, as compared to 50,000 and 41,000 at the end of the previous year.

Indigenous Systems of Medicine

14.16. The Central Council of Ayurvedic Research was reconstituted and continued to advise the Government of India on various matters relating to Ayurveda, especially in the field of scientific research in its various aspects. A programme involving participation of practitioners of Indian systems of medicine in family planning programmes was taken up during the year. A Committee was set up to examine the draft legislation for establishing a Central Council of Indian Systems of Medicine.

14.17. The achievement of targets during 1967-68 in respect of some important health and family planning programmes is indicated in Appendix 14.1.

II. FAMILY PLANNING

Expenditure

14.18. The expenditure on family planning in 1966-67 at Rs. 14.5 crores, more than doubled, as compared to 1964-65, and it was again more than doubled to Rs. 28.45 crores in 1967-68. The order of outlay approved for the year 1967-68, Rs. 33.4 crores was higher than the Plan outlay approved for the entire Third Plan period, Rs. 27 crores. The Centre accounted for the bulk of the expenditure, Rs. 26.53 crores in 1967-68. The shares of States and Union Territories were Rs. 1.72 crores and Rs. 20 lakhs respectively. The Central Government provided 100 per cent assistance for all non-recurring and recurring expenditure on training, education, sterilisation and contraceptives and 90 per cent of recurring expenditure on other items.

14.19. There was a shortfall of over Rs. 5 crores in actual expenditure, compared to the approved outlay of Rs. 33.4 crores for family planning in 1967-68. The shortfall was mostly due to the delays in the issue of sanctions for new posts, slow progress in the construction of buildings and dearth of technical personnel. On an average, about 50 per cent of the sanctioned posts remained vacant during the year. Besides, there was some saving under 'Compensation for IUCD insertion' as a result of setback suffered by IUCD programme.

14.20. During 1967-68 several steps were taken to quicken the pace of implementation of the re-organised family planning programme. The family planning programme employed about 125,000 workers and 450 voluntary organisations spread all over the country were involved in it. To meet the shortage of personnel, the training programme of various categories of staff was considerably expanded. 41 regional family planning training centres functioned during the year, as against 28 in the previous year.

Service Centres

14.21. Additional 136 rural family welfare planning centres and 5618 rural sub-centres were opened during the year. This brought the total to 4700 rural family welfare planning centres, 19,168 sub-centres and 1806 urban centres. A disconcerting feature was that due to the shortage of auxiliary nurse mid-wives, the sub-centres were not quite effective. 168 mobile IUCD units and 129 mobile sterilisation units were also established during the year. In addition to these regular centres, 9113 medical institutions gave advice on family planning and also supplied contraceptives.

IUCD

14.22. The IUCD programme introduced in 1965-66 started well with 800,000 insertions. The number of insertions was 920,000 in 1966-67. This was substantially below the target. The programme suffered a further setback during 1967-68; as against the target of 2 million, the number of insertions was about 670,000. There had been complaints of bleeding, prolonged and heavy menstruation, backache etc. No proper survey was made; however, stress had not been placed on proper selection of cases and improved follow-up services. There was a loss of public confidence in the programme. This was sought to be rectified during the course of the year by suitable measures. On the basis of IUCD insertions per 1000 population, Punjab showed the highest performance followed by Haryana. The lowest performance was recorded in the States of West Bengal and Nagaland.

Sterilisation

14.23. Sterilisation programme picked up during the last two years. In 1966-67 about 0.89 million operations were performed. The number

more than doubled to 1.84 million during 1967-68. The achievement was more than the national target of 1.5 million. This was the highest on record for any single year. The cumulative total of sterilisation operations performed since the beginning of the programme was 4.25 million which worked out to an average of 8.0 per thousand population. Among the States, Maharashtra's performance was the best while other notable performances were those of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and Delhi. The progress was slow in Jammu and Kashmir, Assam and Rajasthan. Two States namely, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh had organised tubectomy camps with remarkable success.

Research and Evaluation

14.24. Research directly related to family planning was continued in the fields of demography, communication action and bio-medicine. In the nine demographic research centres, 45 related studies were in progress. Under the auspices of Indian Council of Medical Research, various institutions and universities are conducting research on oral contraceptives, IUCD and other clinical and laboratory items. There were 24 Communication Action Research Projects in progress in 13 institutions located in various parts of the country. The Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) which in 1963-64 undertook a limited evaluation study of the family planning programme during its transitory stage was approached for a second evaluation of the programme.

Supplies

14.25. The factory at Kanpur which is engaged in the manufacture of loops and inserters continued to meet the requirements in this field. Condoms were mainly imported since the indigenous production capacity was limited. A factory was to be set up at Trivandrum with the object of making all types of rubber contraceptives. It was decided to introduce oral contraceptives as an adjunct to the IUCD programme for which more than 120 projects were started on an experimental-cum-demonstration basis.

CHAPTER 15

HOUSING, URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND WATER SUPPLY

I. HOUSING

This chapter deals only with the results achieved by public sector outlays in the housing programmes under the Plan, including social housing schemes. The bulk of the housing activity is in the private sector.

Outlay

15.2. The Plan outlay under various housing schemes (excluding urban development) for 1967-68 was Rs. 24.61 crores, while the actual expenditure was Rs. 17.68 crores. This may be compared with the actual expenditure of Rs. 20.43 crores in 1966-67. The break-up for the Centre, States and Union Territories for 1966-67 and 1967-68 is given below:

TABLE 1: *Outlays on Housing Schemes: 1966-67 and 1967-68*

serial no.		1966-67 actuals	(Rs. crores)	
			outlay	actuals
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	centre	9.59	12.20	8.49
2	states	7.76	9.05	6.87
3	union territories	3.08	3.33	2.32
4	total	20.43	24.61	17.68

The shortfall of about Rs. 7 crores under Housing programmes was due to several causes. One of the main reasons for slow progress of social housing schemes was the scarcity and high price of developed land in urban areas. Some efforts were made to solve this problem but the progress made so far in acquisition and development of land has not been adequate. In the Central sector, the construction programme for office and residential accommodation for Government employees was slowed down.

State Sector (including Union Territories)

15.3. The scheme-wise break-up of the expenditure on housing schemes included in the plans of States and Union Territories is given in table 2. The State-wise details are in Appendix 15.1.

TABLE 2: *Housing Schemes in the States and Union Territories Plans*
(Rs. lakhs)

serial no.	scheme	1967-68	
		outlay	expenditure
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1	subsidised industrial housing	368.43	276.53
2	low income group housing	282.00	269.62
3	plantation labour housing	7.76	5.10
4	village housing projects	95.79	96.17
5	slum clearance	239.09	120.10
6	middle income group housing (for union territories only)	60.77	58.07
7	land acquisition and development (for union territo- ries only)	2.10	—
8	other schemes	94.44	50.45
9	total	1150.38	876.04

15.4. In addition to the Plan outlays mentioned above, a provision of Rs. 12 crores was made in 1967-68 for loans from the Life Insurance Corporation of India. The funds derived from LIC were used for low income group housing, village housing and land acquisition and development schemes. The Middle Income Group Housing Scheme and Land Acquisition and Development Scheme of the State Governments were exclusively financed from LIC loans. These loans were fully utilised.

Physical Targets and Achievements

15.5. In 1967-68, against a target of 26,329 houses for various social housing schemes, the achievement was 21,100. The details for various States and Union Territories are given in Appendix 15.2. The scheme-wise break-up is indicated in the table below:

TABLE 3: *Scheme-wise achievement of various Social Housing Schemes*

serial no.	scheme	(number of houses)	
		target	achieve- ment
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1	subsidised industrial housing	7016	4662
2	low income group housing	5383	4539
3	slum clearance	10693	7543
4	plantation labour housing	100	—
5	village housing	2862	4036
6	middle income group housing	275	270
7	total	26329	21100

15.6. All the schemes continued from previous years. Even the modest targets set were not achieved. The only exception was the village housing scheme where the target was exceeded. The lack of adequate administrative machinery for implementation of various housing schemes in some of the States and in the Union Territories and the difficulties faced in the matter of land acquisition were among the main reasons for the slow progress. By the end of 1967-68, only seven States had set up Housing Boards. Comments on a few selected schemes follow.

Plantation Labour Housing Scheme

15.7. This scheme has been in operation since 1956 in five States—Assam, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Mysore and West Bengal. During 1967-68, a target of 100 houses was set; however, no house was reported to have been completed, although an expenditure of Rs. 5.1 lakhs was incurred. The total number of houses built under the scheme since its inception was 1350.

Jhuggi and Jhonpri Removal Scheme

15.8. The scheme was introduced in 1960 in Delhi and was intended to provide alternative accommodation to about 44,000 families of squatters listed in the special census, who had occupied Government and public lands prior to July 1960. Up to the end of January 1968, 22,188 or about half the total number of families listed were provided with alternative accommodation.

Village Housing Scheme

15.9. The scheme was introduced in 1957 and provides for loan assistance to villagers for construction of new houses or improvement of existing houses upto 80 per cent of the cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,000 per house. In addition, the scheme also includes provision of house-series to landless agricultural workers, and for laying of streets and drains in selected villages. Technical guidance and assistance is provided to villagers and to local authorities through the State Rural Housing Cells. During 1967-68, the target of 2862 houses was exceeded and 4036 houses were completed under the scheme, including programmes carried over from earlier years.

Central Sector

15.10. A budget provision of Rs. 12.2 crores was made for various housing schemes in the Central sector in 1967-68. As against this, the expenditure amounted to about Rs. 8.5 crores. There was a substantial shortfall indicated under all important schemes, including office and residential accommodation, slum clearance (Central share) and dock labour housing. The details are given in Appendix 15.3.

Dock Labour Housing Scheme

15.11. Under this scheme, the Dock Labour Boards at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Visakhapatnam, Cochin and Mormugao are entitled to financial assistance from the Central Government in the shape of loan to the

extent of 35 per cent and subsidy 25 per cent of the cost of construction, or of the ceiling cost fixed from time to time under the subsidised industrial housing scheme, whichever is less. As against the budget provision of Rs. 21 lakhs for this scheme in 1967-68, the expenditure was estimated at Rs. 7.4 lakhs or about one-third. The first batch of 288 houses on which construction work was started in 1964-65 by the Calcutta Dock Labour Board was completed in 1967-68. The first batch of 352 houses taken up by the Bombay Dock Labour Board was nearing completion. The construction of the third batch of 60 houses by the Madras Dock Labour Board was continued. The Visakhapatnam Dock Labour Board initially took up the building of 32 houses during the year under review.

Other Schemes

15.12. A budget provision of Rs. 7.5 crores was made for the programme of office and residential accommodation for Central Government employees during 1967-68. As against this, the expenditure was around Rs. 5.3 crores. There was a heavy shortfall under Housing Statistics Scheme for which a provision of Rs. 4 lakhs was made in 1967-68. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 40,000 only. A sum of Rs. 2.60 lakhs was provided in the Annual Plan for 1967-68 for land acquisition and development in Union Territories. No expenditure was incurred under this scheme during the year.

II. URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND TOWN PLANNING

15.13. There was only one scheme of urban development—preparation of Master Plans for selected urban centres, included in the Annual Plan for 1967-68. During 1967-68, a sum of Rs. 89.25 lakhs was given to the States and Rs. 7.5 lakhs to the Union Territories as grants for preparation of master plans and regional plans, etc. Some of the Projects of inter-State Regional Plans on which work continued during the year were, (i) Regional Plan for the National Capital Region around Delhi; (ii) South East Resource Region covering parts of Orissa, West Bengal, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh; and (iii) Krishna Valley Project, covering parts of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Maharashtra. For these projects, preliminary and detailed studies relating to existing land use maps, problems of floods, migration, demographic pattern, transport pattern, industrial potential, etc. were carried out.

15.14. Some of the problems on which studies were undertaken by the Town and Country Planning Organisation (TCPO) during the year, are mentioned below:

- (i) The concept of regions, goals and objectives of regional planning, delineation of regional boundaries and formulation and presentation of regional plans;
- (ii) The pattern of migration in metropolitan cities; and

(iii) The problem of squatters in urban areas with special reference to Delhi.

15.15. As in the past years, no specific financial provision was made in the Annual Plan for 1967-68 for implementation of plans of urban development. This was sought to be done by integrating the allocations under different sectors of development.

15.16. Past experience shows that preparation and implementation of urban development plans could not be effective without the support of requisite legislation and necessary organisation to enforce such plans. Some of the States had not enacted the necessary legislation or the existing legislation was inadequate for the purpose. On the basis of a model Bill to help execution of town and country planning schemes, efforts continued to be made to persuade the State Governments to enact the desired legislation.

III. LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

15.17. In this category there were two schemes (i) Urban Community Development Projects and (ii) Training and Research in Municipal Administration. The first dealt with pilot projects sponsored in selected cities for education and promotion of community feeling and local initiative in the urban population through stimulating participation in programmes of community life. At the beginning of 1967-68, 14 such projects had been sponsored of which nine were in the States and five in the Union Territories. During the year under review, two projects of the West Bengal Government were further augmented to cover a wider area and three more projects were sponsored for Hyderabad, Bangalore and Surat. The total urban population covered by these 17 projects by the end of 1967-68 was 8,34,615. The activities undertaken included, programmes such as study tours, exhibitions, dramas, film shows, sports, night schools, libraries and vocational training facilities. Another aspect of the activity under the Urban Community Development Projects was imparting of training to social workers and others. Besides regional seminars organised at various places, a special course of two months' training for project officers and community organisers was arranged at Baroda during the year.

15.18. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Central Council of Local Self Government Ministers, a national centre of training was opened as a wing of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, 32 officers drawn from various States and a few from abroad attended the course in 1967. To augment these training facilities, a grant of Rs. 33,000 was given to each of the three institutions, viz.

- (a) All-India Institute of Local-self-Government, Bombay,
- (i) Indian Institute of Social Welfare and Business Management, Calcutta and
- (ii) The University of Lucknow.

IV. WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

15.19. The tempo of expenditure and physical achievements in this field slowed down during 1966-67. There was, however, some improvement during 1967-68. In the Annual Plan for 1967-68, a provision of Rs. 37.37 crores was made for water supply and sanitation schemes, as compared to Rs. 30.12 crores during 1966-67. The expenditure incurred was of the order of Rs. 33.31 crores and Rs. 28.86 crores respectively in these two years. The details for 1967-68 for States and Union Territories are given in Appendix 15.4.

State Sector

15.20. The bulk of the effort and the financial provision for water supply and sanitation schemes was by the Governments of States and Union Territories as part of their plans. During the year under review, priority was given by State Governments to continuing water supply schemes in both urban and rural areas. Top consideration was given to provision of water supply to villages affected by scarcity conditions and to water supply and sewerage schemes in areas which are endemic to cholera and filaria. Special steps were taken to provide emergency water supply in the drought affected areas of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Some of the more important schemes in progress during the year were:

- (i) Thatipudi Reservoir Scheme (Andhra Pradesh);
- (ii) Trivandrum Drainage Scheme (Kerala);
- (iii) Getalsud Project (Bihar);
- (iv) Ernakulam-Mattanchery Water Supply Scheme (Kerala);
- (v) Bhatsai Project (Bombay City);
- (vi) Cuttack Sewerage Scheme (Orissa);
- (vii) Udaipur Water Supply Scheme (Rajasthan) and
- (viii) Programme for the augmentation of Water Supply in Union Territory of Delhi.

15.21. *Urban Water Supply and Sanitation.*—Information about expenditure incurred on water supply and sanitation programme in the urban and rural areas separately is not available for 1967-68. However, during the calendar year 1967, 52 water supply and sewerage schemes estimated to cost about Rs. 17.22 crores were approved under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme.

15.22. *Rural Water Supply and Sanitation.*—During the same period (calendar year 1967) 149 water supply schemes costing about Rs. 6.27 crores were approved under the rural phase of the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme. In addition, under the powers delegated to the State Governments, 521 schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.61 crores were also approved. This gives a total of 670 schemes, estimated to cost Rs. 8.88

crores, being approved during the year 1967. These were exclusive of the schemes of rural water supply shown under community development and allied programmes for which no information was readily available.

Central Sector

15.23. The provision in the Central sector is towards the 100 per cent assistance to State Governments for the 'Special Investigation Divisions' which have been set up under a Centrally sponsored scheme to assess the magnitude of the rural water supply problem, particularly in difficult areas. These Divisions have been established now in all the States. The plan expenditure under this sub-head was Rs. 24.2 lakhs in 1967-68 as against Rs. 14 lakhs in the preceding year.

15.24. *Ground Water Development Programme.*—Under the UNICEF programme, pilot projects of ground water development for the villages situated in difficult and scarcity areas were taken up for implementation in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab and Orissa. These have been generally completed; similar projects in Gujarat and Tamil Nadu were taken up during the year.

CHAPTER 16

SOCIAL WELFARE

The allocation for Social Welfare during 1967-68 was Rs. 4.44 crores as against the actual expenditure of Rs. 3.30 crores in 1966-67. There was a shortfall of Rs. 70 lakhs which was partly due to the transfer of grants-in-aid to the Tata Institute of Social Sciences from the provision made under Department of Social Welfare to the Union Ministry of Education and to the inability of some of the State Governments and Union Territories to fully utilise the allocations.

16.2. The following table shows the break-up of expenditure for the Centre, States and Union Territories.

TABLE 1: *Outlay and expenditure on Social Welfare: 1966-67 and 1967-68*
(Rs. crores)

serial no.		1966-67 actuals	1967-68	
			outlay	expenditure
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	centre	2.18	2.67	2.41
2	states	0.92	1.42	1.12
3	union territories	0.20	0.35	0.21
4	total	3.30	4.44	3.74

Programme-wise details for the Central sector are given in Appendix 16.1.

Family and Child Welfare Scheme

16.3. The programme was introduced in November 1967 as a major step through a process of reorganisation and expansion of the welfare services for women and children in rural areas which were provided through welfare extension projects and integrated child welfare demonstration projects. The new programme was based on the concept of approaching women and children as part of the family rather than as separate entities, as was the case in the welfare extension projects. The child welfare demonstration projects also had concentrated almost entire attention on the child and 'balwadi' activity. The new Family and Child Welfare Scheme envisaged

setting up institutions at the local levels that would provide not only recreational facilities and pre-school education to children but also training facilities to women and young girls in home craft, mother craft, health, nutrition, child care, etc. It was originally proposed, in the first stage, to convert 50 welfare extension projects during 1967-68; however, due to paucity of resources, only 32 projects could be so converted. It is too early to assess the results of the new scheme which was in existence barely for six months. Much will depend on close cooperation between the Panchayati Raj institutions, the State Welfare Boards and the voluntary organisations engaged in this particular field.

Programmes of Central Social Welfare Board

16.4. The principal activities of the Central Social Welfare Board relate to grants-in-aid to voluntary social welfare organisations, family and child welfare projects, condensed courses of education for adult women, socio-economic programme for needy women, social defence programmes, pre-vocational training to early school leavers and the organising of holiday camps for children. The progress of these activities is briefly reviewed in the following paragraphs.

16.5. *Grants-in-Aid Programme.*—The Central Social Welfare Board gave grants-in-aid to about 3000 voluntary organisations, amounting to about Rs. 60 lakhs in 1967-68 as against Rs. 70 lakhs in the previous year. The grants were given for welfare programmes of women, children, the handicapped, the infirm and other vulnerable sections of society. The emphasis was on the qualitative improvement of services and maintenance of certain minimum standards for various programmes. The Board had not made any grants for this specific purpose in past years. The Study Group recently set up by the Central Social Welfare Board observed that the execution of programmes of the voluntary agencies had suffered in quality and continuity for lack of sufficient number of trained and experienced personnel at various levels. A small beginning was made during the year in this direction by providing financial assistance to selected voluntary agencies for strengthening their technical and supervisory staff.

16.6. *Condensed Courses of Education for Women.*—The Central Social Welfare Board sponsored condensed courses of education for adult women (18—30 years) upto the middle school or matriculation standard so as to enable them to pursue specialised training as nurses, midwives, family planning workers, etc. During 1967-68, about 2000 candidates were enrolled in 100 institutions to which grants amounting to Rs. 19.5 lakhs were sanctioned for running the condensed courses.

16.7. *Socio-economic Programme.*—Another important activity of the Board pertains to the setting up of socio-economic units with the object of providing opportunities for work and wages to needy women and physically handicapped persons by giving them training in village and small industry units. 27 such units were set up during 1967-68, raising the total number

of units to 97 and of beneficiaries to about 2850 persons over the last decade. A pilot scheme to provide training in shorthand and typewriting was initiated in Kerala for the benefit of women belonging to low-income groups.

16.8. *Holiday Camps*.—Another useful activity sponsored by the Board relates to holiday camps for poor children, organised by voluntary agencies with grants and guidance received through the State Social Welfare Boards. The holiday camps helped to promote discipline, cooperative endeavour, spirit of adventure and resourcefulness. 67 camps were organised for children (12—16 years) from low-income groups during the year under review.

Education, Training and Rehabilitation of the Handicapped

16.9. On a rough estimate, there are over 10 million blind, deaf, orthopaedically handicapped and mentally retarded persons in India of whom nearly 2.5 million are children of school-going age. During 1967-68 a sum of Rs. 11.44 lakhs was spent for the education, training and rehabilitation of handicapped as against Rs. 7.56 lakhs in the previous year. No new programme could be started in this field during 1967-68, however, 26 voluntary organizations engaged in the welfare of the handicapped were assisted to develop their activities. 182 physically handicapped persons were selected for award of scholarships for higher education and training during the year. Over 500 handicapped persons, majority of them orthopaedically handicapped were placed in job positions through nine employment exchanges specially established to assist them.

Social Defence Programmes

16.10. The Centrally sponsored 'after-care' and other social defence programmes of State Governments are eligible for 50 per cent Central assistance. These cover prevention and control of juvenile delinquency, eradication of beggary, after-care and probation services for adult offenders, suppression of immoral traffic in women and girls and welfare services in the prisons. These services are administered generally under statutory framework and co-ordinated by the Central Bureau of Correctional Services which also provides technical assistance and guidance. The institutional services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency and suppression of immoral traffic in women and girls were expanded in a few States during the year. Two new remand homes were set up in Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh.

16.11. The financial assistance of Rs. 24,000 extended to the Association for Social and Moral Hygiene in 1967-68 for carrying out educative propaganda against commercialised vice, was substantially lower, compared to Rs. 77,000 in the previous year. Due to certain loopholes in the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, there were practical difficulties experienced in implementation of the legislation. A Committee was appointed in October 1967 under the chairmanship of Smt. Raksha Saran to review the existing institutional and other services for women and girls facing moral and social danger.

Pre-Vocational Training

16.12. During the year, the facilities for imparting training with a vocational bias to early school leavers were expanded with assistance from UNICEF, ILO, and UNESCO. An expenditure of Rs. 30.3 lakhs was incurred in 1967-68 on the pre-vocational training centres and allied activities as against about Rs. 20 lakhs in the previous year. A Study Team was set up to assess the progress made by the scheme and to suggest modifications with a view to make the programme more effective.

Research, Training and Administration

16.13. The Central Institute of Research and Training in Public Co-operation which was recently transferred to the Department of Social Welfare completed four study projects during the year. A grant of Rs. 4.00 lakhs was made to the Institute during 1967-68. A number of other programmes of training, research and field services for social welfare were also assisted through grants-in-aid; however, no fresh research programmes were sanctioned.

16.14. *Prohibition.*—The subject of prohibition was transferred from the Ministry of Home Affairs to the Department of Social Welfare in September 1967. Some of the States did not accept the phased programme recommended by the Study Team on Prohibition. The All-India Prohibition Council was given a grant of Rs. 1 lakh during the year to promote educational work on prohibition.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons

16.15. The work relating to maintenance of destitute unattached women and children, as well as old and infirm persons from Pakistan was transferred from the Ministry of Rehabilitation to the Department of Social Welfare a few years ago. There were about 40 homes and infirmaries in different States with about 36,000 inmates during 1967-68. Besides, there were about 2600 persons receiving cash doles outside these institutions. Financial assistance was given to the inmates of homes and infirmaries mainly in the form of loans for house-building and business/agricultural purposes to enable them to settle in normal life. The re-settlement had been a slow process on account of various difficulties. An expenditure of Rs. 15 lakhs was incurred for this purpose in 1966-67 and of Rs. 11 lakhs in 1967-68.

CHAPTER 17

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

The Annual Plan for 1967-68 provided an outlay of Rs. 17.98 crores for the welfare of backward classes which was substantially lower than the actuals of Rs. 23.77 crores in 1966-67. The actual expenditure, however, was nearly Rs. 6 crores more than the outlay, though almost of the same level as in the previous year. The break-up for Centrally sponsored schemes, States and Union Territories is shown in the table below :

**TABLE 1 : Outlay and Expenditure on Welfare of Backward Classes :
1966-67 and 1967-68**

serial no.		1966-67 actuals	(Rs. crores)	
			1967-68 outlay	actuals
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	centrally sponsored schemes	15.04	8.35	14.01
2	states	8.16	8.75	9.19
3	union territories	0.57	0.88	0.61
4	total	23.77	17.98	23.81

17.2. The excess of expenditure as compared to approved outlay in 1967-68 was largely under the Centrally sponsored scheme of post-matric scholarships. It was a common practice that for the purpose of drawing up the Annual Plan, the Department of Social Welfare at the Centre provided only a nominal amount for this programme initially and later re-imbursed the State Governments for whatever expenditure they had incurred on award of post-matric scholarships.

Post-Matric Scholarships

17.3. The bulk of expenditure incurred on educational schemes for the backward classes is on stipends, scholarships, etc. Under the scheme of post-matric scholarships, all Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste students are eligible for the grant of these scholarships. There are no means or merit tests prescribed, whatsoever for the Scheduled Tribe students but those belonging to the Scheduled Castes are subject to a means test, without con-

sideration of merit. The number of scholarships awarded and the expenditure incurred increased to about two and half times since 1960-61 as will be seen from the statement below :

TABLE 2: *Scholarships Awarded and Expenditure incurred:*
1960-61 to 1967-68

year	(Rs. crores)	
	total number of scholarships awarded	total expenditure incurred
(1)	(2)	(3)
1960-61	63369	2.87
1964-65	103853	4.95
1965-66	116554	5.70
1966-67	131664	6.49
1967-68	152629	7.32

The majority (70 per cent) of the students getting post-matric scholarships were drawn from Scheduled Castes, 16 per cent belonged to other Backward Classes and 14 per cent to Scheduled Tribes.

Girls' Hostels

17.4. The programme for setting up hostel facilities for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes girls was introduced during the Third Plan period with the object of reducing the disparity in the enrolment of girls and boys. An amount of Rs. 20 lakhs was earmarked for this programme in 1967-68 as against Rs. 25 lakhs in the preceding year. About 73 hostels were assisted in 1966-67 and the number rose to nearly 80 in 1967-68. While some States had raised the quantum of grants for the maintenance of hostels, there were a few others where the rate of grant assistance per student remained as low as Rs. 20 to 25 per mensem.

Tribal Development Blocks

17.5. Tribal development blocks were started to stimulate intensive and co-ordinated development of predominantly tribal areas. By the end of the Third Plan, 458 T.D. blocks were established and 31 new blocks were opened in 1966-67 bringing the total number to 489. Due to paucity of resources, it was not found possible to start any new blocks during 1967-68. The total allocation for the T.D. blocks was reduced to Rs. 4.30 crores in 1967-68 as against about Rs. 9 crores in the previous year. The actual expenditure was Rs. 5.00 crores. The maintenance expenditure on existing blocks in Stage I and Stage II was reduced from Rs. 2 lakhs and Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 1.0 lakh and Rs. 0.7 lakh respectively.

17.6. Among programmes of economic uplift, mostly in the State sector, which were continued during 1967-68, were subsidies for agricultural purposes e.g. purchase of ploughs, bullocks, better seeds and fertilizers, development of poultry, pisciculture and animal husbandry. Other schemes of economic development were concerned with land colonization, distribution of land to agricultural labourers, settlement of shifting cultivators, minor irrigation, promotion of cottage industries, technical training and improvement of communications.

Cooperation

17.7. Various programmes were organised in the cooperative sector for the welfare of backward classes, such as the scheme for the development of forest labour cooperative societies and marketing-cum-consumer credit co-operatives. The latter type of societies had also found favour with the Scheduled Castes. Besides the contributions made available from the tribal development blocks for cooperative activities, an outlay of Rs. 53 lakhs was provided for the encouragement of cooperatives during 1966-67 and of Rs. 20 lakhs in 1967-68.

Research and Training

17.8. The Third Plan had stressed the need for fuller and more frequent evaluation of the impact of development programmes on the conditions of backward classes, so that in the light of experience, new methods and policies might be adopted and old arrangements modified, if considered necessary. The scheme was given a high priority and included under the Central Sector. There were 9 tribal research-cum-training institutes; one each in Assam, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. A sum of Rs. 12 lakhs was spent on this activity during 1967-68.

17.9. There were two pre-examination regional centres at Allahabad and Madras maintained with 100 per cent Central assistance for imparting special coaching to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes candidates intending to sit for the I.A.S., I.P.S. and allied examinations held yearly by the Union Public Service Commission. In 1967 out of 105 candidates who sat for these examinations from the two centres, 37 qualified for interview and 27 were selected. The scheme was expanded during the year under review. Eight States were allotted a sum of Rs. 50,000 each for the establishment of training centres to impart training to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes students who intended to appear for State Civil Service besides other subordinate examinations held by the Union Public Service Commission. An expenditure of Rs. 1.75 lakhs was incurred on the scheme in 1967-68.

Improvement in the Working and Living Conditions

17.10. This is a Centrally sponsored scheme, having two components: (i) improvement of working conditions of sweepers and scavengers, and

(ii) subsidy for construction of houses for sweepers and scavengers and provision of house-sites to members of Scheduled Castes engaged in unclean occupations or working as landless labourers. Towards the first part of the scheme, grants were given to municipalities for the purchase of wheel barrows etc. with a view to gradually eliminate the practice of manual disposal of nightsoil. The object was to encourage the local bodies to introduce mechanization for performance of unclean work. For various reasons given in last year's Progress Report, this scheme did not make substantial progress in most of the States. As regards (ii) an expenditure of Rs. 17.0 lakhs was incurred on this scheme in 1967-68, as against Rs. 47.2 lakhs in 1966-67.

Welfare of De-notified and Nomadic Tribes

17.11. The programmes for the welfare of denotified tribes aimed at settlement of these communities on land, providing facilities for housing, and supplying agricultural aids and milch cattle. Stipends were given for industrial training. Ashram schools and Sanskar Kendras were started with a view to dissociate the children from criminal and anti-social background and activities. Plan provision for these programmes in 1966-67 stood at Rs. 92 lakhs and was reduced to Rs. 40 lakhs in 1967-68. The rehabilitation of de-notified tribals made slow progress since old attitudes formed over long periods died hard. There was also a shortage of trained social workers and organisations capable of doing patient work in this particular field. Progress was further hindered on account of lack of adequate resources for the purpose.

Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes

17.12. At the instance of the Planning Commission, the Committee on Plan Projects in September 1966 set up a Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes to assist the State Governments in drawing up coordinated and phased development programmes in the light of suggestions made in the Draft Outline of the old Fourth Five Year Plan (issued in 1966). At the end of 1967-68, the reports of the Team on various States were under preparation.

CHAPTER 18

CRAFTSMEN TRAINING AND LABOUR WELFARE

As in previous years, labour policy during 1967-68 was governed, besides the existing legislation, by voluntary arrangements such as the Code of Discipline in Industry, the Code of Conduct and the Industrial Truce Resolution. Stresses and strains in the general economic situation had their impact on labour relations. The steady rise in the cost of living and the reduced utilisation of productive capacity on account of shortages of essential materials and the recession in demand gave rise to many industrial and wage disputes. There were also closures of some undertakings, particularly in the engineering and cotton textile industries.

18.2. Efforts were made to enlarge the area of mutual cooperation between labour and management. Joint Management Councils were functioning in 130 industrial establishments (84 in private sector and 46 in public sector) at the end of the year. Increasing emphasis was placed on the expansion of the Workers' Education Programme. During the year under review, 3200 worker-teachers and 147,200 workers were trained bringing the total numbers to 13,600 and 671,000 respectively.

18.3. The Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme was extended to more than 30,000 new members during the year. Membership of the Employers' Provident Fund Scheme increased from 4.9 million at the end of 1966-67 to 5.1 million at the end of March 1968, spread over 112 industries and categories of establishments. The enhanced rate of contribution at 8 per cent was extended to 17 more industries, bringing the total number to 71. The rate of interest on the workers' accumulation was increased to 5 per cent as against 4.75 per cent during the previous year. Under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme, there was an increase in the coverage of insured persons by 1,40,000, raising the total to 3.68 million at the end of 1967-68. The number of insured persons' family units went up by 2,10,000 during the year and reached a total of 3.50 million units and the number of beneficiaries at 300 centres to 13.76 million at the end of 1967-68. The medical, cash and other benefits extended to workers under the scheme increased from Rs. 21.55 crores in 1966-67 to Rs. 23.90 crores during 1967-68. Under the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Scheme, the expenditure on medical, educational, housing and other facilities rose to about Rs. 3.98 crores in

1967-68 as compared to Rs. 3.76 crores in the previous year. The various Statutory Welfare Fund organisations connected with coal, mica and iron ore mines provided medical, housing, educational and recreational facilities on an increasing scale.

18.4. The National Commission on Labour which was set up in December 1966 to undertake a comprehensive review of labour policy, programmes and legislation made some progress during the year. It appointed 38 study working groups and committees to examine important problems in the field of labour legislation, wages, productivity, industrial relations, trade unions, labour welfare, etc.

Training and Labour Welfare Programmes

18.5. As against the provision of Rs. 15.31 crores made in the Annual Plan for 1967-68, the total expenditure incurred was about Rs. 11.51 crores of which Rs. 6.99 crores was at the Centre, Rs. 4.29 crores in the States and Rs. 0.23 crore in the Union Territories. The shortfall was mainly due to the fact that as against the addition of 10,000 seats in the industrial training institutes envisaged in the Plan, only 6000 seats were introduced during the year 1967-68. This figure may be compared to 21,000 seats added during 1966-67.

18.6. During the year, fresh admissions under the Craftsmen Training Programme were restricted. Thus the total capacity of the industrial training institutes increased from about 113,600 seats at the end of the Third Plan to about 140,000 seats at the end of 1967-68. The expansion programme was supplemented by efforts at consolidation through improving the quality of training, diversification of trades and substitution of less popular trades by others, with a view to improving the employment prospects of the trainees in consonance with technological changes. Consideration was given to provision of full complement of tools and equipment, power supply instructional staff, buildings, etc. in the training institutes.

18.7. Under the Apprenticeship Training Scheme, the survey work to explore the training potential in the industrial projects and establishments was intensified and steps were taken to strengthen the implementation machinery. At the end of March 1968, about 33,000 apprentices were undergoing training in some forty trades in about 2500 establishments spread over 195 industries in both the public and private sectors. Facilities under the Employment Service and Employment Market Information programmes were also expanded.

18.8. The Central Labour Institute and the three regional labour institutes undertook studies on industrial safety, hygiene and other subjects. Related training programmes were also organised by the institutes for the benefit of various organisations. Steady progress continued to be made

in research and studies, in the field of labour intelligence. A scheme of intensive type studies of rural labour was taken up by the Labour Bureau, Government of India.

18.9. In the States sector, the other developments were the setting up of additional labour welfare centres and the strengthening of the labour inspectorates for exercising better control over administration of labour laws.

CHAPTER 19

PUBLIC COOPERATION

The Annual Plan outlay for 1967-68 for various schemes of public cooperation and the expenditure incurred are shown below. The break-up of expenditure, State-wise, and for Union Territories is given in Appendix 19.1.

TABLE 1: *Outlay and Expenditure on Public Cooperation: 1967-68*

(Rs. lakhs)

serial no.	scheme	1967-68	
		outlay	expenditure
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1	lok karya kshetras (rural)	24.00	6.67
2	lok karya kshetras (urban)	8.00	—
3	planning forums	6.20	1.43
4	research, training and pilot projects and measures to strengthen voluntary organisations	11.00	3.52
5	national consumer service	1.00	—
6	educational work on prohibition	2.67	2.67
7	suppression of immoral traffic	1.19	0.85
8	loan assistance to the construction service of voluntary organisation and labour cooperatives	5.00	—
9	total	59.06	15.14

19.2. During the year, progress of plan schemes in public cooperation suffered a set back, specially in the case of schemes run by Bharat Sevak Samaj which was the principal agency for implementation of the programmes of public cooperation. For the year 1967-68, no grant was given to the Samaj on account of its inability to furnish consolidated statement of accounts for the previous years, as was suggested by the Public Accounts Committee of the Parliament.

Lok Karya Kshetras (Rural and Urban)

19.3. The Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) who had undertaken an evaluation study of the Lok Karya Kshetras (Rural) submitted

its report in 1967. The study concluded that the Lok Karya Kshetras was a modest but significant programme which could help in achieving inter alia two objectives : (i) assistance by the workers of the Kshetras to local communities in preparing realistic plans of development based on felt needs, and (ii) mobilisation of local resources, as a supplement to the plan outlay for particular areas, or to finance specific programmes. The most popular activities undertaken by the Kshetras were sanitation drive, construction/repair of village roads, wells and school buildings, digging compost pits and conducting of literacy classes. According to the PEO survey, the programme had not succeeded to a significant extent in inculcating a spirit of self-reliance in the rural community; the trend was towards looking for outside help, specially Governmental assistance. Contacts and communication between Lok Karya Kshetras and other local agencies, CD Blocks, the Panchayat Samitis and the village panchayats who could play a vital role in the formulation and implementation of the programmes had not been established on a firm basis.

19.4. The Evaluation Team appointed by the Planning Commission to report on the Lok Karya Kshetras (Urban) also completed its work during the year. The Team concluded that in some Kshetras excellent work had been done, while in some others the performance had not been up to the mark. The economic programmes of the Kshetras often had not met with substantial success. On the whole, the progress of the Kshetras had been satisfactory, though in the field of family planning a lot more needed to be done. The Team recommended that the coverage of the Urban Lok Karya Kshetras needed to be gradually extended. It suggested that the organisers should keep in mind the national priorities like family planning and the need for building up public opinion in favour of such programmes. It also recommended that every Kshetra should have an annual plan of work and that professional educational institutions such as the Schools of Social Work and Home Science Colleges, the Planning Forums in universities and colleges, clubs and other organisations interested in social work should be encouraged to take up the programme and to adopt Urban Lok Karya Kshetras. The Team further observed that steps should be taken to involve municipal agencies also in the programme effectively. It was noted that hitherto the involvement of these agencies in the programmes had not been encouraging.

Planning Forums

19.5. The Planning Forums had a useful record of activities during the period under review. The number of Planning Forums rose from 846 in 1964-65 to 1051 in 1967-68 and their membership exceeded 150,000 students. These forums inter alia organised construction and repair of roads through shramdan, conducted adult literacy classes and in some places arranged for free supply of books and stationery to the poor students.

Research, Training and Pilot Projects

19.6. The Central Institute of Research and Training in Public Cooperation, established in February 1966, continued its programme of conducting training, research, organising seminars and workshops with a view to strengthening and promoting public cooperation and participation in national development. It organised training programmes for field officers and functionaries of various voluntary agencies, teachers from universities and colleges, and instructors of Panchayati Raj training centres, etc. in a variety of fields. It also conducted research and evaluation studies in methods and techniques of securing people's participation, organising emergency relief in calamities like famine, training camps for rural women urban Lok Karya Kshetras, rehabilitation of the handicapped, etc.

19.7. During the year, the project "Encyclopaedia of Social Work in India" was completed. It gives comprehensive information about the activities of voluntary organisations and non-official agencies.

19.8. The programme of training of rural women was continued by the Bharatiya Gramin Mahila Sangh. The Sangh organised camps to impart training to women inter alia in fire-fighting, air-raid precautions, rifle shooting, physical training, family planning work, agriculture, animal husbandry and poultry keeping.

Educational Work on Prohibition

19.9. The All India Prohibition Council continued to function as the Central coordinating body for non-official organisations engaged in this work. There were 44 Nashabandi Lok Karya Kshetras at work in different parts of the country.

Association for Moral and Social Hygiene

19.10. The activities of the Association continued to be focussed on mobilising public cooperation for the suppression of immoral traffic among women and girls. The Department of Social Welfare and the State Governments gave grants to the Association and its State branches for maintenance of their establishments and holding seminars/training camps, etc.

Construction Service of Voluntary Organisations

19.11. During the year, no fresh loan was sanctioned to voluntary organisations for undertaking construction work.

Administrative Arrangements

19.12. The programmes of Public Cooperation were transferred from the Planning Commission to the under-mentioned concerned executive Ministries/Departments with effect from 1st January 1968.

Rural Lok Karya Kshetras and training of L.K.K. Workers—Department of Community Development.

Urban Lok Karya Kshetras and training of Urban L.K.K. Workers—
Ministry of Health.

Training of Rural Women—Department of Social Welfare.

Central Institute for Research and Training in Public Cooperation—
Department of Social Welfare.

Construction Service of Labour Cooperatives—Department of Co-
operation.

Construction Service of Voluntary Organisations—Ministry of Irri-
gation and Power.

Planning Forums—Ministry of Education.

Consumer Service—Department of Internal Trade.

After the transfer of the various programmes of public cooperation to administrative Ministries, the Planning Commission is now concerned mainly with giving advice on matters relating to public cooperation in national development.

CHAPTER 20
REHABILITATION

During the period under review, the Department of Rehabilitation continued its various activities relating to the rehabilitation of displaced persons. Against the Plan outlay of Rs. 16 crores, the actual expenditure on the rehabilitation schemes amounted to Rs. 11.9 crores. The shortfall in expenditure is partly attributable to there being fewer repatriates from Burma and none from Ceylon. Further, the progress in the settlement of old migrants in West Bengal was slower than anticipated, due to various reasons.

20.2. Against a target of resettlement of 30,000 families—15,000 migrant families from East Pakistan and an equal number of repatriates from Burma, the total number of families resettled was about 12,000 (8400 from East Pakistan and 3600 from Burma). In the Dandakaranya Project, the target of resettlement of 2250 families was nearly achieved. Outside Dandakaranya, only 6217 families were resettled in agriculture against the target of 13,300. There was also a shortfall under reclamation of new areas through the Rehabilitation and Reclamation Organisation, due to practical difficulties in the release of forest land for reclamation by the State Governments concerned. Thus only 53,000 hectares could be reclaimed against the target of 100,000 hectares fixed for the year under review. Employment was provided to about 3860 persons in different vocations, and facilities for training in vocational trades were extended to 2130 persons. The work on the Special Area Development Programme in Andaman and Nicobar Islands was also initiated during the year as part of the programme of rehabilitation.

CHAPTER 21
OTHER PROGRAMMES

The important programmes included under this head are : Hill Areas and Special Areas, Statistics, Plan Publicity, State Evaluation Organisations, Research Programmes Committee, State Capital Projects, Expansion of Printing Capacity, Vital Statistics and Sample Studies, Local Development Works, Natural Resources Studies and other miscellaneous programmes, but excluding rehabilitation which has been discussed in the previous chapter. An outlay of Rs. 26.69 crores was provided for these miscellaneous programmes during 1967-68. As against this, the actual expenditure amounted to about Rs. 19.41 crores. The break-up of expenditure during 1966-67 and of the outlay and expenditure for 1967-68 is given below :

TABLE 1 : Outlay and Expenditure on Other Programmes : 1966-67 and 1967-68

serial no.		1966-67 actuals	(Rs. crores)	
			1967-68	
(0)	(1)	(2)	outlay (3)	actuals (4)
1	centre	2.42	10.94	2.84
2	states	10.76	13.93	13.68
3	union territories	2.70	1.82	2.89
4	total	15.88	26.69	19.41

21.2. Some of the programmes/schemes are briefly reviewed below:

Statistics

21.3. Plan outlay and expenditure under this sub-head during 1967-68 are given below:

TABLE 2 : Outlay and Expenditure on Statistics: 1966-67 and 1967-68

serial no.		1966-67 actuals	(Rs. lakhs)	
			1967-68	
(0)	(1)	(2)	outlay (3)	actuals (4)
1	centre	99	81	71
2	states and union territories	23	52	37
3	total	122	133	108

21.4. It will be observed that while in the Central sector a substantial part of the outlay was spent, there was a considerable shortfall in the States' sector mainly due to administrative delays in sanctioning scheme.

21.5. During 1967-68, one more 'Honeywell' computer was procured for the computer centre of the Department of Statistics (Cabinet Secretariat). A few important activities undertaken during the year may briefly be mentioned. The Revised Series of National Product for the period 1960-61 to 1964-65 was brought out. The work relating to promotion of State income estimation on a comparable basis, by State Statistical Bureaux was continued during the year. Revised comparable estimates for six commodity—producing sectors for the years 1960-61 to 1965-66 were prepared and steps were taken to evolve uniform methodology for services sectors also. Consumer Prices Index Numbers for non-manual employees for all the 45 centres were compiled for the period January—September 1967. In the Annual Survey of Industries for 1966, a special scheme covering all the factories in the metal based industries, on complete enumeration basis was implemented, at the instance of Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs. Additional data on stocks and sales of products and imported material consumed for purposes of import substitution for these priority groups were collected.

21.6. In the States' sector nine 'core' schemes formulated in the previous year with a view to filling up major gaps in statistics and encouraging the adoption of uniform standards continued to receive priority during the year. These schemes included, survey of distributive trade, goods traffic by road, housing statistics, statistics on resources, State income estimation, survey of village and small industries, mechanical tabulation, municipal and district statistical handbooks and training of statistical personnel.

Plan Information and Publicity

21.7. Publicity activities were intensified with a view to giving further support to developmental programmes. The media units sought to assist in the audio-visual education of the masses on the achievements of the Plans. Publicity for family planning was also stepped up.

21.8. The Plan publicity programmes seek to project the achievements in various fields of development. The broadcasts aimed at general, rural, industrial, and other special audiences. During 1966-67, ten Farm and Home Units had been started; six more were added during 1967-68, bringing the total to sixteen by the year end. The main object of these units was to serve homogenous agricultural areas with problem-oriented programmes and other technical information useful to farmers and housewives. They were expected to play an important role in giving support to the farmers' education and functional literacy projects which were jointly organised by the Ministries of Information and Broadcasting, Education, and Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation. The

border publicity scheme initiated by the Directorate of Field Publicity about three years ago gathered momentum during 1967-68.

21.9. The total expenditure on Plan Information and Publicity by the Central and State Governments during 1967-68 was about Rs. 1.28 crores as against Rs. 1.13 crores during 1966-67. The break-up of the expenditure for Centre, States and Union Territories is given below :

TABLE 3: *Outlay and Expenditure on Information and Publicity: 1966-67 and 1967-68*

serial no.	1966-67 actuals	1967-68 (Rs. lakhs)		
		outlay	actuals	
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	centre	34.00	61.05	43.00
2	states	69.00	81.17	66.00
3	union territories	9.75	27.75	18.73
4	total	112.75	169.97	127.73

States Evaluation Organisations

21.10. The Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) which is the principal agency for the evaluation of rural development programmes at the national level is also responsible for coordinating of evaluation work in the States. The PEO continued to extend financial and other assistance for the strengthening of the State evaluation machinery, besides providing training facilities for the personnel engaged in evaluation work and technical advice in the methodology of evaluation. Evaluation Units had been set up in all the States and most of the Union Territories and they were reported to be doing well and had taken up evaluation studies on various development programmes in their respective areas.

21.11. Central assistance for setting up and reinforcing the evaluation machinery in the States was restricted to 50 per cent of the actual expenditure, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 8 lakhs for all the States taken together. The expenditure on the Scheme (including the States' share) was Rs. 10.94 lakhs in 1967-68 as against Rs. 8.14 lakhs in the previous year.

Expansion of Printing Capacity

21.12. A budget provision of Rs. 172.9 lakhs was made in 1967-68 for the development programme relating to the expansion of printing capacity. As compared to this, the actual expenditure was Rs. 140.3 lakhs. During the year attention was bestowed mainly on the completion of spill-over schemes from the Third Plan such as the Government of India Press (Ring Road), New Delhi and resiting of the Calcutta press at Santragachi.

The delay in the case of Ring Road Press was mainly due to the shortage of foreign exchange and the building programme falling behind the schedule on account of a variety of reasons.

Development of Hill-Areas and Special Areas

21.13. In the Annual Plan for 1967-68, specific programmes of development of the hill and special areas were taken up in Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Tamil Nadu. Against a provision of Rs. 8 crores for the development of Assam Hill Areas, the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 7.1 crores. Emphasis was laid on the development of agriculture (including horticulture), animal husbandry, soil conservation, rural electrification, construction of roads and extension of social services. The Plan provision under roads and road transport could not be fully utilised due to disturbed conditions in Mizo Hills. The development Plan of Uttarakhand Division in Uttar Pradesh envisaged an outlay of Rs. 3.5 crores mainly for intensive agriculture development (including horticulture), animal husbandry, forests, construction of roads and provision of social amenities like education, health and drinking water supply. The actual expenditure was of the order of Rs. 3.2 crores; the shortfall in expenditure was spread over a number of programmes. For other hill areas in Uttar Pradesh, an expenditure of Rs. 2.76 crores was incurred.

21.14. In Jammu and Kashmir, the Plan provision of Rs. 96 lakhs was fully utilised. Special attention was devoted to the integrated development of Ladakh and an expenditure of Rs. 48 lakhs was incurred for the purpose. The work on the Intensive Border Block Development Programme was also continued.

21.15. In the Nilgiri district, the work initiated during 1966-67 on Manditype-project for the integrated development of agriculture and animal husbandry made substantial progress.

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APPENDIX 2.1

Plan Outlay : Centre, States and Union Territories : 1967-68

(Rs. crores)

serial no.	major head	outlay			
		centre	states	union territories	total
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	agricultural programmes	59.37	226.69	9.28	295.34
2	community development and cooperation	36.91 ¹	40.75	2.14	79.80
3	major and medium irrigation (including flood control)	1.64	137.54	1.62	140.80
4	power	62.64	306.49	15.52	384.65
5	industry and mining	483.03	36.32	0.88	520.23
6	village and small industries	24.68	16.20	1.73	42.61
7	transport and communications	237.49	65.73	13.96	417.18
8	social services	139.22	155.74	22.23	317.19
9	other programmes ²	27.02	13.93	1.82	42.77
10	total	1172.00	999.39	69.18	2240.57

¹ Including Rs. 10 crores for Agricultural Refinance Corporation and Rs. 15 crores for Land Mortgage Banks.

² These cover Hill Areas and Special Areas, Statistics, Plan Publicity, State Evaluation Organisations, Research Programme Committee, Vital Statistics, Rehabilitation and other Miscellaneous programmes.

APPENDIX 2.2
Plan Expenditure—Centre, States and Union Territories : 1965-66 to 1967-68

(Rs. lakhs)

sl. no.	heads of development	1965-66 (actuals)				1966-67 (actuals)				1967-68 (actuals)			
		centre	states	union territories	total	centre	states	union territories	total	centre	states	union territories	total
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	agriculture, cooperation, CD and panchayats (2+12)	2592	27495	656	30743	5865	26974	588	33427	5379	25590	817	31786
2	agricultural programmes (3 to 11)	2292	20358	454	23 04	3560	22052	398	26010	2542	21638	632	24812
3	agricultural production	879	5672	161	6712	1370	4729	137	6236	1303	5170	194	6667
4	minor irrigation	5	8491	48	8544	217	1079	35	11042	172	10358	123	10653
5	soil conservation	316	2265	39	2620	380	2623	33	3036	234	2456	47	2737
6	ayacut development programmes	—	107	—	107	120	359	—	479	—	263	—	263
7	animal husbandry	128	1244	49	1421	200	1101	31	2026	197	950	47	1194
8	dairying and milk supply	76	747	9	832	—	679	15	—	57	657	11	725
9	forests	172	1111	105	1388	282	912	111	1305	336	904	174	1414
10	fisheries	95	598	31	724	293	782	33	1108	113	792	33	938
11	warehousing and marketing	621	123	12	756	698	77	3	778	130	88	3	221
12	cooperation, CD and panchayats (13-15)	300	7137	202	7639	2305	4922	190	7117	2837	3952	185	6974
13	cooperation	257	1344	61	1662	2271	1037	44	3352	2799	976	54	3829
14	community development	43	5568	123	5977	34	3772	134	4065	38	2894	119	3145
15	panchayats	—	225	18	—	—	113	12	—	—	82	12	—
16	irrigation and power (17-19)	4690	48188	874	53752	7145	46575	1588	55308	5178	46691	1767	53636
17	irrigation	344	15222	11	15577	108	13364	11	13483	136	12975	18	13129
18	flood control	—	1745	157	1882	—	1319	137	1456	—	1206	133	1339
19	power	4346	31221	716	36293	7037	31892	1440	40369	5042	32510	1616	39168
20	industries and mining (21-23)	51998	5908	127	58033	51236	4371	115	55722	46393	5025	183	51601

31	large and medium industries	35658	3270	24	38958	} 48583	2401	31	} 51424	43738	3038	76	} 47219
22	mineral development	13480	264	—	13744		408	1			365	2	
23	village and small industries	2860	2368	103	5331	2653	1562	83	4298	2655	1622	105	4382
24	transport and communications (25-37)	39715	6925	833	47473	34206	7217	963	42386	31640	6607	1109	39356
25	railways	28474	—	—	28474	19868	—	—	19868	16441	—	—	16,441
26	roads	4735	5897	622	11254	5164	5152	760	11086	3953	4816	870	9639
27	road transport	25	626	141	792	15	1580	133	1728	6	1416	176	1598
28	ports and harbours	1307	128	41	1476	1261	119	21	1401	1653	123	28	1804
29	shipping	906	—	—	906	63	—	—	63	1090	—	—	1090
30	inland water transport and other transport	149	199	16	364	82	283	39	404	327	148	17	492
31	lighthouses	59	—	—	59	63	—	—	63	62	—	—	62
32	civil air transport	765	—	—	765	2047	—	—	2047	1859	—	—	1859
33	tourism	50	75	13	138	28	73	10	111	165	104	18	287
34	frakkā barrage	—	—	—	—	1435	—	—	1435	1485	—	—	1485
35	posts and telegraphs	3015	—	—	3015	3881	—	—	3881	3944	—	—	3944
36	other communications	20	—	—	20	105	—	—	105	164	—	—	164
37	broadcasting	210	—	—	210	194	—	—	194	491	—	—	491
38	social services (39-5)	13511	22874	2979	39364	12623	12924	1331	26878	12950	14861	1652	29473
39	general education	2835	10469	1062	14366	2403	3633	343	6380	1932	5029	565	7586
40	technical education	1710	1244	60	3014	1540	948	59	2547	1617	913	71	2601
41	cultural programme	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52	66	2	120
42	scientific research	2391	—	—	2391	1454	—	—	1454	1582	—	—	1582
43	health	660	—	—	660	703	—	—	703	762	3528	205	4495
44	family planning	824	6951	1261	9746	1338	3602	177	5820	2653	172	20	2845
45	water supply	50	—	—	50	14	2526	346	2886	24	2856	451	3331
46	housing	1513	1723	415	3,651	959	776	308	2043	849	687	232	1768
47	urban development	—	—	—	—	492	128	1	621	427	145	1	573
48	welfare of backward classes	1205	1497	99	2,801	1504	816	57	2377	1401	919	61	2381
49	social welfare	326	204	33	563	2'8	92	20	330	241	112	21	374
50	craftsmen training and labour welfare	1121	786	49	1,956	668	399	18	1085	699	429	23	1151
51	public cooperation	33	—	—	33	580	4	1	585	11	5	—	16
52	rural works	843	—	—	843	750	—	—	750	650	—	—	650
53	other programmes	1601	1530	418	3,549	1384	1076	270	2730	1474	1368	289	3131 ²
54	grand total (1+16+20+24+38 +53)	114107	112920	5887	232914	112459	99137	4855	216451	103924	100142	5817	208983

¹ Included under General Education..² This includes Rs. 11.91 crores under Rehabilitation.

APPENDIX 2.3

States : Plan Outlay and Expenditure : 1965-66 to 1967-68

sl. no.	states	1965-66 actuals	1966-67 actuals	1967-68		percentage increase (+) or decrease (-) col. 5 over 4
				outlay	actuals	
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Andhra Pradesh	101.75	93.59	68.98	66.30	(-) 3.9
2	Assam	30.23	27.17	30.00	30.52	(+) 1.7
3	Bihar	34.85	79.96	66.36	68.88	(+) 3.8
4	Gujarat	57.35	60.67	72.56	65.12	(-) 10.3
5	Haryana	1	22.65	24.16	26.74	(+) 10.6
6	Jammu and Kashmir	16.94	16.98	20.25	20.43	(+) 0.9
7	Kerala	51.10	43.38	42.63	46.20	(+) 8.4
8	Madhya Pradesh	71.35	55.92	60.38	54.26	(-) 10.1
9	Maharashtra	140.60	117.86	122.38	126.77	(+) 3.6
10	Mysore	56.96	54.94	60.25	64.24	(+) 6.6
11	Nagaland	4.87	4.82	6.25	5.84	(-) 6.6
12	Orissa	57.76	47.05	46.00	46.86	(+) 1.9
13	Punjab	71.43	31.26	42.00	43.40	(+) 3.3
14	Rajasthan	53.54	48.75	43.00	40.53	(-) 5.7
15	Tamil Nadu	84.74	82.62	77.28	87.64	(+) 13.4
16	Uttar Pradesh	172.31	150.70	156.04	154.28	(-) 1.1
17	West Bengal	73.33	53.03	60.87	53.41	(-) 12.3
18	total	1129.20	991.37	999.39	1001.42	(+) 0.2

¹Included under Punjab.

APPENDIX 2.4

Union Territories : Plan Outlay and Expenditure : 1965-66 to 1967-68

(Rs. lakhs)

sl. no.	union territory	1965-66 actuals	1966-67 actuals	1967-68		percentage increase (+) or decrease (-) col. 5 over col. 4
				outlay	actuals	
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	121	106	278	125	(-) 55.0
2	Chandigarh	956	192	103	219	(+) 112.6
3	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25	24	34	27	(-) 20.6
4	Delhi	2382	2187	2775	2251	(-) 18.9
5	Goa, Daman and Diu	527	522	840	770	(-) 8.3
6	Himachal Pradesh	740	946	1572	1379	(-) 12.3
7	Laccadive, Amindivi and Minicoy Islands	22	44	56	28	(-) 50.0
8	Manipur	323	209	292	263	(-) 9.0
9	N.E.F.A.	233	202	250	205	(-) 18.0
10	Pondicherry	167	142	218	168	(-) 23.0
11	Tripura	391	281	500	382	(-) 23.6
12	total	5887	4855	6918	5817	(-) 15.9

APPENDIX 2.5

Selected Physical Targets and Achievements: 1967-68

sl. no.	item	unit	1966-67 achievement	1967-68	
				target	achievement
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	agriculture—production of:				
1	foodgrains . . .	million tonnes	74.23	100.00	95.59
2	cotton . . .	million bales of 180 kgs each	4.97	7.00	5.56
3	sugarcane (gur) . . .	million tonnes	9.50	12.00	9.96
4	oilseeds . . .	do.	6.43	9.00	8.24
5	jute . . .	million bales of 180 kgs. each	5.36	7.50	6.37
	fertilisers consumed :				
6	nitrogenous (N) . . .	thousand tonnes	840	1350	1035
7	phosphatic (P ₂ O ₅) . . .	do.	250	500	446
8	potassic (K ₂ O) . . .	do.	115	300	204
	area under improved seeds :				
	(foodgrains) of which				
9	high yielding varieties . . .	million acres	4.66	15.0	14.96
10	plant protection . . .	do.	60	126	90
11	minor irrigation . . .	do.	3.4	3.5	3.0
12	potential . . .	million hectares	7.6	8.5	8.1
13	utilisation . . .	do.	6.0	7.0	6.7
	power :				
14	installed capacity (cumulative) . . .	million k.w.	11.47	13.50	13.13
15	villages electrified (cumulative) . . .	numbers	53406	—	62237
16	pumps electrified . . .	thousand nos.	651	792	852
	industry and minerals production of :				
17	pig iron for sale . . .	million tonnes	1.0	1.2	1.12
18	steel ingots . . .	do.	6.6	7.5	6.31
19	metallurgical and other heavy mechanical equipment . . .	thousand tonnes	14.3	20.0	14.66
20	machine tools (organised sector excluding accessories) . . .	Rs. crores	29.95	29.0	23.50
21	industrial machinery ¹ . . .	do.	38.6	45.0	36.96
22	coal and other mining machinery including drilling equipment . . .	thousand tonnes	7.0	10.0	7.3
23	commercial vehicles . . .	thousand numbers	35.6	40.0	31.0
24	power driven pumps . . .	do.	319.7	325.0	331.56
25	agricultural tractors . . .	do.	8.8	13.0	11.39
26	sulphuric acid . . .	thousand tonnes	702.0	850.0	912.9
27	cement . . .	million tonnes	11.1	13.2	11.48
28	cotton textiles (mill-made) . . .	million metres	4202	4200	4258
29	jute manufactures . . .	thousand tonnes	1117	1400	1156
30	sugar . . .	lakh tonnes	21.5	22.0	22.48

¹This comprises of cotton textile, jute, sugar, paper and pulp and cement mach

APPENDIX 2.5—contd.

sl. no.	item	unit	1966-67 achievement	1967-68	
				target	achievement
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	fertilisers :				
31	nitrogenous (in terms of N)	thousand tonnes	308	520	367
32	phosphatic (in terms of P ₂ O ₅)	do.	145	266	190
33	coal	million tonnes	68.6	72.5	68.52
34	petroleum (in terms of crude throughout)	do.	11.9	14.2	14.4
	village and small industries:				
35	handloom, powerloom and khadi cloth	million metres	3180	3300	3260
36	industrial estates (completed)	numbers	336	360	361
	transport and communications:				
37	railway freight: traffic originating	million tonnes	201.6	210.2	196.6
	procurement of railway rolling stock (addl.):				
38	locomotives	numbers	292	319	308
39	wagons (in terms of 4 wheelers)	do.	21207	19321	17634
40	coaches	do.	1264	1523	1258
41	shipping	lakh GRT	18.7	21.0	18.9
42	major ports: traffic handled	million tonnes	53.2	56.0	55.7
43	telephone connections	lakh numbers (addl.)	75086	126000	85000
	education :				
44	additional enrolment in schools (age-group 6—17 years)	lakh numbers	39.4	44.0	30.9
	technical education admis- sion capacity				
45	diploma	numbers (addl.)	531	—	—
46	degree level	do.	311	—	—
	health :				
47	hospital beds	thousand numbers	247	255	250
48	doctors practising	do.	90	—	96
49	primary health centres	numbers	4606	4873	4759
	housing :				
50	houses/tenements const- ructed	thousand numbers (addl.)	23.5	26.3	21.1

APPENDIX 2.6

Financing of Plan Outlay at the Centre and in the States in 1967-68

(Rs. crores)

sl. no.	original estimates			revised estimates ¹			actuals			
	centre	states	total	centre	states	total	centre	states	total	
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	plan outlay	1236 ²	1010 ²	2246 ²	1205	1000	2205	1089	1001	2090
2	financing of plan outlay (25+26)	1236	956	2192	1205	1000	2205	1089	1001	2090
3	domestic budgetary resources (4 to 19)	831	351	1182	653	238	891	677	219	896
4	balance from current revenues at 1965-66 rates of taxation	173	73	246	-17	6	-11	23	48	71
5	contribution of railways at 1965-66 rates of fares and freights	-29	—	-29	-62	—	-62	-62	—	-62
6	surplus of other public enterprises, exclusive of yield from measures adopted for raising additional resources for the plan	168	71	239	119	55	174	114	63	177
7	additional taxation, including measures to increase the surplus of public enterprises ³	221	111	332	197	102	299	197	100	297
8	by centre (including railways)	221	59	280	197	54	251	197	54	251
9	1966-67 measures	115	40	155	107	37	144	107	37	144
10	1967-68 measures	106	19	125	90 ⁴	17	107	90 ⁴	17	107
11	by states	—	52	52	—	48	48	—	46	46
12	1966-67 measures	—	26	26	—	23	23	—	23	23
13	1967-68 measures	—	26	26	—	25	25	—	23	23
14	loans from public (net)	95	109	204	93	107	200	126	98	224
15	small savings	35	101	136	36	74	110	43	80	123
16	gold bonds, prize bonds and compulsory deposits	-3	—	-3	-1	—	-1	—	—	—
17	annuity deposits	22	—	22	28	—	28	35	—	35
18	state provident funds	55	30	85	74	46	120	75	38	113
19	miscellaneous capital receipts (net)	94	-144	-50	186	-152	34	126	-208	-82
20	budgetary receipts corresponding to external assistance ⁵ (21+22)	996	—	996	955	—	955	970	—	970

21	other than those under PL 480	712	—	712	590	—	590	597	—	597
22	PL 480 aid	284	—	284	365	—	365	373	—	373
23	assistance for state plans	—590	590	—	—595	595	—	—580	580	—
24	ad hoc loans from centre to states	—	—	—	—108	108	—	—118	118	—
25	total budgetary resources (3+20+23+24)	1237	941	2178	905	941	1846	949	917	1866
26	deficit financing	—1	15	14	300	59	359	140	84	224
27	gap in resources (1—2)	—	54 ⁶	54 ⁶	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ As prepared in July 1968.

² As approved at the time of the formulation of the Annual Plan for 1967-68. As a result of certain adjustments made during the course of that year, the approved outlay for the Centre was revised to Rs. 1241 crores and that for the States to Rs. 999 crores. The total outlay was thus revised to Rs. 2240 crores.

³ Net of loss on account of tax concessions.

⁴ Including estimated yield from changes in customs and excise duties announced at the time of the presentation of the 1968-69 budget.

⁵ Without taking account of investment by foreign participants in public enterprises as well as the enterprises' repayments in respect of foreign loans which have been taken into account in working out the contribution of enterprises.

⁶ Measures for covering this gap were to be determined later.

APPENDIX 3.1

Outlay and Expenditure under Agriculture Sector—Centre, States and Union Territories : 1967-68

(Rs. crores)

sl. no.	head	outlay				actuals			
		total	centre	states	union territories	total	centre	states	union territories
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	agriculture programmes (2 to 10)	295.34	59.37	226.69	9.28	248.11	25.42	216.38	6.31
2	agricultural production	96.79	33.58	60.18	3.03	66.67	13.03	51.70	1.94
3	ayacut development	6.39	1.25	5.14	—	2.63	—	2.63	—
4	minor irrigation	108.20	4.21	102.26	1.73	106.53	1.72	103.58	1.23
5	soil conservation	24.37	2.97	20.73	0.67	27.37	2.34	24.56	0.47
6	animal husbandry	22.30	{ 1.18 }	19.04	1.17	11.94	1.97	9.50	0.47
7	dairying and milk supply	{ 0.91 }	7.24	6.57	6.57	0.10
8	forests	16.33	4.66	9.66	2.01	14.14	3.36	9.04	1.74
9	fisheries	17.57	8.13	8.85	0.59	9.38	1.13	7.92	0.33
10	warehousing, marketing and storage	3.39	2.48	0.83	0.08	2.21	1.30	0.88	0.03
11	cooperation, community development and panchayats (12-14)	79.81	36.91	40.75	2.15	69.74	28.37	39.52	1.85
12	cooperation	47.26	36.09 ¹	10.50	0.67	38.29	27.99	9.76	0.54
13	community development	30.84	0.62	28.93	1.29	31.45	0.38	28.94	1.19
14	panchayats	1.71	0.20	1.32	0.19				
15	total agriculture, cooperation, community development and panchayats (1+11)	375.15	96.28	267.44	11.43	317.85	53.79	255.90	8.16

¹Includes Rs. 10 crores for Agricultural Refinance Corporation and Rs. 15 crores for Land Mortgage Banks.

APPENDIX 7.1

Review of Progress on Important Irrigation Projects(i) *Nāgarjunasāgar (Andhra Pradesh)*

The revised cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 164.9 crores. The ultimate irrigation potential of the project is 831,580 hectares. An expenditure of Rs. 121 crores was incurred upto the end of 1966-67. During 1967-68 a sum of Rs. 12 crores was spent, bringing the total expenditure to Rs. 133 crores. To end of 1967-68, a potential of 263,170 hectares was created with a utilisation of 24,290 hectares.

(ii) *Kosi (Bihar)*

The revised estimated cost of the Kosi multipurpose project is about Rs. 92 crores of which Rs. 60 crores pertain to irrigation and Rs. 32 crores to flood control. The ultimate irrigation from the project would be around 566,800 hectares. The expenditure up to the end of 1966-67 was Rs. 64 crores of which Rs. 39 crores were spent on irrigation and the remaining Rs. 25 crores on flood control. During 1967-68, an expenditure of Rs. 3 crores was incurred on irrigation portion and Rs. 1 crore on flood control. The end of 1967-68, a potential of 404,000 hectares was created with a utilisation of 161,000 hectares.

(iii) *Gandāh (Bihar and Uttar Pradesh)*

This project is a joint venture of the State Governments of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, although Nepal would also derive some benefits from it. The total revised cost of the project now stands at Rs. 159 crores of which the share of Bihar is Rs. 95 crores, that of U.P. Rs. 51 crores and Nepal's Rs. 13 crores. The ultimate irrigation potential is 1,490,000 hectares, of which 1,150,000 hectares are in Bihar, 290,000 hectares in Uttar Pradesh and 50,000 hectares in Nepal. For execution of the portion of the project in Nepal, Central assistance is given in the form of grants. The expenditure incurred by the end of 1966-67 was Rs. 36.6 crores of which Rs. 27.3 crores was in Bihar and 9.3 crores in Uttar Pradesh. During 1967-68, Rs. 14.2 crores were spent, Rs. 9.3 crores in Bihar and Rs. 4.9 crores in Uttar Pradesh. It is expected that the work on the barrage will be completed by June 1969 and the benefits from the project would start flowing during the Fourth Plan period.

(iv) *Chambal Project (Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan)*

The multipurpose Chambal Project is a joint venture of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. The three stages of the project comprise the construction of Gandhisagar dam, Ranapratapsagar dam, Kotah dam, Kotah barrage and the canal system. The cost of the entire project, including power is Rs. 138 crores of which the irrigation portion is estimated to cost Rs. 86 crores of which Rs. 48 crores pertain to Madhya Pradesh and Rs. 36 crores to Rajasthan. The expenditure incurred on the irrigation portion of the project up to the end of 1967-68 was Rs. 66 crores of which Rs. 44 crores was in Madhya Pradesh and Rs. 22 crores in Rajasthan. As against an ultimate irrigation potential of 566,000 hectares, the potential created to end of 1967-68 was 330,000 hectares with a utilisation of 142,000 hectares. Work on Stage I had made good progress. The Gandhisagar power station was commissioned in November 1960. The Gandhisagar dam was completed in 1962. The work on the main canal is over, while that on the branch canals and distribution system was in progress.

(v) *Parambikulam Aliyar (Tamil Nadu)*

It is a multipurpose project, comprising the construction of seven dams, a weir, a number of inter-connecting tunnels, lined main canal and distributaries. The revised cost of the project was Rs. 67.5 crores, of which the cost of works to be executed by the Public Works Department was Rs. 50 crores and those by the Electricity Board Rs. 17.5 crores. To end of 1966-67, an expenditure of Rs. 33.6 crores was incurred on the irrigation portion of the project and a further sum of Rs. 2.5 crores was spent during 1967-68. The ultimate irrigation potential of the project is 97,000 hectares. To end of 1967-68, a potential of 58,000 hectares was created with utilisation of 27,000 hectares.

(vi) *Tungabhadra Low Level Canal (Andhra Pradesh and Mysore)*

This is a joint project of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore, estimated to cost Rs. 50 crores for the irrigation portion alone. The ultimate irrigation potential of the project is 332,400 hectares. To end of 1966-67, a sum of Rs. 43 crores was spent and further Rs. 1.2 crores during 1967-68. Except for some portion of the distributaries and lining of the channels, most of the other works had been completed. To end of 1967-68, the potential created and utilisation were placed at 270,790 hectares and 223,100 hectares respectively; obviously a good record.

(vii) *Mahanadi Delta (Orissa)*

Mahanadi Delta Irrigation project is estimated to cost Rs. 34.34 crores. On completion, the project will irrigate about 651,000 hectares. By the end of 1966-67, a sum of Rs. 24 crores had been spent and another Rs. 2.7 crores during 1967-68. A potential of 372,000 hectares was created to end of 1967-68 with a reported utilisation of 324,000 hectares which was a good record.

(viii) *Rajasthan Canal (Rajasthan)*

The Rajasthan Canal Project comprises the Rajasthan feeder from the Harike Barrage (across the Sutlej river), the Rajasthan main canal and the distributary system. The project is being executed in two stages. The revised cost of Stage I of the project is Rs. 84 crores, with an ultimate irrigation potential of 526,000 hectares. The expenditure on the project to end of 1966-67 was Rs. 47 crores and another Rs. 3 crores were spent during 1967-68. The potential created by the end of 1967-68 was 133,000 hectares with a utilisation of 80,000 hectares.

(ix) *Kangsabati (West Bengal)*

The revised estimate of the project is Rs. 45 crores as against Rs. 25.26 crores originally sanctioned. The expenditure incurred up to the end of 1966-67 was Rs. 17 crores. A further sum of Rs. 3.35 crores was spent during 1967-68. The ultimate irrigation potential is 384,810 hectares. The potential created by the end of 1967-68 was 54,000 hectares, with a utilisation of 51,000 hectares. The project is likely to be substantially completed during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

APPENDIX 8.1

Targets and Achievements for Additional Power Generating Capacity :
1967-68

serial no.	state/project	additional generating capacity (MW)		main causes for shortfall
		target	achievement	
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Andhra Pradesh			
1	Upper Sileru	60	120	
2	Kothagudam Stage II	120	120	
	Assam			
3	Umiam Stage II	2.8	—	delay in erection
	Bihar			
4	Barauni Extension	50	—	delay in arranging replacement of equipment impounded by Pakistan.
5	Pathratu	100	50	delay in erection.
	Jammu and Kashmir			
6	Kalakote	7.5	—	damage to cooling tower and equipment.
7	Diesel (Srinagar)	—	5	
	Kerala			
8	Sholayar	36	18	delay in the arrival of erector from abroad. The unit has since been commissioned.
9	Sabarigiri	150	150	
	Madhya Pradesh			
10	Satpura ¹	125	125	
11	Korba	100	100	
	Maharashtra			
12	Purna	22.5	7.5	delay in erection.
13	Koyna Stage II	75	75	unit since commissioned.
14	Paras	—	62.5	
	Mysore			
15	Sharavathy	267.3	178.2	delay in erection.
	Orissa			
16	Talcher	125.0	62.5	
	Punjab			
17	Bhakra Right Bank ¹	240	120	delay in erection.
	Rajasthan			
18	Ranapratap Sagar ¹	—	43	
	Tamil Nadu			
19	Parambikulam	130	—	delay on civil works and shipment of the butterfly valve etc.
20	Neyveli	100	100	
	Uttar Pradesh			
21	Obra 'Thermal'	100	100	
22	Kanpur (Panki)	64	64	
23	Harduaganj Stage III	50	50	
24	Hindustan Aluminium	—	62.5	
	West Bengal			
25	Jaldhaka	9	18	
	Delhi			
26	I.P. Station Extension	125	125	
27	total	2059.1	1756.2	

¹Joint projects,

APPENDIX 8.2

Plan Outlay and Actual Expenditure under Power—Centre, States and Union Territories; 1967-68

(Rs. lakhs)

serial no.		plan outlay	actual expenditure
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1	States	30649	32510
2	Andhra Pradesh	2384	2730
3	Assam	700	853
4	Bihar	1900	1715
5	Gujarat	1457	1463
6	Haryana	995	1231
7	Jammu and Kashmir	485	515
8	Kerala	1285	1641
9	Madhya Pradesh	1750	1517
10	Maharashtra	3568	3756
11	Mysore	1865	2020
12	Nagaland	78	58
13	Orissa	978	1078
14	Punjab	1870	2173
15	Rajasthan	1494	1394
16	Tamil Nadu	2910	3370
17	Uttar Pradesh	5990	6344
18	West Bengal	1000	652
19	Union Territories	1552	1616
20	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24	13
21	Chandigarh	—	12
22	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	3
23	Delhi	1000	924
24	Goa, Daman and Diu	128	150
25	Himachal Pradesh	255	395
26	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	3	3
27	Manipur	28	25
28	N.E.F.A.	15	12
29	Pondicherry	25	16
30	Tripura	70	63
31	Central Plan	6264	5042
32	Ministry of Irrigation and Power	155	
33	D.V.C. (Centre's share).	509	
34	Badarpur	400	
35	Neyveli	1250	
36	Atomic Power Station	3950	
37	grand total	38465	39168

APPENDIX 9.1

Industrywise Progress of Plan Expenditure under Village and Small Industries—Centre, States and Union Territories: 1966-67 and 1967-68

(Rs. crores)

serial no.	industry	1966-67 expenditure			1967-68 outlay			expenditure		
		centre & cen- trally spon- sored	states & union terri- tories	total	centre & cen- trally spon- sored	states & union terri- tories	total	centre & cen- trally spon- sored	states & union terri- tories	total
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	handloom industry	0.40	4.69	5.09	0.33	3.66	3.99	0.34	4.03	4.37
2	powerlooms . . .	—	—	—	—	0.83	0.83	—	0.15	0.15
3	khadi and village indus- tries . . .	18.11	0.49	18.60	16.04	0.28	16.32	18.32	0.35	18.67
4	sericulture . . .	0.29	0.69	0.98	0.30	1.04	1.34	0.31	0.99	1.30
5	coir industry . . .	0.11	0.22	0.33	0.11	0.30	0.41	0.26	0.30	0.56
6	handicrafts . . .	0.59	0.76	1.35	0.76	1.15	1.91	0.51	0.91	1.42
7	small scale industries . . .	4.80	7.17	11.97	4.86	0.05	12.91	4.89	8.10	12.99
8	industrial estates . . .	—	2.43	2.43	—	2.62	2.62	—	2.44	2.44
9	rural industries projects	2.23	—	2.23	2.28	—	2.28	1.92	—	1.92
10	total . . .	26.53	16.45	42.98	24.68	17.93	42.61	26.55	17.27	43.82

APPENDIX 9.2

States : *Outlay and Expenditure under Village and Small Industries :*
1967-68

(Rs. lakhs)

serial no.	state	outlay	expenditure
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Andhra Pradesh	96	80
2	Assam	54	56
3	Bihar	50	47
4	Gujarat	59	39
5	Haryana	40	28
6	Jammu and Kashmir	45	40
7	Kerala	170	169
8	Madhya Pradesh	75	67
9	Maharashtra	125	131
10	Mysore	95	86
11	Nagaland	15	14
12	Orissa	70	71
13	Punjab	140	237
14	Rajasthan	13	8
15	Tamil Nadu	345	316
16	Uttar Pradesh	124	127
17	West Bengal	104	106
18	total	1620	1622

APPENDIX 9.3

Union Territories : Outlay and Expenditure under Village and Small Industries : 1966-67 and 1967-68

(Rs. lakhs)

serial no.	union territory	1966-67		1967-68	
		outlay	expendi- ture	outlay	expendi- ture
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.00	1.49	4.13	2.23
2	Chandigarh	—	—	5.00	—
3	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.00	—	1.00	0.63
4	Delhi	81.00	46.33	67.00	50.48
5	Goa, Daman and Diu	13.00	¹	17.0	¹
6	Himachal Pradesh	31.00	12.21	29.30	16.77
7	Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminidivi Islands	1.00	0.22	1.00	0.81
8	Manipur	13.0	4.00	8.00	6.06
9	N.E.F.A.	9.00	4.14	7.00	6.82
10	Pondicherry	7.00	6.00	12.00	9.00
11	Tripura	20.00	8.71	11.26	12.05
12	total	178.00	83.10	172.69	104.85

¹Included under Large and Medium Industries.

APPENDIX 10.1

Industry and Minerals—Capacity and Production achieved: 1966-67
and 1967-68

serial no.	industry	unit	1966-67		1967-68		1967-68	
			actuals	target	capacity	production	capacity	production
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	steel and non-ferrous metals							
	iron and steel							
1	steelingots . . .	million tonnes	7.6	6.61	8.9	7.5	8.60	6.31
2	finished steel . . .	„	5.5	4.43	6.5	5.7	6.30	4.15
3	pig iron for sale . . .	„	1.2	1.01	1.2	1.2	1.20	1.12
4	alloy, tool and stainless steel	'000 tonnes	50.0	44.9	90.0	70.0	50.00	52.2
5	aluminium . . .	„	93.3	88.4	113.0	113.0	115.80	100.40
6	copper . . .	„	9.6	9.1	9.6	9.3	9.60	9.2
7	zinc . . .	„	—	—	23.5	12.5	38.00	2.99
8	lead . . .	„	5.4	2.5	5.4	3.0	5.4	2.5
	engineering industries							
9	steel castings (including of alloy steel)	„	128.4	54.49	182.0	75.0	130.20	52.74
10	steel forgings . . .	„	79.7	51.9	132.0	60.0	100.80	37.68
11	cranes . . .	„	25.0	9.2	25.6	10.0	32.0	7.00
12	steel wire ropes . . .	„	21.84	13.19	34.4	15.0	31.44	15.00
13	cast iron pipes . . .	„	382.54	223.00	500.0	270.0	406.54	170.60
14	steel pipes and tubes (including black and galvanised tubes, E.R.W. and seamless tubes)	„	378.78	297.24	484.0	408.0	468.68	267.36
15	ball and roller bearing . . .	million nos.	11.6	9.2	14.0	12.0	12.14	10.58
	industrial machinery							
16	metallurgical and other heavy mechanical equipment . . .	'000 tonnes	65.0	14.3	100.0	20.0	85.00	14.66
17	coal and other mining machinery (including drilling equipment)	„	45.0	7.0	45.0	10.0	45.00	7.30
18	cotton textile machinery . . .	Rs. million	400.00	180.0	400.0	200.0	400.00	150.00*
19	jute machinery . . .	„	50.0	25.0	50.0	40.0	50.00	25.0
20	paper and pulp machinery . . .	„	64.0	23.0	64.50	30.0	59.00	23.50

APPENDIX 10.1—contd.

(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
21	sugar machinery .	Rs. million	146.0	94.0	100.00	80.0	148.70	105.80
22	cement machinery .	„	230.0	64.0	100.00	100.00	230.00	65.80
23	printing machinery .	„	4.60	1.30	4.6	2.0	4.80	1.40
24	dairy machinery .	„	25.70	9.00	25.70	10.0	25.70	12.0
25	machine tools (or- ganised sector (in- cluding accessories) construction equip- ment	„	450.00	299.50	453.0	290.0	453.00	235.00
26	excavators and shovels . . .	nos.	130	66	130	75	130	70
27	road rollers . . .	„	1600	1078	1626	1110	1600	202
28	industrial boilers .	Rs. million	100.00	41.80	100.0	45.0	—	—
29	precision instruments automobiles	„	80.00	61.66	210.0	100.0	180.00	68.52
30	commercial vehicles	'000 nos.	56.4	35.6	57.0	40.0	63.00	31.00
31	passenger cars .	„	30.0	29.46	34.0	34.0	30.0	32.50
32	jeeps and station wagons . . .	„	10.0	10.12	12.0	10.0	10.0	4.20
33	motor cycles, scooters and mopeds . . . agricultural machi- nery	„	140.00	53.70	140.00	75.0	140.00	71.00
34	power driven pumps	'000 nos.	188.5	319.7	350.0	325.0	350.0	331.56
35	diesel engines (sta- tionary) . . .	„	74.06	110.0	125.0	125.00	125.00	116.60
36	agricultural tractors	„	11.0	8.8	15.0	13.0	15.00	11.39
37	railway wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers)	„	29.41	16.5	40.0	27.0	30.4	13.15
38	turbines (steam) .	million KW	0.6	0.01	0.8	0.11	1.20	0.09
39	turbines (hydro) .	„	0.5	0.03	0.5	0.06	0.50	0.05
40	generators (thermal)	„	0.6	0.01	0.8	0.11	1.20	0.09
41	generators (hydro)	„	0.5	0.03	0.5	0.06	0.50	0.05
42	electric motors, 200 H.P. or above	million H.P.	0.24	0.06	2.55	1.25	0.80	0.10
43	electric motors, below 200 H.P. . . .	„	2.24	2.08	2.5	2.5	2.24	2.02
44	transformers 33 K.V or below . . .	million K.V.	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	10.62 ¹	5.31
45	transformers, above 33 K.V. . . . light engineering industries	„	4.0	2.3	5.0	3.0	4.50	2.80
46	electric fans . . .	million nos.	1.58	1.34	1.58	1.30	1.79	1.37

¹On double shift basis.

APPENDIX 10 1—contd.

(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
47	radio receivers . . .	million nos.	0.55	0.76	0.90	0.90	0.70	0.93
48	electric lamps (GLS and others) . . .	nos.	60.85	76.61	85.0	85.0	59.35	73.40
49	dry batteries . . .	nos.	282.0	353.52	450.0	450.0	450.00	314.02
50	bicycles . . .	'000 nos.	1679.0	1719.0	2000.0	2000.0	1640.0	1707.00
51	typewriters . . .	nos.	66.0	45.3	66.0	52.0	66.0	45.0
52	storage batteries . . .	nos.	795.80	752.17	900.0	900.0	1068.01	810.0
	chemical and allied industries fertilisers							
53	nitrogenous (in terms of N) . . .	'000 tonnes	585.0	307.9	894.0	520.0	849.0	366.8
54	phosphatic (in terms of P ₂ O ₅) . . .	nos.	237.0	144.9	395.7	266.0	383.40	190.4
	pesticides							
55	D.D.T. . . .	nos.	2.8	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.80	3.10
56	P.H.C. . . .	nos.	9.2	8.1	26.5	12.0	11.80	8.70
	heavy chemicals							
57	caustic soda . . .	nos.	296.0	233.0	400.0	312.0	378.00	274.20
58	soda ash . . .	nos.	363.0	348.0	431.0	370.0	398.8	374.0
59	sulphuric acid . . .	nos.	1353.0	702.0	1450.0	850.0	1828.8	912.9
60	calcium carbide . . .	nos.	58.5	53.4	80.0	65.0	58.5	55.0
61	sodium hydro-sulphite . . .	nos.	7.2	3.7	7.1	5.5	7.2	4.5
62	dyestuffs . . .	nos.	10.7	6.8	12.0	8.5	12.60	7.00
63	carbon black . . .	nos.	31.8	17.6	31.5	24.0	31.8	24.0
	petro-chemicals							
64	P.V.C. . . .	nos.	9.6	10.7	21.6	20.0	22.60	14.40
65	polyethylene . . .	nos.	17.5	11.3	28.5	14.0	17.50	10.00
66	polystyrene . . .	nos.	6.7	6.0	17.5	16.0	10.00	5.40
67	synthetic rubber . . .	nos.	30.0	22.3	30.0	16.0	30.00	22.00
68	paper and paper board . . .	nos.	711.2	580.0	723.0	650.0	730.0	629.0
69	newsprint . . .	nos.	30.0	29.5	30.0	30.0	30.0	31.0
70	cement . . .	million tonnes	12.2	11.1	15.5	13.2	13.78	11.48
71	filament yarn (including tyre cord) . . .	'000 tonnes	47.5	46.6	50.0	50.0	50.50	37.50
72	staple fibre ¹ . . .	nos.	26.00	45.6	26.0	50.0	26.0	54.70
	synthetic fibres							
73	nylon filament staple . . .	million kgs.	2.2	2.0	3.4	3.0	4.00	2.50
	nylon-tyre cord and other industrial yarn							
74	polyester fibres . . .	nos.	2.0	2.6	4.5	3.5	4.50	3.60
75	drugs and pharmaceuticals . . .	Rs. million	—	1900.0	—	1900.0	—	2100.00

¹Licensed capacity was 26000 tonnes but installed capacity was substantially larger.

APPENDIX 10.1—contd.

(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
76	paints and varnishes	'000 tonnes	106.0	70.1	106.0	80.0	106.0	70.00
77	automobile tyres	million nos.	3.16	2.66	3.3	3.0	3.34	2.70
78	bicycle tyres	„	20.57	20.34	20.5	20.0	20.55	22.79
79	glass	'000 tonnes	595.3	292.6	566.9	300.0	596.80	305.00
80	jute textiles	„	1219.0	1117.0	1200.0	1400.0	1500.00	1156.00
	cotton textiles							
81	yarn	million kgs.	16.70 ²	802.0	16.70 ²	900.0	17.09 ²	926.32
82	cloth (millsector)	million metres	2.08 ³	42.02	2.08 ³	4200.0	2.08 ³	4257.55
83	woollen cloth	„	43.6	9.5	43.6	16.0	43.6	9.2
84	sugar	lakh tonnes	33.8	21.5	33.8	22.0	34.70	22.48
85	vanaspati (inclusive of oil)	„	5.92	4.06	5.92	4.10	6.23	4.22
	minerals							
86	coal	million tonnes	—	68.56	—	72.5	—	68.52
87	iron ores	„	—	26.3	—	26.5	—	26.0
88	crude oil ⁴	„	—	4.8	—	6.0	—	5.80
89	petroleum ⁴ (in terms of crude throughput)	„	12.7	11.9	15.50	14.2	15.50	14.43

²Capacity is shown in terms of million spindles while production is in million kgs.

³Capacity is indicated in terms of lakh looms, while production is in million metres.

⁴ Figures are for calendar year.

APPENDIX 10.2

Plan Expenditure on Central Industrial and Mineral Projects: 1967-68

(Rs. lakhs)

sl. no.	project	plan outlay	actual expenditure
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals : Department of Iron and Steel—(2.4)	1385.00	11752.00
2	Hindustan Steel Ltd. (Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela etc.)	6000.00	5095.00
3	Bokaro Steel Plant	7500.00	5500.00
4	Mysore Iron and Steel Company	350.00	1157.00
5	Department of Mines and Metals (6-21)	7419.00	3907.20
6	Koyna Aluminium	100.00	3.37
7	Korba Aluminium	500.00	38.20
8	Hindustan Zinc Ltd.		
9	Expansion of Zawar Mines }	289.00	236.00
10	National Coal Development Corporation	2215.00	1882.00
11	National Mineral Development Corporation	1625.00	1178.00
12	Neyveli Lignite Corporation	1390.00	100.00
13	Singareni Collieries Company	362.00	transferred to state sector
14	Central Ropeways	270.00	130.00
15	Durgapur Coke Oven	10.00	—
16	Geological Survey of India	400.00	199.72
17	Indian Bureau of Mines	10.00	0.11
18	Aerial Survey	248.00	65.96
19	Hindustan Copper	—	72.81
20	Production Cell in Coal Controller's Organisation	—	0.39
21	Assessment of Resources Committee	—	0.64
22	Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (23-49)	9647.10	9461.22
23	Heavy Electricals, Ltd., Bhopal	1169.00	959.00
24	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (Hardwar, Ramohandrapuram and Tiiruch including H.T., switchgear project and foundry forge)	2779.00	3300.88
25	Heavy Engineering Corporation (H. M. B. P., H. M. T. P., and F.F.P., Ranchi)	2906.00	2686.00
26	Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation	143.00	713.00
27	Hindustan Machine Tools Expansion (Pinjore, Kalamassery and Hyderabad)	255.00	441.49
28	National Instruments Ltd. including (Ophthalmic Glass Project)	145.00	110.00
29	Instrumentation Ltd. (Kotah and Palghat)	127.00	152.00
30	Triveni Structurals Ltd.	170.00	167.00
31	Machine Tools Projects (Ajmer and Bhavnagar)	106.00	87.00
32	Heavy Plate and Vessels Project	374.00	150.00
33	Fabrication Shop for Fertilisers and Chemicals	10.00	0.02
34	Pumps and Compressors Projects	5.00	0.54
35	Agricultural Tractors Project	30.00	0.21
36	Foundry Forge, Wardha	2.10	2.22
37	Hindustan Cables Ltd. }	173.00	40.00
38	Secnd Cable Factory }		
39	Raw Film Project	135.00	150.00
40	Expansion of NEPA Mills	275.00	162.00
41	Cement Corporation of India	353.00	206.00
42	Paper and Pulp Schemes	10.00	—
43	Salt-Washery-cum-Sodium Sulphate Plant }	5.00	0.34
44	Mandi and Kharagoda Salt Works }		
45	Travancore Titanium Products	30.00	30.00

APPENDIX 10.2—contd.

sl. no.	(1)	(2)	(3)		
46	National Industrial Development Corporation	71·00	43·11		
47	National Productivity Council	25·00	23·37		
48	Indian Standards Institution	49·00	45·15		
49	Research and Development Organisation for Electrical Industries	—	1·89		
50	Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (51-70) (Department of Chemicals)	4524·00	5135·05		
51	Fertiliser Corporation of India (52-58)	1231·00	1859·00		
52	Namrup Fertilisers	}			
53	Gorakhpur Fertilisers				
54	Durgapur Fertilisers				
55	Modernisation and Expansion of Sindri and Rourkela Fertilisers				
56	Trombay Fertilisers				
57	Barauni Fertilisers				
58	Namrup Expansion				
59	Madras Fertilisers			765·00	693·00
60	Cochin Fertilisers			700·00	700·00
61	Fourth Stage Expansion of FACT			215·00	175·00
62	Synthetic Drugs Plant	}			
63	Antibiotics Plant				
64	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.			760·00	1134·00
65	Pyrites and Chemicals Development Corporation (including expansion)	66·00	64·14		
66	Aromatics Extraction Plant, Gujarat	285·00	285·00		
67	Expansion of D.D.T. and B.H.C.	35·00	47·50		
68	Hindustan Organic Chemicals	57·00	44·91		
69	Training Institute, Guindy (for plastics etc.)	400·00	85·00		
70	Kanpur Fertiliser Project (centres' share only)	10·00	—		
71	Department of Petroleum (72-78)	—	47·50		
72	Oil and Natural Gas Commission	7612·00	9092·19		
73	Indian Oil Corporation (including Cochin Refinery)	4467·00	4403·40		
74	Madras Refinery	2190·00	942·00		
75	Lube India	442·00	2051·76		
76	Lubrizol India	396·00	958·94		
77	Oil India Ltd.	74·00	70·09		
78	Haldia Refinery	38·00	666·00		
79	Ministry of Transport and Shipping (80-82)	5·00	—		
80	Hindustan Shipyard, Visakhapatnam (including dry dock)	230·00	306·44		
81	Subsidy to Hindustan Shipyard	110·0	104·57		
82	Second Shipyard, Cochin	100·00	199·32		
83	Ministry of Finance (84-90)	20·00	2·55		
84	Kolar Gold Mines	4273·59	3134·52		
85	Hatti Gold Mines	36·59	28·37		
86	Security Paper Mill	—	—		
87	New Alkaloid Factory	207·00	101·76		
88	Loan assistance to I.D.B., I.F.C., I.C.I.C.I.	30·00	0·79		
89	Bombay and Alipur Mints (Quarters)	4000·00	3000·00		
90	Currency Note Press	—	2·54		
91	Ministry of Commerce (92-95)	—	1·06		
92	Introduction of Metric System	746·00	949·19		
93	Plantations	22·00	17·70		
94	National Textile Corporation	199·00	193·63		
95	Atomic Energy Schemes	—	0·80		
96	grand total	525·0	737·06		
		48301·69	43737·81		

APPENDIX 12.1

Plan Outlay and Expenditure under Education: 1966-67 and 1967-68

(Rs. crores)

Sl. no.	sub-head	1966-67 (actuals)			1967-68 (budget)			1967-68 (actuals)		
		states ^a	centre	total	states ^a	centre	total	states ^a	centre	total
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	general education	39.78	24.03	63.81	65.14	23.22	88.36	56.62	20.44	77.06
2	elementary education	12.36	0.16	12.52	25.45	0.24	25.69	21.74	0.17	21.91
3	secondary education	11.00	2.28	13.28	17.43	1.97	19.40	15.21	0.78	15.99
4	university education	9.05	17.68	26.73	11.09	16.18	27.27	10.25	15.61	25.86
5	teacher education	2.57	¹	2.57	3.62	¹	3.62	3.19	¹	3.19
6	social education	0.34	0.02	0.36	0.58	0.04	0.62	0.70	0.05	0.75
7	cultural programmes	0.49	0.51	1.00	1.36	0.75	2.11	0.68	0.52	1.20
8	other educational programmes	3.97	3.38	7.35	5.61	4.04	9.65	4.85	3.31	8.16
9	technical education	10.06	15.40	25.46	13.03	20.68	33.71	9.84	16.17	26.01
10	total(1+9)	49.84	39.43	89.27	78.17	43.90	122.07 ²	66.46	36.61	103.07

¹Included in NCERT programmes shown under 'other programmes'.²The outlay given in the Annual Plan document was Rs. 112 crores—Rs. 42 crores at the Centre and about Rs. 70 crores in the States and Union Territories. Through adjustments made during the year, the outlay increased to Rs. 122.07 crores.³ States include Union Territories also.

APPENDIX 13.1

Plan Outlay and Expenditure under Scientific and Technological Research:
1966-67 and 1967-68

(Rs. lakhs)

sl. no.	1966-67 (actuals)				1967-68 (B.E.)				1967-68 (actuals)				
	centre	states	union territories	total	centre	states	union territories	total	centre	states	union territories	total	
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	Department of Atomic Energy (Research Development)	708.43	—	—	708.43	993.79	—	—	993.79	804.71	—	—	804.71
2	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	697.17	—	—	697.17	759.94	—	—	759.94	684.62	—	—	684.62
3	Ministry of Education (Scientific Surveys and Development Division).	47.98	—	—	47.98	158.09	—	—	158.09	92.63	—	—	92.63
4	total	1453.58	—	—	1453.58	1911.82	—	—	1911.82	1581.96	—	—	1581.96

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 14.1

Health and Family Planning Programmes—Physical Targets and Achievements during 1967-68

sl. no.	unit	1965-66	1966-67	position at the end of 1967-68		
				targets	achievement	
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	hospital beds number	240100	246682	255482	250000	
2	primary health centres „	4481 ¹	4606 ¹	4873	4759 ¹	
3	medical colleges „	87	69	93	91	
4	annual admission (MBBS) „	10520	11090	³	11200	
5	dental colleges „	13	14	³	15	
6	annual admission (dental) manpower „	506	550	³	575	
7	doctors „	86000	90000	³	96000	
8	nurses ² „	45000	50000	³	55000	
9	aux-nurse-midwives midwives control of diseases „	36000	41000	³	48000	
10	national malaria eradication programme „	393.25	393.25	393.25	393.25	
11	attack phase units	80.26	55.85	30.00	68.50	
12	consolidation phase „	170.36	134.09	108.25	121.61	
13	maintenance phase „	142.63	203.31	255.00	203.14	
	T.B. control					
14	clinics number	427	500	525	502	
15	demonstration and training centres „	15	15	15	15	
	family planning main centres					
16	rural „	3676	4564	4784	4700	
17	urban „	1381	1580	1760	1806	
18	sub-centres (all rural) „	7081	13550	16395	19168	

¹The U.P. Government which had earlier reported the number of primary health centres at 875 has now advised that only 683 centres were functioning in the state.

²In practice

³No target was fixed for the year in the Annual Plan for 1967-68.

APPENDIX 15.1

Plan Outlay and Expenditure under Housing—Central Sector : 1967-68

sl. no.	scheme	outlay	actuals
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1	dock labour housing	21·00	7·39
2	slum clearance (central share)	430·97	301·10
3	land acquisition and development	2·60	—
4	office and residential accommodation	750·00	533·00
5	cellular concrete factories	—	—
6	experimental housing	11·00	6·66
7	housing statistics	4·00	0·40
8	total	1219·57	848·55

APPENDIX 15.2

Plan Outlay and Expenditure under Housing—States and Union Territories: 1967-68

(Rs lakhs)

sl. no.	state/union territory	outlay	actuals
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1	States	905.00	687.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	17.00	13.00
3	Assam	10.00	7.00
4	Bihar	22.00	13.00
5	Gujarat	53.00	49.00
6	Haryana	20.00	1.00
7	Jammu and Kashmir	20.00	21.00
8	Kerala	30.00	26.00
9	Madhya Pradesh	30.00	30.00
10	Maharashtra	239.00	194.00
11	Mysore	44.00	45.00
12	Nagaland	10.00	10.00
13	Orissa	31.00	32.00
14	Punjab	20.00	14.00
15	Rajasthan	11.00	10.00
16	Tamil Nadu	119.00	68.00
17	Uttar Pradesh	50.00	40.00
18	West Bengal	104.00	162.00
19	Union Territories	335.60	232.29
20	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.10	0.60
21	Chandigarh	—	—
22	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—
23	Delhi	280.00	187.98
24	Goa, Daman and Diu	17.00	9.61
25	Himachal Pradesh	8.00	11.71
26	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	neg.	0.01
27	Manipur	6.00	6.00
28	N.E.F.A.	—	—
29	Pondicherry	17.00	14.00
30	Tripura	4.50	2.38
31	total—(1+19)	1240.60	919.29

APPENDIX 15.3

Housing: Physical Targets and Achievements: 1967-68

(no. of houses)			
sl. no.	state/union territory	target	achievement
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1	States	21024	18260
2	Andhra Pradesh	1720	241
3	Assam	281	76
4	Bihar	520	656
5	Gujarat	2545	1997 ¹
6	Haryana	—	86
7	Jammu and Kashmir	400	355
8	Kerala	362	698 ¹
9	Madhya Pradesh	918	313
10	Maharashtra	3677	4036
11	Mysore	2907	2115
12	Nagaland	100 ³	100 ³
13	Orissa	622	317
14	Punjab	500	476
15	Rajasthan	512	512
16	Tamil Nadu	2230	3175
17	Uttar Pradesh	880	880
18	West Bengal	2850	2227
19	Union Territories	5305	2840
		3700 ²	586 ²
20	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15	13 ¹
21	Chandigarh	11	—
22	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—
23	Delhi	4671	2145
		3700 ²	486 ²
24	Goa, Daman and Diu	50	36
25	Himachal Pradesh	211	342
26	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	2	2
27	Manipur	185 ³	185 ³
28	N.E.F.A.	—	—
29	Pondicherry	84	71
30	Tripura	76	46
31	total—(1+19)	26329	21100
		3700 ²	586 ²

¹Anticipated Achievement²Plots³Estimated

APPENDIX 15.4

Plan Expenditure on Water Supply and Sanitation—Centre, States and Union Territories : 1967-68

(Rs. lakhs)

sl. no.	centre/states/union territory	outlay	expenditure
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Centre	40.00	24.1.28
2	States	3155.00	2856.6.00
3	Andhra Pradesh	235.00	183.3.00
4	Assam	60.00	64.4.00
5	Bihar	228.00	207.7.00
6	Gujarat	167.00	155.5.00
7	Haryana	40.00	42.2.00
8	Jammu and Kashmir	90.00	78.8.00
9	Kerala	120.00	141.1.00
10	Madhya Pradesh	171.00	212.2.00
11	Maharashtra	547.00	507.7.00
12	Mysore	229.00	294.4.00
13	Nagaland	36.00	37.7.00
14	Orissa	63.00	63.3.00
15	Punjab	55.00	34.4.00
16	Rajasthan	300.00	150.0.00
17	Tamil Nadu	326.00	316.6.00
18	Uttar Pradesh	298.00	298.8.00
19	West Bengal	190.00	75.5.00
20	Union Territories	541.90	450.0.65
21	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11.90	10.0.47
22	Chandigarh	—	—
23	Delhi	365.00	249.9.70
24	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.00	0.0.07
25	Goa, Daman and Diu	75.00	119.9.00
26	Himachal Pradesh	44.00	38.8.76
27	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	—	—
28	Manipur	13.00	9.9.92
29	N.E.F.A.	13.00	8.8.25
30	Pondicherry	14.00	11.1.00
31	Tripura	5.00	3.3.48
32	total (1+2+20)	3736.90	3330.0.93

APPENDIX 16.1

Plan Outlay and Expenditure under Social Welfare: 1967-68

(Rs. lakhs)

sl. no.	centre/states/union territory	outlay	actuals
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1	central sector	267.25	240.88
2	family and child welfare projects and continuation of welfare extension projects	63.20	61.80
3	grants-in-aid to voluntary organisations by central social welfare board	67.00	60.00
4	sponsored programmes of central social welfare board	34.80	32.33
5	holiday homes	1.50	2.00
6	condensed courses of education for adult women	18.00	19.50
7	socio-economic programme	4.00	3.00
8	night shelters	0.30	0.10
9	welfare extension projects (urban)	2.50	2.00
10	other programmes	8.50	5.73
11	welfare programmes for the handicapped	9.20	11.44
12	pre-vocational training centres	37.35	30.28
13	strengthening of voluntary organisations	4.00	5.08
14	social defence	20.81	20.24
15	grants-in-aid to the association for social and moral hygiene in India	0.81	0.24
16	after-care and other programmes of state governments training, research and administration	20.00	20.00
17	rehabilitation of displaced persons from homes and infirmaries	18.10	11.00
18	education work on prohibition	2.00	1.00
19	grant to the central institute of research and training in public cooperation etc.	4.00	4.21
20	grant to the central institute of research and training in public cooperation etc.	4.00	4.21
21	states ¹	142.00	112.00
22	union territories	35.00	21.00
23	total (1+21+22)	444.25	373.88

¹Programme-wise details are not available.

APPENDIX 19.1

Plan Expenditure under Public Cooperation: 1967-68

(Rs. crores)

sl. no.	centre/states/union territory	expenditure
(0)	(1)	(2)
1	Centre	10.69
2	States	4.14
3	Andhra Pradesh	0.31
4	Assam	0.38
5	Bihar	—
6	Gujarat	0.61
7	Haryana	—
8	Jammu and Kashmir	—
9	Kerala	0.45
10	Madhya Pradesh	0.42
11	Maharashtra	0.65
12	Mysore	0.47
13	Nagaland	—
14	Orissa	0.14
15	Punjab	0.03
16	Rajasthan	0.20
17	Tamil Nadu	0.13
18	Uttar Pradesh	0.12
19	West Bengal	0.23
20	Union Territories	0.31
21	total (1+2+20)	15.14