

**A REVIEW OF IMPORTANT
ACTIVITIES AND STUDIES
1971-72**

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PLANNING COMMISSION**

FOREWORD

This report gives a brief account of important activities and studies undertaken by the Planning Commission during 1971-72. The principal activities in which the Planning Commission was engaged during the year related to the Mid-term Appraisal of the Fourth Five Year Plan, Annual Plan for 1972-73 and preparatory work for the Fifth Five Year Plan. The notes and studies mentioned in this report are mostly internal working papers prepared for official use only. Some of the studies are published subsequently for general information.

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1. RECONSTITUTION OF THE PLANNING COMMISSION

With the formation of the new Government after the General Elections, the former Deputy Chairman and Members of the Planning Commission tendered their resignations to leave Government free to reconstitute the Planning Commission. The Commission was reconstituted with Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister, as Chairman and Shri C. Subramaniam, Minister of Planning as Deputy Chairman. Prof. S. Chakravarty, Dr. B. S. Minhas and Shri M. S. Pathak joined as Members of the Planning Commission.

Shri Y. B. Chavan, Minister of Finance, continued to be a Member of the Commission. Shri Mohan Dharia joined the Ministry of Planning as Minister of State for Planning.

2. MID-TERM APPRAISAL OF THE FOURTH PLAN

In the President's Address to Parliament on March 23 1971, it was indicated that a Mid-term Appraisal of the Fourth Five Year Plan would be made. This review would make it possible to reorient the Plan in order to increase the pace and effective use of investment in the economy. In pursuance of this, a mid-term appraisal of the progress of the Fourth Plan was undertaken by the Planning Commission in consultation with State Governments, administrations of Union Territories and Union Ministries. The document on the mid-term appraisal was laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament on December 22 1971. The document presents a detailed evaluation of the progress and short-falls in different sectors of development effort in the Centre, States and Union Territories and, to the extent available, in the private sector. Since the document contains full details of the progress of Plan performance during the past two years and in the current year, no separate Annual Plan Progress Reports for 1969-70 and 1970-71 have been brought out.

3. ANNUAL PLAN 1971-72

After the presentation of the Central and State Budgets, the Annual Plan for 1971-72 was prepared.

4. ANNUAL PLAN 1972-73

Initial steps were taken early in August 1971 for the formulation of the Annual Plan for 1972-73. A time schedule shown on a PERT chart was prepared and sent to State Governments and Central Ministries. Detailed guidelines concerning individual sectors of development were drawn up in consultation with the Central Ministries and Departments and were sent to State Governments and Union Territories. Besides specific points indicated in the guidelines for individual sectors, the States and Union Territories were asked to keep in view, while drawing up the Plan proposals for the Annual Plan 1972-73, the following basic considerations:

- (a) In order to make an appreciable impact on the problem of educated and uneducated unemployed, steps should be taken by State Governments to ensure that employment generating programmes falling within the State sectors such as construction of roads, soil conservation, minor irrigation, housing, village and small industries, intensive agriculture, multi-cropping and supplementary programmes, are accelerated.
- (b) The removal of disparities between different regions as also between different communities has to be given priority. In order to take advantage of various facilities, financial and otherwise, provided by the Centre, the local administration as well as different credit and promotional institutions have to be geared to the task of identifying problems, formulating viable projects and programmes and implementing them vigorously.

- (c) In order to ensure that certain minimum facilities of elementary education, drinking water, housing and communications are available to the bulk of the population, it is necessary that allocation of resources and implementation of such programmes should be stepped up properly during 1972-73.

It was also suggested that the draft Plan proposals should indicate in detail:

- (i) the policy in regard to the amelioration in the conditions of small farmers, sub-marginal farmers and agricultural labourers and members of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes;
- (ii) the steps taken towards identification of backward areas, formulation of specific measures for their development, outlays provided for the backward areas and the programmes to be taken up with these allocations;
- (iii) a detailed analysis of the existing potential and utilisation and also the measures proposed for improving the utilisation of existing as well as additional potential expected within the Fourth Plan period; and
- (iv) the steps taken for improving ex-ante projects evaluation in States and the remedial steps proposed for 1972-73.

The Plan proposals from State Governments and Union Territories were examined by different Working Groups consisting of representatives of the State Governments or Union Territories, Central Ministries and the Planning Commission. Twenty-one Working Groups for different sectors were set up. On the basis of the recommendations made by the Working Groups, Programme Advisers of the Planning Commission formulated their recommendations, which formed the basis of

discussions between the Planning Commission and the Chief Ministers of States and Union Territories during December 1971 and January 1972. Plan discussions for Punjab, Assam, West Bengal, Nagaland and Tripura took place at the respective State headquarters; the discussions in respect of the other States were held in Delhi. As part of this exercise, a Resources Working Group was set up for the assessment of States' resources. State Governments were requested to give their own assessment of resources for 1972-73, which provided the basis for discussions in the Resources Working Group. These discussions were completed by September 1971. The Annual Plans for 1972-73 for States and Union Territories were finalised and communicated to them for being incorporated in the budgets for 1972-73.

The Union Ministries were requested in early September 1971 to formulate proposals relating to the Central sector and Centrally-sponsored schemes for inclusion in their Annual Plans. The proposals received from the Ministries were examined and discussed in meetings with the representatives of the Ministries, their Associated Finance and the Ministry of Finance between November 1971 and January 1972. This was followed up by another discussion between the Commission and the Ministry of Finance to finalise the size of the Central and Centrally-sponsored Plans for 1972-73.

A number of Central Teams, each headed by a Programme Adviser, visited 12 States during the year and reviewed the extent of damage caused by natural calamities like floods, droughts and cyclones. They recommended relief measures and financial assistance to States. The States visited were Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

5. PREPARATORY WORK ON FIFTH PLAN

The preparatory work on the Fifth Plan was started in June 1971. A number of papers on advance action for the

Fifth Plan, including organisational framework and a tentative time schedule, were prepared. In connection with preparatory work, 11 Steering Groups, 34 Task Forces or Working Groups and one Study Group have been set up and some more Groups are being set up. While the Task Forces and Working Groups are required to undertake in-depth studies of the various sectors of development, suggest long-term perspective of development, indicate priorities and policies and evolve guidelines for formulation of projects for inclusion in the Fifth Plan, the Steering Groups will overview the general problems facing a number of critically linked sectors. The National Committee on Science and Technology has identified 21 areas for which Groups have been set up with the objective of formulating a 5-year science and technology plan starting with a mid-term appraisal of the Fourth Plan to indicate how best R and D efforts could be organised to achieve the targets indicated. Members of Planning Commission and the experts from the Divisions of the Commission are associated with these Groups. Simultaneously, the Union Ministries have been asked to undertake project formulation keeping the Fourth Plan long-term perspective 1980-81 in view and prepare a shelf of projects for the purpose of ex-ante project appraisal on a comparable basis so that it may be possible for the Commission to make suitable provision for the Fifth Plan for the same. The State Government have also been asked to prepare a shelf of projects in their sphere of responsibility and project programmes for area development.

6. MULTI-LEVEL PLANNING

The Planning Commission has been stressing the significant role of local planning and urged the State Governments to formulate district plans, particularly of backward areas, along scientific lines. Teams of officers from the Planning Commission have visited district headquarters to assist States as well as district authorities in their formulation. During 1971-72, the response of States was encouraging. A number of States have initiated action on the formulation of district plans. Work has

the next Finance Commission. The aim is to evolve an integrated approach to resource transfers on Plan and non-Plan account from the Centre to States. Some papers were prepared for the Committee on Human Environment.

8. *FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC TRENDS*

Early in the year, the resources of the Central and States Governments were examined in the light of the data given in their budgets for 1971-72 and other information. This was followed by discussions with State Governments which had persistently shown a tendency to run into overdrafts with the Reserve Bank. The aim was to identify the reasons for the overdrafts, consider remedial measures, assess the resources for 1972-73 and 1973-74 and prepare a re-assessment of resources for the Fourth Plan. Discussions were held with the remaining States for assessing their resources for the Annual Plan for 1972-73 and preparing a re-assessment of their resources for the Fourth Plan in connection with the Mid-term Appraisal.

The Resources Working Group, which had been set up to make a re-assessment of resources for the Fourth Plan, was assisted with a number of notes and memoranda. Discussions were held with important public sector enterprises including State Electricity Boards on major aspects of their resources. The question of release of special accommodation to the States, as also the utilisation of the proceeds of additional resource mobilisation by Union Territories and part of the increase in small saving collections in Union Territories for augmenting the size of their Annual Plans, were examined in the Commission and advice was given to the Ministry of Finance.

Studies on exports, imports and balance of payments were made in connection with the Annual Plan 1971-72. For the Mid-term Appraisal detailed analysis of the trends in the various components of the balance of payments during the first two years of the Plan were undertaken. A re-assessment was made

of the likely position of the balance of payments for the last three years of the Plan period. Trends in exports by major commodities during 1969-70 and 1970-71 were analysed and an assessment made of the expected level of exports for the remaining period of the Plan. Similarly, in the light of the trends in imports, an assessment was made of the requirements of imports by major categories for the rest of the Plan period. Studies were undertaken on the invisible and capital transactions. Re-assessment of the balance of payments during the Plan was undertaken in collaboration with Ministries.

Studies on the prospects of India's exports to developing countries in Asia and Africa were undertaken. A review was made of trade and aid relationship with East European countries. Notes on trade and aid relationship with Japan, USSR, France, West Germany and U. K. were prepared.

A review of the economic situation and performance of the economy in the first two and a half years of the Plan was made, with particular reference to the overall growth rate, agricultural and industrial production, monetary and price trends, and progress towards the achievement of social objectives. Analysis of price trends and policies was made for the Mid-term Appraisal.

9. *LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT*

An Advisory Committee of Economists on Employment Studies was set up by the Commission to suggest specific studies and surveys to be undertaken as a follow-up of the suggestions made by the Committee of Experts on Unemployment Estimates (Dantwala Committee) as well as organisations dealing with employment generation in construction and industry, impart of special employment programmes and planning at the local level. These suggestions have been circulated to Central Ministries, State Governments, Universities and research organisations to enable

them to undertake suitable studies in this field. A comprehensive labour force survey recommended by the Committee is proposed to be initiated by the National Sample Survey in 1972-73.

The special schemes formulated by the Central Ministries for providing employment to educated unemployed, for which a special provision of Rs. 25 crores was made in the Central Budget for 1971-72, were processed and approved.

A meeting was convened in September 1971 with trade union leaders and management experts for informal exchange of views on how to promote better industrial relations and closer association of employers and workers in developmental planning and aspects of wage policy.

10. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS

The Panel on Irrigated Farming, set up by the Commission in August 1968, submitted its final report in November 1971. Its main recommendations made relate to the development of agriculture in humid and high rainfall areas, temperate hilly zones and in other areas. The Panel has recommended research on cropping pattern with partial salination and desalinised water, water technology, integrated study on drainage, utilisation of solar energy, control of diseases and pests, research on farm power and machines, pilot projects and adaptive research, and training of extension workers in spreading technology of irrigated farming. In the light of these recommendations, schemes have been approved for being taken up during the Plan period.

The Working Group on Dry Farming, also set up in July 1968 to recommend programmes of research, submitted its final report in November 1971. The Group has made useful recommendations on research on dry farming; as a result the ongoing Coordinated Project on Dry Land Agriculture has been provided with additional funds.

The Expert Committee on Storage, set up in August 1970 to draw up a master plan for storage godowns, submitted its report in September 1971. The Committee has visualised that the storage needs for foodgrains will be about 9.9 million tonnes in 1973-74, including 8 per cent space for operational purposes. The Committee has also made an estimate of the storage requirements for fertilisers. As a result of its recommendations two new schemes have been included in the Fourth Plan. One relates to the creation of additional storage capacity of one million tonnes in the cooperative sector at an estimated cost of Rs. 15 crores. The other scheme relates to the modernisation of storage at the farm and community levels, with a total outlay of Rs. one crore.

The Commission studied the progress and problems of short-term agricultural production credit and prepared a paper which highlighted the inadequate and unequal expansion of agricultural production credit in States during the first two years of the Plan and suggested remedial measures. These were discussed at a meeting in the Commission in October 1971 with representatives from the Departments of Agriculture, Co-operation and Banking and the Reserve Bank. A small expert group has been asked to work out, in consultation with State Governments, a blue-print for institutional credit arrangements on a district-by-district basis for the States where cooperative credit structure was weak, namely, for Assam, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Rajasthan and eastern parts of Uttar Pradesh.

Under an agreement with the Ford Foundation, the Commission took up programmes of developing planning capabilities in States. In the field of forest resources, an inter-sectoral study for estimating demand estimates for wood products was undertaken by a consultant provided by the Ford Foundation. The work on selection of potential forest areas fit for a project approach in the forestry sector is in progress. Under the same programme, a seminar on economics of forestry was organised at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, with participants mainly from State Governments.

The Task Force on Forest Resources, set up by the Commission, is engaged in taking stock of the activities regarding the survey of forest resources and identifying the gaps. The Task Force will arrange for the formulation of coordinated programmes for surveys in different parts of the country in relation to plans for five-year and fifteen-year development.

The publication of the Committee on Natural Resources on "A coordinated study of organisations concerned with the survey of natural resources e.g. the Survey of India, Geological Survey of India, Soil and Land Surveys, Forest Surveys, Cadastral Surveys and Town Planning Surveys" was revised and brought up-to-date in September 1971.

The Central Coordination Committee on Rural Development and Employment continued to review the special development programmes for small farmers, marginal farmers, rural work and dry farming and give guidance in their implementation. A new scheme for rural employment on a countrywise basis was initiated. In order to have an appreciation of the difficulties encountered in the field and for mutual exchange of experience, the Ministry of Agriculture, at the instance of the Commission, organised Regional seminars of Project Officers and Assistant Project Officers of the programmes for small farmers and marginal farmers at Mysore, Ranchi, Panchmarhi and Lucknow. At the suggestion of the Central Coordination Committee, the Reserve Bank continued its study of the credit problems in selected areas of Small Farmers Development Agencies. The study on Mysore was completed and the report was considered by the Central Committee and suggestions were made to the State Government. Similar studies were completed in Chhindwara (Madhya Pradesh) and Quilon (Kerala). With a view to provide adequate publicity support to the programmes of small farmers and marginal farmers, the Central Committee appointed a group which visited U.P., Mysore Gujarat and Punjab. The Committee considered an interim report and the final report will be considered shortly.

The Consultative Committee of Parliament felt that it would be useful to include marginal farmers also in the areas where SFDA's have been set up. The Central Coordination Committee considered this suggestion and decided that marginal farmers should also be included and given the same technical and financial support as is being given to the potentially viable small farmers. Six pilot projects have been sanctioned in predominantly tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Central Coordination Committee, the Ministry of Agriculture arranged for quick studies through a number of institutions including Agro-Economic Research Centres on the implementation of the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment. These studies are expected to indicate the pattern of unemployment and under-employment in the areas concerned and the content, character, location and phasing of works which would be more suitable to these regions. With a view to giving organised support to the small farmers and marginal farmers for dairy occupations, programmes have been included in the project. A Study Team has undertaken field surveys in collaboration with the National Dairy Development Board and worked out a methodology. This methodology has been circulated to State Governments.

The Panel on Water Resources, constituted in June 1968 to advise on long-term planning, has submitted its report. The report of the Committee, with its useful recommendations and suggestions, has been forwarded to the authorities for follow-up action.

11. LAND REFORMS

In pursuance of the recommendation of the Chief Ministers' Conference in September 1970, a Central Land Reforms Committee was set up to study the provisions of the legislation adopted in various States for imposition of ceiling on land holdings

and the problems of their implementation with a view to recommending measures for rationalising the legal provisions and making implementation effective. The Central Land Reforms Committee, of which Deputy Chairman of the Commission is a member, had its first meeting on April 16 1971 and the second meeting on August 3 1971. The Committee made the following recommendations:

- (i) Ceiling should be applicable for the family as a whole, the term 'family' being defined so as to include husband, wife and minor children;
- (ii) Where the number of members in the family exceeds five, additional land may be allowed for each member in excess of five in such a manner that the total area admissible to the family does not exceed twice the ceiling limit for a family;
- (iii) The ceiling for a family of five members may be fixed within the range of 10 to 18 acres of perennially irrigated land or irrigated land capable of growing two crops. As soil conditions, productivity of land and nature of crops grown vary from State to State and even within the same State from region to region, the Committee considered it desirable simply to indicate a range within which the ceiling should be fixed instead of suggesting any rigid ceiling for the whole country;
- (iv) For various other categories of land conversion ratios should be fixed taking into account factors like availability of water, productivity, soil classification and crops grown. The absolute ceiling for a family of five even in the case of dry lands should be put at 54 acres. This limit would be relaxable if there is special justification for doing so on account of the nature of soil, rainfall or chronic drought conditions;

- (v) Exemptions in the existing State laws in favour of mechanised farms or well-managed farms should be withdrawn; and
- (vi) The exemptions in favour of plantations of tea, coffee, cardamom or rubber should be carefully examined in consultation with Ministries and State Governments. Thereafter other exemptions should be discussed with Chief Ministers in order to formulate the national policy.

As a follow-up to the Chief Ministers' Conference and the setting up of the Central Land Reforms Committee, there has been revival of activities directed towards land reforms in many States. Legislation has been promoted in Kerala for abolition of some intermediary tenures and for acquisition of private forests. Legislation has been enacted to abolish intermediary tenures in Goa, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli. Tenancy legislation has been enacted in Assam to strengthen the rights of tenants and sub-tenants. A law has been enacted in Dadra and Nagar Haveli which provides for comprehensive tenancy reforms and ceiling on holdings. The ceiling laws have been amended in Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal, further reducing the ceiling limits and restricting exemptions. Some exemptions have been withdrawn in Andhra Pradesh.

Various State legislative bills relating to land reforms were examined in the Commission and advice was given to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

12. FOOD AND NUTRITION

A committee was appointed to make a close examination of the pre-school feeding programmes undertaken as part of the mid-day meals programme. The aim was to dovetail them suitably with the pre-school feeding programmes of the Department

of Social Welfare, combine the two programmes of the Department of Social Welfare to cover the age-group 0-6 years and suggest coordination between the feeding programmes of the Department of Social Welfare and the Department of Education. The committee held discussions with experts in the field and visited some States for an on-the-spot study and discussions. The committee expects to bring out its report shortly.

A paper on the nutrition movement was prepared and presented at the International Conference on Nutrition at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in October 1971.

The Report on Strategy Statement on Action to avert the Protein Crisis in the Developing Countries, submitted to the United Nations by a panel headed by the Minister of Planning, was examined in consultation with Central and State Governments, research institutions and experts, and a national nutrition policy is being evolved.

13. IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

The Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood Control and Power Projects set up by the Planning Commission continued to function during 1971-72. The project reports and proformas for new and revised project estimates for major and medium irrigation and flood control schemes forwarded by State Governments were scrutinised by the Central Water and Power Commission and taken up by the Technical Advisory Committee for advice. The following new major irrigation schemes were approved by the Commission:

1. Remodelling Godavari Barrage (Andhra Pradesh);
2. Mahi Bajajisagar Project (Gujarat and Rajasthan);
3. Sabarmati (Dharoi) (Gujarat);
4. Panam (Gujarat);

5. Mahanadi Reservoir Project (Stage I); and

6. Salauli (Goa).

The physical and financial progress of irrigation and flood control projects was reviewed. Reasons for shortfalls and lags in utilisation of the potential created were examined and corrective measures suggested. Some of the studies undertaken on irrigation and flood control are:

- (i) Soil Survey under Stage II of Rajasthan Canal Project;
- (ii) Integrated Approach to Agriculture Development in command areas of irrigation projects;
- (iii) 'Water—its demand and availability' submitted at the Symposium on 'Water in Man's life in India' organised by the Indian National Science Academy in New Delhi on August 5 and 6, 1971;
- (iv) A paper on 'Need for National Water Policy' covering the likely development for the sectors using water;
- (v) Report on the problem of land-slides and subsidence at Simla; and
- (vi) Report on 'Approach to the flood problems in Uttar Pradesh' for the Central Team which visited U.P.

14. INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

The industrial growth during 1971-72 has shown a downward trend. The factors responsible for deceleration in the growth of industrial production were studied in detail. Industry-wise notes on important industries like cement, paper and paper board, rubber tyres and tubes, farm machinery industries, machine tools, ball bearing industries, scooter and motor cycle industries and printing machinery were prepared to formulate a set of coordinated policies for them.

A general review of the industrial situation was carried out. Status papers on important industries like fertilisers, non-ferrous metals, petro-chemicals, agricultural implements and steel were prepared. Progress made by these industries during the Plan period and outlook for the remaining period of the Plan were examined in detail. A detailed and unit-wise analysis of the programme envisaged under the core sector industries was undertaken.

The performance of public sector projects was reviewed. In order to study the various aspects of the public sector projects with a view to improving production and productivity, a panel under the chairmanship of Shri M. S. Pathak, Member, was set up. Notes on financing of public sector projects by the terms lending institutions were prepared. Development of industries in the private sector and investment made in the private sector were studied.

An Expert Committee set up under the chairmanship of Adviser (Industries and Minerals) to go into aspects of cashew-nut industry submitted its report. The report of the committee set up for formulation of an integrated development programme in eastern region was finalised.

The Commission sent a team of experts to Sikkim to prepare its development plan. A development programme for industries in Sikkim was prepared.

A team was sent to Mauritius to conduct a detailed economic survey of that country. Notes on prospects of developing mineral-based industries in Mauritius were prepared.

A Working Group constituted by the Commission finalised its report on phosphate deposits. A paper on Mineral policy was prepared.

Detailed examination was made of the following:

- (i) The petro-chemical complex at Baroda to be set up by the Indian Petro-Chemical Corporation;
- (ii) Proposal of the Ministry of Foreign Trade to set up additional jute mills;
- (iii) Sick cotton textile mills and closed industrial units;
- (iv) Product mix of the new steel plants and demand pattern of steel;
- (v) Reports to the Tariff Commission; and
- (vi) Proposals connected with the industrial development such as setting up of U.P. State Sugar Corporation.

15. VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

Last year's report reviewed the action on the decisions of the Committee of State Chief Ministers of the National Development Council on the recommendations of the Working Groups on Identification of Backward Areas and on Fiscal and Financial Incentives for starting industries in backward areas. Proposals of States and Union Territories for selection of their industrially backward districts or areas which would qualify for concessional finance from financial institutions and for an outright grant or subsidy of 10 per cent by the Centre were examined in consultation with the Ministries. By the end of the year, districts or area to qualify for concessional finance as well as the 10 per cent outright grant or subsidy had been selected in almost all States and Union Territories. The scheme for the grant or subsidy, including procedures for its disbursement, was finalised and it was notified by the Ministry of Industrial Development.

The recommendations of the Study Group on Coir Industry were considered in the Commission. The decisions were communicated by the Ministry of Foreign Trade to the coir-producing States and Union Territories. Recommendations of

the Evaluation Team on New Model Charkhas relating to the target of 6-spindle and 12-spindle sets of new model Charkhas for the Fourth Plan were considered.

The Report of the Committee on Transport Subsidy was examined. The finalised scheme of transport subsidy was notified by the Ministry of Industrial Development.

At the instance of the Commission, a committee on scarce raw materials for small scale industries was set up by the Ministry of Industrial Development. The recommendations of the committee were considered in the Commission and the conclusions communicated to the Industrial Development Ministry.

The report of the Asoka Mehta Committee on Khadi and Village Industries was considered and the Commission's views were communicated to the Ministry of Industrial Development.

Among the proposals and schemes considered in the commission were a proposal for earmarking the outlays for small industries under the State Plans, a scheme for subsidising the rates of interest on loans advanced by banks to engineers and other technically qualified persons, mini mills for manufacture of medium and coarse fabrics and creation of employment opportunities for the educated unemployed.

16. POWER AND ENERGY

Studies on power requirements have been undertaken with a view to initiating advance action on the power programme for the Fifth Plan. Discussions are being held with various agencies such as the Central Water and Power Commission and Ministry of Irrigation and Power. The Fuel Policy Committee is also engaged on similar studies.

Meanwhile, the available studies such as Power Plan 1971—81 prepared by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power and the Decade Plan 1970—80 of the Atomic Energy Commission are being used

for examining the requirements and supplies of inputs like coal, transport facilities, atomic fuels, heavy water, and generating plant and equipment.

In view of the unsatisfactory progress on generation, transmission and distribution of power, the persisting imbalances and instability of supply and abnormal energy losses, the Commission considered it necessary to review the organisational structure of the electricity industry. There is need for expert organisations with statutory status at the Centre and at regional levels to bring about coordinated development. The Commission has suggested the setting up of high level statutory bodies—the Central Electricity Authority at the Centre and Regional Electricity Boards in the five regions. The Central Electricity Authority would need to be equipped with adequate authority and powers for laying down the policy regarding power development, preparation of power plans, investigations, preparation of project reports and selection of projects, and generally directing and guiding the Regional Electricity Boards and the State Electricity Boards. Regional Electricity Boards would be entrusted with integrated operation of the regional grid, construction of regional power stations and construction of inter-State lines and tariffs for inter-State transfer or exchange of power.

While information on hydro-power resources assessed earlier is available, their exploitation calls for detailed investigations. The need for adopting a time-bound programme has been stressed in the Fourth Plan Mid-term Appraisal.

The growing power demand and indigenous supply of generation plant and equipment indicate the need for examining the production capabilities being developed in the country. A committee has been set up by the Commission to examine the capabilities in the public sector manufacturing units with HEIL and BHEL.

A paper entitled 'Energy and Power Development' was presented at the World Energy Conference at Bucharest.

Rumania. Another paper, 'Rural Development and Rural Electrification' was presented at the Regional International Seminar on Rural Electrification held under the auspices of the United Nations.

17. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

A Committee on Border Roads was set up by the Commission, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Estimates Committee, to study the impact of the border roads programme on the socio-economic development of the border areas. It undertook studies in Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh after visiting some areas in these States.

Studies were made regarding internal resources and performance of the public sector undertakings in the transport sector. Among them are the Shipping Corporation of India, Air Corporations and State Roads Transport Undertakings.

Progress reports on rail-road coordination were prepared to analyse important developments in this field.

A brochure on 'Transport and Communications—Plan Statistics' was brought out. It presents key data on different modes of transport and provides a coordinated picture of the developments in transport and communications during different plan periods in financial and physical terms.

Studies were made regarding Integrated development of road communications and transport in the north-east region.

In view of complaints about shortage of rail transport in certain areas and for certain major commodities, a working group was set up in the Commission in November 1971 to examine rail transport difficulties, study the steps taken by the railways and recommend measures for resolving the difficulties. The working group has made preliminary studies on movement of coal, fertilisers, POL and cement.

A Committee was set up under the aegis of the Commission to examine the working of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation, it submitted its report in May 1971.

The port facilities and ocean transportation connected with the Kundremukh iron ore project were examined by a study group with which the Commission was associated.

18. METROPOLITAN TRANSPORT TEAM

The Calcutta Mass Transit Study for the North-South corridor (Dum Dum to Tollygunj), which was taken up by Railways at the instance of the Metropolitan Transport Team, was completed. The Team came to the conclusion that an underground railway system was the only solution for Calcutta's transport needs. The technical feasibility and general methods and standards for construction of the rapid transit line were accepted. The Railways have been requested to prepare detailed design, drawings and estimates by 1972-73 so that a start on the project could be made in 1973-74. Railways have also been requested to undertake concurrently a study of the east-west corridor (Howrah-Sealdah section) with provision of an interchange point with the Dum Dum-Tollygunj line.

In Bombay the techno-economic feasibility study for a rapid transit system along the western and central corridors, as recommended by the Team in its report 'Rapid Transit Corridors for Bombay', has been initiated by Railways. The Team has undertaken the reassessment of priorities of the Bombay Road Development Programme, taking into account the proposals for mass transport facilities. It has also taken up preparation of a traffic operations plan for the Central Business district in collaboration with the Traffic cell of the Maharashtra Government.

The Team brought out its report on 'Travel Corridors for Madras'. It has recommended that Railways may undertake techno-economic feasibility study for a mass rapid transit system

along with the north-south-eastern corridor which follows approximately the Buckingham Canal alignment. The study has been initiated by the Railways. The work on preparation of a comprehensive traffic and transportation plan is in progress.

The Team examines the mass transport study made by the Central Road Research Institute as part of the comprehensive traffic and transportation study of Greater Delhi. The main findings of the Team have been forwarded to Railways to enable them to initiate the techno-economic feasibility study for mass rapid transit system along the suggested alignments. The detailed report is under preparation.

19. EDUCATION

The following papers were prepared :

- (1) A brief for the Indian Delegation to the Meeting of the Commission for Social Development for Youth at the request of the Ministry of External Affairs;
- (2) Central grant for the development of elementary education in the Calcutta Metropolitan Area;
- (3) Conducting a field study on elementary education in a district in a backward State;
- (4) Proposal for removal of unemployment among the educated personnel;
- (5) Seminar on pre-vocational education and training and vocational orientation in the U.S.S.R.;
- (6) Qualitative improvement of secondary education; and
- (7) Education Development: problems, priorities and strategies.

20. *SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH*

The Commission held meetings with scientists and technologists to discuss short-term and long-term programmes of research and development for achieving economic and social goals and the modifications required to be made in the Plan to realise the targets.

A Group on Seismology, set up to draw up long-term objectives and coordinated programmes of research and Development, including a national network of seismological observations, submitted its report to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

A paper on Appropriate Technology and another on the Role of Science and Technology in economic development were prepared.

The Sub-committee of National Committee on Science and Technology, set up to consider the priority areas in which intensive R & D work is required, submitted its report.

A document on the Country Programme (April 1972-March 1979) was prepared in consultation with the Ministries and groups of experts and furnished to UNDP. The document identifies the projects for which UNDP assistance is sought.

A report of the cost study on development and production of semi-conductor grade silicon was prepared. It was decided that the Electronics Commission should consider the recommendations to decide the role of the laboratories in the field.

21. *HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING*

A. *Health*

A fact-finding committee was established by the Commission to examine the possibility of establishing a medical college in the north-eastern region. This became necessary because of the increasing demand from candidates of the region for medical education and the difficulty the Ministry of Health was facing in getting the existing medical colleges to agree to release additional seats for them. The Committee visited Assam,

Nagaland and Union Territories of NEFA, Manipur, Tripura and Meghalaya. The Committee has come to the conclusion that a medical college to cater the growing needs of Nagaland, NEFA, Manipur, Tripura and Meghalaya should be established in the north-eastern region and suggested the college to be established at Imphal (Manipur). The report of the committee has been sent to the Ministry of Health and Family Planning.

In order to evaluate the present functioning and cost effectiveness of the mobile-training-cum-service centres in the light of possible alternatives, the Commission had set up a working group. Members of the group have visited mobile training-cum-service centres for a spot study and their report is being finalised.

A study was undertaken about the working of Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta, Cancer Institute, Madras and M. E. Shah Cancer Hospital, Ahmedabad, to follow up the progress of Plan Programmes relating cancer.

B. Family Planning

In July 1971, representatives of the Health and Family Planning Division visited a large scale vasectomy camp at Ernakulam and prepared a report. The Commission was associated in the discussions with the World Bank Team on the launching of an experimental project on family planning in Uttar Pradesh and Mysore. The project is being worked out in its details. Field studies have been carried out in Mysore and Gujarat. A committee was set up to consider a better integration of family planning programmes with schemes for nutrition and health with special reference to the Annual Plan 1972-73. This committee is expected to report shortly.

The Commission was represented at the deliberations of the Central Family Planning Council at Jaipur in October 1971. Discussions were held with the Department of Family Planning on how to evolve a better strategy of implementation. A committee, with which the Commission has been associated,

was set up in November 1971 to consider the location of the Rural Family Welfare Planning Centres away from the main PHC Centres. It has finalised the report.

22. HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

On a review of the working of the Village Housing Project it was felt that the problem of the protection of existing homestead rights and provision of house sites to landless agricultural workers deserved priority. It was therefore decided to introduce a scheme for the provision of house-sites to landless workers in the rural areas as a Central sector scheme under which 100 per cent grant would be available to States and Union Territories. The scheme was finalised in association with the Ministry of Works and Housing.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Housing Ministers' Conference and as a social measure of national importance, a scheme is being evolved in association with the Ministry to extend Central assistance to alleviate slum conditions in selected cities. This scheme would stress on the improvement of slum areas through extension of amenities like water supply, sewerage, paving of streets, street lighting and sanitary latrines.

Papers were prepared to highlight the gaps and indicate further action on:

- (i) Working of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation;
- (ii) Urban property ceiling;
- (iii) Programmes of the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority;
- (iv) Slum clearance and improvement;
- (v) Salt lake area development project, Calcutta; and
- (vi) Plan for the National Capital Region (around Delhi).

The Commission was associated with the Committee of Experts appointed by the Ministry to review the ceiling costs and standards for subsidized social housing schemes.

23. WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

The progress made by the special investigation divisions functioning in States since 1963-64 under a Centrally-sponsored scheme was reviewed with the Ministry of Health. As a result, a time-bound programme has been drawn up to complete investigations for rural water supply by the end of the Fourth Plan. These divisions have been strengthened and new units have been set up in the States. Provision of drinking water in the rural areas continues to be emphasised upon State Governments.

In the urban sector, stress has been laid for conversion of existing dry-type latrines into flushed sanitary ones in the areas where sewerage may take long to be introduced. A study was made on the feasibility of the proposals.

A paper on economic aspects of potable water supply was presented at the seminar on Water in Man's Life, organised by the Indian National Science Academy.

24. SOCIAL WELFARE

An advisory committee of experts on social legislation was constituted by the Commission to revise the publication 'Social Legislation—Its Role in Social Welfare'. The Special Nutrition programme was brought under the Plan and its implementation was studied in Kanpur, Lucknow and Hyderabad. Comments were made available to the Committee on Coordination of Nutrition Policies and Programmes set up by the Commission.

25. WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

A field study of the Tribal Development blocks in Ganjam and Koraput districts of Orissa was undertaken. The purpose was to find out the flow of funds from general sectors to the

Tribal Development blocks and implementation of schemes in the blocks.

As an extension of SFDA and MFAL programmes, six pilot projects have been approved in States with large tribal concentration—Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. These projects are located in the following districts:

- (i) One in Srikakulam (Andhra Pradesh);
- (ii) One in Singhbhum (Bihar);
- (iii) Two in Bastar (Madhya Pradesh);
- (iv) One in Ganjam (Orissa); and
- (v) One in Koraput (Orissa).

The major activity in these projects would be economic development and provision of communications and other infrastructure. Funds for these projects have been earmarked in the Central Sector.

Under the schemes for employment proposed by the Kerala Government, a corporation for the development of Harijans has been agreed to. The main objective of the corporation would be to settle Harijans and Adivasi families on the lands acquired by the State Government and give loans to these groups for agricultural proposes and small industries.

The Study Team on Tribal Research Institutes visited the institutes at Bhubaneswar, Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Bhopal and Hyderabad. In the course of its visits, the Team acquainted itself with their organisational set-up, research programmes, training programmes and related matters. These were discussed with the concerned officers of the State Governments and Ministers responsible for Tribal Welfare. In order to know the quality of work done by the Research Institutes and the extent to which it was possible to modify the policies and programmes for tribal welfare, it was decided, on the recommendation of the Study Team, to engage Dr. T. B. Naik, Professor and head of the Department of Anthropology, Ravishankar University, Raipur as a non-official consultant in the Planning Commission

for evaluating the reports of the studies conducted by the Tribal Research Institutes. The Study Team has prepared its draft report.

26. STATISTICS AND SURVEYS

The Planning and State Statistics Division of the Central Statistical Organisation continued to function as the Statistics and Surveys Division of the Commission. It works in close collaboration with the Divisions of the Commission and concerned Divisions of CSO, statistical units of Central Ministries and State Statistical Bureaux.

The guidelines for 'Intra-State Goods Traffic Survey by Road' and 'Strengthening/Creation of Unit for Statistics of Resources for Planning' were prepared and circulated to State Statistical Bureaux.

The follow-up action on the recommendations of the Data Improvement Committee is in progress.

Two papers (i) Projections on Rural--Urban composition of population of India, 1961 and (ii) Projecting the population in the poverty line (projections of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population) were presented at the seminar on demography and statistics organised by Banaras Hindu University in April 1971.

The 1968-69 issue of the Basic Statistics relating to the Indian economy and Statistical system in India 1970 were brought out. The 1969-70 issue of the Basic Statistics has been compiled and is under print.

27. MANAGEMENT AND PROJECT EVALUATION

The programme of developing planning capabilities at the State level, in collaboration with the Ford Foundation, IIT, Delhi and Kanpur, was continued Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Punjab. In Rajasthan, data collection relating to one medium project for Jodol was completed. The analysis of the Jodol project has been taken up, to be followed by data collection

work for second project at Wagli. In Maharashtra, a proposal for the systems planning study of the Krishan major irrigation project was prepared. This has been formally accepted by the State Government. The work programme for the systems analysis study is under preparation. In Punjab, a proposal for water balance and groundwater development study was prepared. This proposal has been accepted by the State Government and work on the study is being initiated.

Work on project identification, analysis and appraisal in the forestry sector is being initiated in Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra. Discussions have been held with the State Governments and proposals for the programme of work are being prepared.

Information has been collected for a detailed analysis of the progress and performance of 11 public sector undertakings. Detailed analytical notes were prepared on some of these projects covering production, loss of production due to various reasons, profitability, cost of production, reasons for unutilised capacity and personnel problems.

The following organisations were assisted in the *introduction* and use of Network Technique (PERT/CPM) for their development projects:

1. Sutlaj-Beas Link Project (Ministry of Irrigation and Power);
2. Government of Uttar Pradesh—
 - Irrigation Department
 - Sarda Sahayak Irrigation Project;
3. UP State Electricity Board—
 - Panki, Hardunganj, and Obra Thermal Power Project;
4. Mysore Power Corporation:
 - Kalinadi Hydro-Electric Project (Stage I);

5. Tamil Nadu Electricity Board—
 - Ennore Thermal Power Project (Stage V);
6. Hindustan Cables Project, Hyderabad;
7. Government of Maharashtra—
 - Irrigation and Power Department
 - Krishna Irrigation Project
 - Koyna Hydro-Electric Project (Stage V)
 - Maharashtra State Electricity Board;
8. Hindustan Zinc Udaipur—
 - Tandoo Lead Smelter Modernisation Project (Stage I);
9. Madras Port Expansion Project; and
10. Rural Electrification Corporation, New Delhi.

28. SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESEARCH

During 1971-72, eight reports were published. The details are mentioned in Annexure I. Another four, as listed in Annexure II, were approved for publication.

In addition to the seven studies sponsored earlier through Study Groups, two more studies were sponsored through the Study Group on Employment, Land Reforms and other subjects:

- (i) Study of Land Reforms in Uttar Pradesh by Prof. Shridhar Misra, Lucknow University; and
- (ii) Study of Land Reforms in Kerala by Prof. M. A. Oommen, Kerala University, Trivandrum.

Out of the nine studies sponsored through Study Groups, the report on Rationalisation and Coordination of Taxation of Commodities and Services by Prof. D. T. Lakdawala, Sardar Patel Institute of Economic Research, Ahmedabad, has been approved for publication. Draft reports on two other studies,

namely, Disparity Tax and Fiscal Policy by Dr. Gautam Mathur, Osmania University, and (ii) Managerial Compensation and Motivation in Public Enterprises by Dr. Laxmi Narain, Institute of Public Enterprises, Hyderabad, are being examined.

The programme sponsored with collaboration of the Ford Foundation through the four participating institutions ended in June 1971. The Commission will support this programme with funds to the order of Rs. 1.125 lakh a year for each institution until the end of the Plan. Under this programme, work was commenced on (i) Structure of Indian Industry and (ii) Industrial Policy and Industrial Licensing.

ANNEXURE I

Reports on Research Studies published during 1971-72

1. A Study of Mobilisation of Resources for Village panchayat in Baroda District (1951—65). By Prof. H.P. Chokshi, M.S. University of Baroda, Baroda.
2. Municipal Administration in Rajasthan—A case Study By Dr. B. P. Gupta, Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani.
3. Report on a Comparative Study of the Working of Traditional and Statutory Panchayats in the Tribal Area of Ranchi District. By Dr. Ramesh Trivedi.
4. Report on the Monetary and Non-monetary Work incentives in Public Enterprises of West Bengal by Prof. S. K. Basu, Indian Institute of Social Welfare and Business Management, Calcutta.
5. Report on an Enquiry into the Working of the Orissa Tenants' Protection Act, 1948 and Relief Act 1955 in Five Districts of Orissa. By Prof. B. D. Misra, Utkal University, Orissa.
6. Some Rural Problems of Mysore—A Study of opinion. By Dr. B. Kuppuswamy, University of Mysore, Mysore.
7. Tenancy abolition and the Emerging Pattern in Gujarat by M. B. Desai, M. S. University of Baroda, Baroda.
8. The Joint Management Council : Problems and Prospects. By Shri N. R. Sheth—Shri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations and Human Resources, New Delhi-5.

ANNEXURE II

Reports Approved for Publications

1. Marketing of Products of Small Industries at Hyderabad, by Prof. A. Qadir, Indian Institute of Economics, Hyderabad.
2. Implementation of Tenancy Abolition in Gujarat State by Dr. M. B. Desai, Baroda University, Baroda.
3. Supplementary Studies on Selected problems in the units surveyed for industrial relations. By Prof. T. N. Kapoor, Panjab University, Chandigarh.
4. Joint Management Council—A Study of its environment and Impact. By Dr. N. R. Seth, Sri Ram Centre of Industrial Relations, New Delhi.

ANNEXURE III

Report and papers completed by Participating Institutes

1. Department of Economics, University of Bombay.

- (i) Distribution of Income and Wealth in India.
- (ii) Distribution of Income-trends since Planning.
- (iii) Measuring of burden of taxation.
- (iv) Fee financing of education in India.
- (v) Standard composite commodity and its relevance for planning in India.
- (vi) Study of assets structure of Banks.
- (vii) A Planning Model in two stages with application to Indian Data.
- (viii) Village Lease Markets for Agricultural Land—some approaches for analysis.
- (ix) Land Transfers in Rural Communities—Some findings for Ryotwari Region.

2. Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona.

- (i) Regional input-output tables for Marathwada region.
- (ii) Compendium of Forests in India.
- (iii) Planning for optimum location and flow between the regions of India.
- (iv) Analysis of the structural properties of Indian Economy based on Dynamic inverse.

3. Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi.

- (i) Some aspects of Corporate Behaviour.

- (ii) Import Substitution in Indian Industry—A case study of Automobiles.

4. National Council of Applied Economic Research, Delhi.

- (i) Comparative costs of alternative sources of Electricity.

29. PROGRAMME EVALUATION

The Programme Evaluation Organisation completed nine studies, of which two have been released. Besides, four new studies have been taken up. Three documentation bulletins were prepared and three training courses on evaluation methodology for the junior level trainees of State Governments were organised.

A. COMPLETED STUDIES

1. *Family Planning Programme—An Evaluation—Maharashtra*

The All India Report of the Family Planning Programme was released in 1970. Based on the maximum achievement of the two important methods—vasectomy and IUCD—a depth analysis of the data from Maharashtra and Punjab was undertaken. The study was conducted in two Stages—general purpose enquiry in respect of the organisation, administration and working of the programme followed by an intensive study of the adopters of the three methods of family planning—vasectomy, IUCD and tubectomy.

Three districts, nine Family Planning Centres, 40 villages, 696 respondents including 96 local leaders and 451 adopters formed the sample for this study. The report reveals that the villagers had extensive knowledge of family planning methods in general and its important techniques in particular.

2. *Family Planning Programme—An Evaluation—Punjab*

The report is based on the data collected from three districts, one metropolitan city, eight rural and three urban family planning centres, 30 villages, 666 general respondents including 82

local leaders and 657 adopters. The programme was found to be more target-oriented in the State. The study high-lighted the need for extensive education programmes and a systematic follow-up of the cases of adoption.

3. *Study of Financing of Capital and Current Inputs by Farmers adopting the High Yielding Varieties of Crops*

The objective of the study was to ascertain the extent of investment made by the individual cultivators on the productive items including their resources and the extent of self-financing of current expenditure. The role of cooperative *vis-a-vis* other institutions was also studied. In all, 16 States, 49 Districts, 109 blocks, 383 villages and 4021 households besides 50 District Central cooperative banks and 346 cooperative societies financing agriculture were covered by this study.

4. *Tubewell Irrigation and Development of Underground Water Programme*

The study has examined the growth and utilisation of tubewells in rural areas in the context of ground water development and its potentials. The problem of organisation, administration, and coordination and the extent and nature of benefits derived, including the impact on agriculture, have been covered.

5. *Panchayat Raj*

Besides stressing the role of Gram Sabhas in village development, the study examined the statutory responsibilities of Gram Panchayats with reference to their relationship with the other tiers of the Panchayati Raj system. The study covered the administrative arrangements including the role of the Collector and other officials and non-officials at various levels. The nature and extent of coordination between the Gram Panchayats and cooperatives with reference to planning, execution and training needs have also been studied. Thirteen States, 20 Zilla Parishads, 40 Panchayat Samities, 120 Gram Panchayats and 600 members of Gram Sabhas were selected for this study.

6. *Evaluation Study of Urban Milk Supply Scheme*

The objective of the study was to investigate the trend and levels of achievements, their organisational and administrative problems, analysis of price, cost and return, and problems relating to procuring, processing, distribution, and milk supplying and consuming agencies. Out of 62 urban milk supply schemes operating at the end of 1968-69, 15 schemes operating in public, cooperative and municipal corporation sectors were selected from all over India, excepting the Metropolitan cities and Kanpur.

7. *Intensive Cattle Development Projects*

The overall objective of this study was to understand the organisational and administrative problems in the implementation of the Intensive Cattle Development programme. The study covered 16 ICDP Projects located in 15 States, 32 regional cattle development blocks, 160 stockmen centres and 1600 cattle owners.

8. *Evaluation of the Village Sanitation Scheme of Gandhi Smarak Nidhi in Maharashtra*

The objective of the study was to find out the extent of adoption, experience and reaction of the adopters and the factors which stood in the way of wider adoption so as to bring out the problems in popularising the scheme. The study was conducted in 24 villages of eight districts of Maharashtra. From each village, seven adopters and three non-adopters were selected. Twelve full-time workers of the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi were interviewed.

9. *Role of Voluntary Agencies in the Implementation of Social Welfare Programmes*

The main objective was to study the organisation and administration of the selected voluntary organisations including the type of personnel engaged, the type and quality of services

provided by them, the extent of improvement and expansion of services, problems and difficulties encountered in the implementation of the programme, and to suggest ways and means for the effective functioning of the voluntary organisations. The study was confined to the assessment of effectiveness of the welfare programmes run by the voluntary agencies under the seven selected schemes for which they received financial assistance. Sixteen States, 16 districts, 78 voluntary agencies, 77 institutions, and 155 schemes were covered. Besides the opinions of officials, non-officials and beneficiaries were taken.

B. NEW STUDIES

1. Evaluation of the Special Schemes for Girls Education.
2. Study of Impact of Package Programmes of Commercial Crops—Cotton and Jute.
3. Study of Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
4. Study of National Demonstration and Farmers' Education Programmes.

C. TRAINING

Training in evaluation methodology for the junior level officers working in the State evaluation units was organised. Three such training courses were held—at Madras, Chandigarh, and Calcutta.

D. EVALUATION IN STATES

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

E. DOCUMENTATION

Three documentation bulletins giving brief summaries of the evaluation studies undertaken by State Evaluation Organisations and PEO were brought out.

F. COMPUTER CENTRE

The Centre completed the processing of the five evaluation studies conducted by PEO. The facilities at the Centre were also utilised by the other divisions of the Planning Commission and by Government departments and institutions. The Centre is expected to earn a revenue of about Rs. 4 lakhs from the other users.

30. INDO-JAPAN COMMITTEE

The India Committee for Studies on Economic Development in India and Japan was reconstituted in August 1971 as follows:

Shri B. R. Bhagat	Chairman
Dr. S. Chakravarty	Member
Shri Charat Ram	Member
Shri Harish Mahindra	Member
Shri K. B. Lall	Member

During the year, the following Japanese documents were translated into English:

- (i) White Paper on Medium and Small Enterprises, 1970, published by Agency for Medium and Small Enterprises (Chusho Kigyo Cho);
- (ii) Survey Report on Utilisation of Waste Materials of Wood Industry (chapters 3 and 4);
- (iii) Report on Waste Disposal System;
- (iv) Documents on Developments in Transportation in Japan; and
- (v) "Think Tanks as they Ought to be in Japan", an interim report by the Public Relations Bureau of the Industrial Structure Deliberation Committee.

An advisory group of Japan-returned scholars has been constituted to help the Committee in its day-to-day activities.

The Committee continued to bring out its 'Monthly Digest on Japan'.

Mr. Kohei Ohkata, Secretary, Japan Committee visited India in April and December 1971 and had discussions with officers of the Indo-Japan Committee on matters of mutual interest.

31. VISIT OF FOREIGN DIGNITARIES/DELEGATIONS

The following are some of the important dignitaries or delegations which visited the Planning Commission for discussions:

1. Maharajkumar Tenzing Nangyal of Sikkim;
2. Officers from the Royal College of Defence Studies, London;
3. Parliamentary delegation from Japan;
4. Dr. T. Manoharan, Economic Affairs Officer, ECAFE;
5. French Economic Mission;
6. Sultan of Jogjakarta, Minister of Economic, Financial and Industrial Affairs, Government of Indonesia;
7. Swedish delegation headed by Mr. Gosta Ederea;
8. Chairman, National Economic Council of the Philippines;
9. Dr. H. A. De S. Gunosekera, leader of the Ceylon delegation; and
10. Mr. Robert S. McNamara, President of the World Bank and members of his team.