

रिपोर्ट

1967-68



भारत सरकार
इस्पात, खान और धातु मंत्रालय
लोहा और इस्पात विभाग
नई दिल्ली

विषय-सूची

1. परिचय और संगठन	1
2. स्थापना	3
3. स्थापना की उपलब्धि और विवरण	11
4. मूल	11
5. स्थापना और निर्माण	15
6. हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड	16
7. स्थापना स्टील लिमिटेड	17
8. स्थापना स्टील लिमिटेड	20
9. स्थापना स्टील लिमिटेड	24
10. स्थापना स्टील लिमिटेड	26
11. स्थापना स्टील लिमिटेड	26
12. स्थापना स्टील लिमिटेड	28
13. स्थापना स्टील लिमिटेड	28
14. स्थापना स्टील लिमिटेड	29
15. स्थापना स्टील लिमिटेड	31
16. स्थापना स्टील लिमिटेड	32
17. स्थापना स्टील लिमिटेड	33
18. स्थापना स्टील लिमिटेड	33
19. स्थापना स्टील लिमिटेड	38
20. स्थापना स्टील लिमिटेड	39
21. स्थापना स्टील लिमिटेड	40
22. स्थापना स्टील लिमिटेड	40
23. स्थापना स्टील लिमिटेड	41
24. स्थापना स्टील लिमिटेड	44

2. विद्युत मटोरेयों का निपटारा उपपदन

मुख्य उत्पादक		मार्च (1)	
राष्ट्रीय आपदन एवं स्थीय कम्पनी	1966	16.9	32.9
मार्च	1967	19.1	44.6
		63.7	49.8
		2.2	2.5
मार्च	1966	10.1	13.2
राष्ट्रीय आपदन एवं स्थीय कम्पनी	1967	36.4	30.3
मार्च	1966	6.1	6.5
मार्च	1967	9.5	5.4
मार्च	1966	7.1	9.1
मार्च	1967	1.8	2.2
मार्च	1966	70.4	78.1
मार्च	1967	134.1	127.9
		(1) और (2)	कुल जोड़
		(3)	(4)
		1966	1967
		1,015.6	1,072.1
		58.1	579.2
		582.5	57.6
		660.0	654.1
		380.6	736.0
		417.4	417.4

3. (क) विद्युत उपपदन का उत्पादन—उत्पादकानुसार

उत्पादक		मार्च (1)	
राष्ट्रीय आपदन एवं स्थीय कम्पनी	1966	16.9	32.9
मार्च	1967	19.1	44.6
		63.7	49.8
		2.2	2.5
मार्च	1966	10.1	13.2
राष्ट्रीय आपदन एवं स्थीय कम्पनी	1967	36.4	30.3
मार्च	1966	6.1	6.5
मार्च	1967	9.5	5.4
मार्च	1966	7.1	9.1
मार्च	1967	1.8	2.2
मार्च	1966	70.4	78.1
मार्च	1967	134.1	127.9
		(1) और (2)	कुल जोड़
		(3)	(4)
		1966	1967
		1,015.6	1,072.1
		58.1	579.2
		582.5	57.6
		660.0	654.1
		380.6	736.0
		417.4	417.4

2. विद्युत उपपदन का उत्पादन—वर्गानुसार

वर्ग		मार्च (1)	
राष्ट्रीय आपदन एवं स्थीय कम्पनी	1966	16.9	32.9
मार्च	1967	19.1	44.6
		63.7	49.8
		2.2	2.5
मार्च	1966	10.1	13.2
राष्ट्रीय आपदन एवं स्थीय कम्पनी	1967	36.4	30.3
मार्च	1966	6.1	6.5
मार्च	1967	9.5	5.4
मार्च	1966	7.1	9.1
मार्च	1967	1.8	2.2
मार्च	1966	70.4	78.1
मार्च	1967	134.1	127.9
		(1) और (2)	कुल जोड़
		(3)	(4)
		1966	1967
		1,015.6	1,072.1
		58.1	579.2
		582.5	57.6
		660.0	654.1
		380.6	736.0
		417.4	417.4

(1)	(2)	(3)
स्मृति		162.6
(i) गर्म वेल्डिंग	167.5	51.4
(ii) ठंडी वेल्डिंग	52.3	57.5
मशीन	75.0	78.2
टिन प्लेटें	79.5	151.6
स्केल	201.8	43.0
पट्टी, टायर और धुरें	49.0	14.8
विशेष अनुभाग	22.0	
जोड़	4,491.5	4,135.5

1966 में पिण्ड उत्पादन :—

प्रमुख उत्पादक	वेमिक	इलेक्ट्रिक	कुल (टन)
टाटा आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी लिमिटेड	1,993,982	16,961	2,010,943
इंडियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी लिमिटेड	924,466	—	924,466
मैसूर आयरन एण्ड स्टील लिमिटेड	39,404	32,864	72,268
राउरकेला इस्पात कारखाना	976,391	—	976,391
मिलाई इस्पात कारखाना	1,765,180	—	1,765,180
दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाना	780,364	—	780,364
जोड़ (i)	6,479,787	49,825	6,529,612

प्रमुख उत्पादक	वेमिक	इलेक्ट्रिक	कुल (टन)
मशीन इलेक्ट्रिकल			41.5
स्टील कम्पनी लिमिटेड			
मैसूर आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी लिमिटेड	—	2,111	2,111
मैसूर आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी लिमिटेड	—	13,231	13,231
मैसूर आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी लिमिटेड	—	30,271	30,271
मैसूर आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी लिमिटेड	—	6,526	6,526
मैसूर आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी लिमिटेड	—	5,110	5,110
मैसूर आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी लिमिटेड	—	9,083	9,083
मैसूर आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी लिमिटेड	—	7,092	7,092
मैसूर आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी लिमिटेड	—	1,765	1,765
मैसूर आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी लिमिटेड	—	2,231	2,231
मैसूर आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी लिमिटेड	—	78,059	78,059
मैसूर आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी लिमिटेड	—	127,884	127,884
मैसूर आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी लिमिटेड	—	6,607,671	6,607,671

1967 में पिण्ड उत्पादन :—

प्रमुख उत्पादक (1)	वैमिक (2)	इलेक्ट्रिक (3)	जोड़ (4)
टाटा आयरन एण्ड स्टील कंपनी लिमि- टेड	1,930,323	19,061	1,949,384
इंडियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील कंपनी लिमि- टेड	821,272	—	821,272
मैसूर आयरन एण्ड स्टील लिमिटेड	43,792	44,632	88,424
राउरकेला इस्पात कारखाना	864,579	—	864,579
भिलाई इस्पात कार- खाना	1,849,550	—	1,849,550
दुर्गापुर इस्पात कार- खाना	743,155	—	743,155
जोड़ (i)	6,252,671	63,693,	6,316,364

अन्य उत्पादक

भारतीय इलेक्ट्रिक स्टील कंपनी लिमि- टेड	—	2,228	2,228
नेशनल आयरन एण्ड स्टील कंपनी लिमि- टेड	—	10,123	10,123
गेस्ट कीन विलियम्स लिमिटेड	—	36,429	36,429

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
पुनर् आयरन एण्ड स्टील वर्क्स (प्रा०) लिमिटेड	—	6,075	6,075
विह वर्क्स (प्रा०) लिमि- टेड	—	6,100	6,100†
बे० के० आयरन एण्ड स्टील कंपनी	—	9,520	9,520
हिन्दुस्तान आयरन एण्ड स्टील कंपनी	—	—	—*
स्टील रोलिंग मिल्स आफ हिन्दुस्तान लिमिटेड	—	—	—
वायप्र स्टील कारपो- रेशन	—	—	—
जोड़ (ii)	—	—	—
कुल जोड़	—	70,475	70,475
	6,252,671	134,168	6,386,839

चूंकि फर्म ने वर्ष की अधिकांश अवधि के लिए अपेक्षित आंकड़े नहीं भेजे हैं इसलिए आंकड़े अनुमान के आधार पर रखे गये हैं।

* सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

1966-67 और 1967-68 (नवंबर 1967 तक) सं जोड़े और
उत्पादन के सामान का आयात

मूल्य (रुपये)	माला (मीटर्स)	सामान	(रु.) 1966-67
------------------	------------------	-------	---------------

1. फ़ुड्सक	1,990	22,537	14,610
2. जूँस, विंगट, स्क्रॉल आदि	13,353	21	55,603
3. संरचनात्मक	12	40,035	180,848
4. रेल की पट्टी	134,429	38,210	10,775
5. टिन प्लेट	34,452	52,433	1,247
6. चादरे	42,274	1,869	27,331
7. लोहे	8,606	17,026	74,454
8. बायर रॉड	40,035	16,087	6,420
9. छह	12	15,233	8,125
10. कच्चा लोहा	22,537	7,888	14,021
11. रूय और डिग	1,990	7,933	235,054
12. तार	13,353	1,820	85,552
13. कार्टिज और फोर्जिंग्स	40,035	1,820	85,552
14. स्क्रैप	12	1,820	85,552
15. लोहे-मिश्र धातु	13,353	7,933	235,054
16. रेल का सामान	1,990	7,933	235,054
17. औद्योगिक और मिश्रित उपयोग	1,990	7,933	235,054

जोड़े

451,120

777,673

(रु.) 1967-68 (नवंबर, 1967 तक)

मूल्य (रुपये)	माला (मीटर्स)	सामान	(रु.) 1967-68
------------------	------------------	-------	---------------

1. फ़ुड्सक	178	22,722	17,216
2. जूँस, विंगट और स्क्रॉल आदि	2,433	21	55,603
3. संरचनात्मक	12	40,035	180,848
4. रेल की पट्टी	134,429	38,210	10,775
5. टिन प्लेट	34,452	52,433	1,247
6. चादरे	42,274	1,869	27,331
7. लोहे	8,606	17,026	74,454
8. बायर रॉड	40,035	12,443	42,255
9. छह	12	26,577	13,413
10. कच्चा लोहा	22,537	103,687	155,199
11. रूय और डिग	1,990	48,133	61,325
12. तार	13,353	103,687	61,325
13. कार्टिज और फोर्जिंग्स	40,035	103,687	61,325
14. स्क्रैप	12	103,687	61,325
15. लोहे-मिश्र धातु	13,353	103,687	61,325
16. रेल का सामान	1,990	103,687	61,325
17. औद्योगिक और मिश्रित उपयोग	1,990	103,687	61,325

जोड़े

363,074

660,115

1966-67 और 1967-68 (नवम्बर 1967 तक) वस्तु-विनिमय के
अंतर्गत लोहे और इस्पात के सामान का आयात :—
(क) 1966-67

माल	मात्रा (मीटरी टन)	मूल्य (हजार रुपये)
1. ब्लूम, बिलेट आदि	332	186
2. टिनप्लेट प्राइम	2,580	2,800
3. टिन प्लेट (डब्ल्यू/टी)	1,469	696
4. चादरें	3,185	2,495
5. शीट पाइल्स	5,205	4,419
6. हूप और स्ट्रिप	864	896
7. छड़ और डंडे	458	357
8. वायर रॉड	11,321	9,585
9. वायर	852	884
10. औजारी और मिश्र-इस्पात	405	486
11. लौह-मिश्र-धातु	78	246
जोड़	26,749	23,042

(ख) 1967-68 (नवम्बर 1967 तक)

1. ब्लूम, बिलेट आदि	—	1,047
2. टिनप्लेट प्राइम	2,270	409
3. टिनप्लेट (डब्ल्यू/टी)	791	—
4. चादरें	—	—
5. शीट पाइल्स	—	—
6. हूप और स्ट्रिप	—	354
7. छड़ और डंडे	367	7
8. वायर रॉड	2	8,788
9. वायर	4,985	—
10. औजारी और मिश्र-इस्पात	—	10,606
11. लौह-मिश्र धातु	8,415	—
जोड़	—	—

1966-67 और 1967-68 (नवम्बर 1967 तक) में निर्यात और इस्पात
की वस्तुओं का निर्यात :—
(क) 1966-67

माल	मात्रा (मीटरी टन)	मूल्य (हजार रुपये)
1. पिचक	—	—
2. कच्चा लोहा	—	—
3. इस्पात	—	—
4. रडी लोहा और इस्पात	170,884	43,034
5. लौह-मिश्र धातु	253,138	143,648
6. लोहा और गढ़ी वस्तुएं	544,809	94,464
जोड़	11,874	9,905
	133	123
जोड़	890,838	291,164

(ख) 1967-68 (नवम्बर 1967 तक)

1. पिचक	—	—
2. कच्चा लोहा	—	—
3. इस्पात	—	—
4. रडी लोहा और इस्पात	646	290
5. लौह-मिश्र धातु	418,810	131,981
6. लोहा और गढ़ी वस्तुएं	389,394	228,333
जोड़	452,680	98,674
	11,889	12,307
	240	316
जोड़	1,306,107	487,700

वर्षाव
१२ अक्टूबर है कि वर्ष १९६७-६८ में भारी इस्पात की कुल उपारोह
०.३

4.6 प्रविष्टि 24 है। 244 4.3 प्रविष्टि 24 है।
प्रविष्टि 24 अथवा प्रविष्टि 24 है।
1.2 प्रविष्टि 24

1967-68 Page 4 of 212 Page 14

विचारण
जुलै १ १९६७ में मशीन प्रचार क. गृह और स्वास्थ्य विभाग में विचारण

संयुक्त संघर्ष समिति द्वारा किया गया ।

[illegible]

उपनिषद् अवधि में किए कारखानों के बंदन-वर्धन, प्रजापति के चरणों में चढ़ाए जाते थे। अतिवृद्ध आश्रमियों को भोजन, वस्त्र, आवास आदि की पूर्ण व्यवस्था की जाती थी। अतिवृद्धों को भोजन, वस्त्र, आवास आदि की पूर्ण व्यवस्था की जाती थी। अतिवृद्धों को भोजन, वस्त्र, आवास आदि की पूर्ण व्यवस्था की जाती थी।

रखा ।

दिन खेत के बितरण के बारे में, जो कि, दुर्लभ वर्ग में आती है, इस वर्ग के वर्गों के बितरण के बारे में आती है । इस वर्ग के वर्गों के बितरण के बारे में आती है । इस वर्ग के वर्गों के बितरण के बारे में आती है ।

वार्तिक सहाइकार समिति बितरण की नीति निर्धारित करती है । इस वर्ग के वर्गों के बितरण के बारे में आती है । इस वर्ग के वर्गों के बितरण के बारे में आती है ।

को अत्यन्त लोहा और इस्पात निर्यातक के और इसमें दिनखेत-उत्पादकों के वर्गों के बितरण के बारे में आती है । इस वर्ग के वर्गों के बितरण के बारे में आती है ।

निधि है ।

मूल्य निवर्तन हेतु 1 मार्च 1964 से कलिक रूय में बॉन्ड और इत्यादि के निवर्तन वगैरे पर से ओर निवर्तन हेतु 1 मार्च 1967 से सभी प्रकार के बॉन्ड, वैसे बावटे और फिक्स्ड डिपॉजिट पर से मूल्य निवर्तन हेतु किया गया।

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

(रु)

1,05,000	गर्भ शिशु का दर्जा
1,43,000	गर्भ शिशु का दर्जा
75,000	गर्भ शिशु का दर्जा
28,000	गर्भ शिशु का दर्जा
40,000	गर्भ शिशु का दर्जा
30,000	गर्भ शिशु का दर्जा
85,000	गर्भ शिशु का दर्जा

$(2b^3 \cdot 2^2b)$
 $2b^4$

Year	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	Total (1964-68)
1964-65	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1964-68
1965-66	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1964-68	1965-68
1966-67	1966-67	1967-68	1964-68	1965-68	1966-68
1967-68	1967-68	1964-68	1965-68	1966-68	1967-68
1968-69	1968-69	1964-68	1965-68	1966-68	1967-68
1969-70	1969-70	1964-68	1965-68	1966-68	1967-68
1970-71	1970-71	1964-68	1965-68	1966-68	1967-68
1971-72	1971-72	1964-68	1965-68	1966-68	1967-68
1972-73	1972-73	1964-68	1965-68	1966-68	1967-68
1973-74	1973-74	1964-68	1965-68	1966-68	1967-68
1974-75	1974-75	1964-68	1965-68	1966-68	1967-68
1975-76	1975-76	1964-68	1965-68	1966-68	1967-68
1976-77	1976-77	1964-68	1965-68	1966-68	1967-68
1977-78	1977-78	1964-68	1965-68	1966-68	1967-68
1978-79	1978-79	1964-68	1965-68	1966-68	1967-68
1979-80	1979-80	1964-68	1965-68	1966-68	1967-68
1980-81	1980-81	1964-68	1965-68	1966-68	1967-68
1981-82	1981-82	1964-68	1965-68	1966-68	1967-68
1982-83	1982-83	1964-68	1965-68	1966-68	1967-68
1983-84	1983-84	1964-68	1965-68	1966-68	1967-68
1984-85	1984-85	1964-68	1965-68	1966-68	1967-68
1985-86	1985-86	1964-68	1965-68	1966-68	1967-68
1986-87	1986-87	1964-68	1965-68	1966-68	1967-68
1987-88	1987-88	1964-68	1965-68	1966-68	1967-68
1988-89	1988-89	1964-68	1965-68	1966-68	1967-68
1989-90	1989-90	1964-68	1965-68	1966-68	1967-68
1990-91	1990-91	1964-68	1965-68	1966-68	1967-68
1991-92	1991-92	1964-68	1965-68	1966-68	1967-68
1992-93	1992-93	1964-68	1965-68	1966-68	1967-68
1993-94	1993-94	1964-68	1965-68	1966-68	1967-68
1994-95	1994-95	1964-68	1965-68	1966-68	1967-68
1995-96	1995-96	1964-68	1965-68	1966-68	1967-68
1996-97	1996-97	1964-68	1965-68	1966-68	1967-68
1997-98	1997-98	1964-68	1965-68	1966-68	1967-68
1998-99	1998-99	1964-68	1965-68	1966-68	1967-68
1999-00	1999-00	1964-68	1965-68	1966-68	1967-68
2000-01	2000-01	1964-68	1965-68	1966-68	1967-68
2001-02	2001-02	1964-68	1965-68	1966-68	1967-68
2002-03	2002-03	1964-68	1965-68	1966-68	1967-68
2003-04	2003-04	1964-68	1965-68	1966-68	1967-68
2004-05	2004-05	1964-68	1965-68	1966-68	1967-68
2005-06	2005-06	1964-68	1965-68	1966-68	1967-68
2006-07	2006-07	1964-68	1965-68	1966-68	1967-68
2007-08	2007-08	1964-68	1965-68	1966-68	1967-68
2008-09	2008-09	1964-68	1965-68	1966-68	1967-68
2009-10	2009-10	1964-68	1965-68	1966-68	1967-68
2010-11	2010-11	1964-68	1965-68	1966-68	1967-68

કચ્છ રાજ્ય

[illegible]

विश्वेश्वरनाथ स्वामी विनिमये

संज्ञक
विचारार्थीन वर्ष (1967-68) में विद्यमान रहित निम्नलिखित विषयों पर विचार और विवेचन का प्रयोग करने के लिए निर्धारित है। इनके अतिरिक्त नीचे दिये गए कारखानों के परिसर और विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के परिसरों में विद्यमान विभिन्न-विभिन्न कारखानों का विचार करने के लिए निर्धारित है।

10.23

[illegible]

रुप महीनों (अप्रैल 1967-जनवरी 1968) में 517,089 रुप कर्ब नहि आर 524,616 रुप खपान का निर्यात किया गया, जिसका मूल्य 47 करोड़ रुप के लगभग बेटका है। निर्यात कुल रुपों में निर्यात किए गए बाहे और खपान की मात्रा और मूल्य इस प्रकार है:-

मूल्य	मात्रा (रुपों में)		रुप
	कच्चा नोट	खपान	
मूल्य (करोड़ रुपों)			
1964-65	78,264	—	3.41
1965-66	143,254	37	5.88
1966-67	207,190	263,668	20.01
1967-68	517,089	524,616	46.94

करम रुक

गडल की शर्ति विद्यार्थीन रुप में करम रुक निर्यात किया जाता रहे लेकिन मिश्र-खपान रुक के, जिसमें मिश्रण धातु रहे, निर्यात पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया गया। इस प्रतिबंध के बिना गडली खपारियां से कई प्रतिबंध लागू हुए हैं लेकिन इस बात की देखने हुए कि मिश्रण धातुओं के लिए देश सर्वथा आश्रित रहे। निर्यात में परिवर्तन करना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया। 1967 के पहले 11 महीनों में कुल निर्यात 5,48,000 रुप रुक बाहेर भेजा गया। निर्यात कुल निर्यात 5,49,000 रुप था, जिसका मूल्य 11.65 करोड़ रुप था।

हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड

विद्यार्थीन रुप (1967-68) में हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के कंपनी में खपान कारखानों, राउरकेला के उर्वरक कारखाने तथा कोयला और परिवहन के परिवहन और दुर्गम स्थित मिश्र-खपान कारखानों को विकार कर्ब था। इनके अनिश्चित भविष्य में हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के कंपनी कर रहे था।

अप्रैल-दिसम्बर 1967 को अरुण में कंपनी की अरुण पर्वत से 10.6 लाख टन गडली बाहेर निकाली गई। इस अरुण में परकार में 176.6 मिलियन रुप बाहेर निकाले गए। 1966-67 में आर के लिए 254.65 मिलियन रुप की खपान की गई।

गडली बाहेर का निर्यात है (इसमें से 4-3-1968 तक 210 मिलियन रुप बाहेर निकाले गए)। उपर्युक्त कंपनी की शर्ति पर्वत की आधुनिक अरुण देवे का निर्यात है। 1-4-1967 को देश सरकार की अरुण पर खपान की रकम 178.55 मिलियन रुप में 5.86 मिलियन रुप देय थे। 184.41 मिलियन रुप की इस राशि के लिए 134.00 मिलियन रुप देय थे।

राउरकेला खपान कारखाना

1966-67 के खपान की तुलना में 1967-68 में अरुण से दिसम्बर की अरुण में कुल खपानों का खपान इस प्रकार था:-

खपान	1967-68	1966-67 (अप्रैल-दिसम्बर)
कच्चा नोट	910	1,272
खपान	934	943
कुल	659	633
	446	446
	122	122

१२५३

[Faint handwritten notes at the bottom of the page]

1967 (फरवरी) में ही यह प्रस्ताव पेश किया गया था।

10 जनवरी 1968 से गोमरी स्त्रिम ने श्री उमादेव आरमभ भूतित रक्षा

॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥

उत्पादन में कमी हो जाने में 1966-67 की तुलना में भारी रूप से घटका की स्थिति

142

1961

69

699

• • •

(P2 2172)

1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 2041 2042 2043 2044 2045 2046 2047 2048 2049 2050 2051 2052 2053 2054 2055 2056 2057 2058 2059 2060 2061 2062 2063 2064 2065 2066 2067 2068 2069 2070 2071 2072 2073 2074 2075 2076 2077 2078 2079 2080 2081 2082 2083 2084 2085 2086 2087 2088 2089 2090 2091 2092 2093 2094 2095 2096 2097 2098 2099 2100 2101 2102 2103 2104 2105 2106 2107 2108 2109 2110 2111 2112 2113 2114 2115 2116 2117 2118 2119 2120 2121 2122 2123 2124 2125 2126 2127 2128 2129 2130 2131 2132 2133 2134 2135 2136 2137 2138 2139 2140 2141 2142 2143 2144 2145 2146 2147 2148 2149 2150 2151 2152 2153 2154 2155 2156 2157 2158 2159 2160 2161 2162 2163 2164 2165 2166 2167 2168 2169 2170 2171 2172 2173 2174 2175 2176 2177 2178 2179 2180 2181 2182 2183 2184 2185 2186 2187 2188 2189 2190 2191 2192 2193 2194 2195 2196 2197 2198 2199 2200 2201 2202 2203 2204 2205 2206 2207 2208 2209 2210 2211 2212 2213 2214 2215 2216 2217 2218 2219 2220 2221 2222 2223 2224 2225 2226 2227 2228 2229 2230 2231 2232 2233 2234 2235 2236 2237 2238 2239 2240 2241 2242 2243 2244 2245 2246 2247 2248 2249 2250 2251 2252 2253 2254 2255 2256 2257 2258 2259 2260 2261 2262 2263 2264 2265 2266 2267 2268 2269 2270 2271 2272 2273 2274 2275 2276 2277 2278 2279 2280 2281 2282 2283 2284 2285 2286 2287 2288 2289 2290 2291 2292 2293 2294 2295 2296 2297 2298 2299 2300 2301 2302 2303 2304 2305 2306 2307 2308 2309 2310 2311 2312 2313 2314 2315 2316 2317 2318 2319 2320 2321 2322 2323 2324 2325 2326 2327 2328 2329 2330 2331 2332 2333 2334 2335 2336 2337 2338 2339 2340 2341 2342 2343 2344 2345 2346 2347 2348 2349 2350 2351 2352 2353 2354 2355 2356 2357 2358 2359 2360 2361 2362 2363 2364 2365 2366 2367 2368 2369 2370 2371 2372 2373 2374 2375 2376 2377 2378 2379 2380 2381 2382 2383 2384 2385 2386 2387 2388 2389 2390 2391 2392 2393 2394 2395 2396 2397 2398 2399 2400 2401 2402 2403 2404 2405 2406 2407 2408 2409 2410 2411 2412 2413 2414 2415 2416 2417 2418 2419 2420 2421 2422 2423 2424 2425 2426 2427 2428 2429 2430 2431 2432 2433 2434 2435 2436 2437 2438 2439 2440 2441 2442 2443 2444 2445 2446 2447 2448 2449 2450 2451 2452 2453 2454 2455 2456 2457 2458 2459 2460 2461 2462 2463 2464 2465 2466 2467 2468 2469 2470 2471 2472 2473 2474 2475 2476 2477 2478 2479 2480 2481 2482 2483 2484 2485 2486 2487 2488 2489 2490 2491 2492 2493 2494 2495 2496 2497 2498 2499 2500 2501 2502 2503 2504 2505 2506 2507 2508 2509 2510 2511 2512 2513 2514 2515 2516 2517 2518 2519 2520 2521 2522 2523 2524 2525 2526 2527 2528 2529 2530 2531 2532 2533 2534 2535 2536 2537 2538 2539 2540 2541 2542 2543 2544 2545 2546 2547 2548 2549 2550 2551 2552 2553 2554 2555 2556 2557 2558 2559 2560 2561 2562 2563 2564 2565 2566 2567 2568 2569 2570 2571 2572 2573 2574 2575 2576 2577 2578 2579 2580 2581 2582 2583 2584 2585 2586 2587 2588 2589 2590 2591 2592 2593 2594 2595 2596 2597 2598 2599 2600 2601 2602 2603 2604 2605 2606 2607 2608 2609 2610 2611 2612 2613 2614 2615 2616 2617 2618 2619 2620 2621 2622 2623 2624 2625 2626 2627 2628 2629 2630 2631 2632 2633 2634 2635 2636 2637 2638 2639 2640 2641 2642 2643 2644 2645 2646 2647 2648 2649 2650 2651 2652 2653 2654 2655 2656 2657 2658 2659 2660 2661 2662 2663 2664 2665 2666 2667 2668 2669 2670 2671 2672 2673 2674 2675 2676 2677 2678 2679 2680 2681 2682 2683 2684 2685 2686 2687 2688 2689 2690 2691 2692 2693 2694 2695 2696 2697 2698 2699 2700 2701 2702 2703 2704 2705 2706 2707 2708 2709 2710 2711 2712 2713 2714 2715 2716 2717 2718 2719 2720 2721 2722 2723 2724 2725 2726 2727 2728 2729 2730 2731 2732 2733 2734 2735 2736 2737 2738 2739 2740 2741 2742 2743 2744 2745 2746 2747 2748 2749 2750 2751 2752 2753 2754 2755 2756 2757 2758 2759 2760 2761 2762 2763 2764 2765 2766 2767 2768 2769 2770 2771 2772 2773 2774 2775 2776 2777 2778 2779 2780 2781

65	25	.	.	
66	09	.	.	

1968

॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥

उत्पादन प्रक्रिया और मात्रा

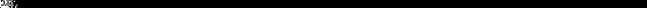
1968-69

नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय

...का उत्पादन की प्रतिक्रिया अर्थात्,

॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥

1000



34142

1996-1997 1997-1998 1998-1999 1999-2000 2000-2001 2001-2002 2002-2003 2003-2004 2004-2005 2005-2006 2006-2007 2007-2008 2008-2009 2009-2010 2010-2011 2011-2012 2012-2013 2013-2014 2014-2015 2015-2016 2016-2017 2017-2018 2018-2019 2019-2020 2020-2021 2021-2022 2022-2023 2023-2024 2024-2025 2025-2026 2026-2027 2027-2028 2028-2029 2029-2030 2030-2031 2031-2032 2032-2033 2033-2034 2034-2035 2035-2036 2036-2037 2037-2038 2038-2039 2039-2040 2040-2041 2041-2042 2042-2043 2043-2044 2044-2045 2045-2046 2046-2047 2047-2048 2048-2049 2049-2050 2050-2051 2051-2052 2052-2053 2053-2054 2054-2055 2055-2056 2056-2057 2057-2058 2058-2059 2059-2060 2060-2061 2061-2062 2062-2063 2063-2064 2064-2065 2065-2066 2066-2067 2067-2068 2068-2069 2069-2070 2070-2071 2071-2072 2072-2073 2073-2074 2074-2075 2075-2076 2076-2077 2077-2078 2078-2079 2079-2080 2080-2081 2081-2082 2082-2083 2083-2084 2084-2085 2085-2086 2086-2087 2087-2088 2088-2089 2089-2090 2090-2091 2091-2092 2092-2093 2093-2094 2094-2095 2095-2096 2096-2097 2097-2098 2098-2099 2099-2100 2100-2101 2101-2102 2102-2103 2103-2104 2104-2105 2105-2106 2106-2107 2107-2108 2108-2109 2109-2110 2110-2111 2111-2112 2112-2113 2113-2114 2114-2115 2115-2116 2116-2117 2117-2118 2118-2119 2119-2120 2120-2121 2121-2122 2122-2123 2123-2124 2124-2125 2125-2126 2126-2127 2127-2128 2128-2129 2129-2130 2130-2131 2131-2132 2132-2133 2133-2134 2134-2135 2135-2136 2136-2137 2137-2138 2138-2139 2139-2140 2140-2141 2141-2142 2142-2143 2143-2144 2144-2145 2145-2146 2146-2147 2147-2148 2148-2149 2149-2150 2150-2151 2151-2152 2152-2153 2153-2154 2154-2155 2155-2156 2156-2157 2157-2158 2158-2159 2159-2160 2160-2161 2161-2162 2162-2163 2163-2164 2164-2165 2165-2166 2166-2167 2167-2168 2168-2169 2169-2170 2170-2171 2171-2172 2172-2173 2173-2174 2174-2175 2175-2176 2176-2177 2177-2178 2178-2179 2179-2180 2180-2181 2181-2182 2182-2183 2183-2184 2184-2185 2185-2186 2186-2187 2187-2188 2188-2189 2189-2190 2190-2191 2191-2192 2192-2193 2193-2194 2194-2195 2195-2196 2196-2197 2197-2198 2198-2199 2199-2200 2200-2201 2201-2202 2202-2203 2203-2204 2204-2205 2205-2206 2206-2207 2207-2208 2208-2209 2209-2210 2210-2211 2211-2212 2212-2213 2213-2214 2214-2215 2215-2216 2216-2217 2217-2218 2218-2219 2219-2220 2220-2221 2221-2222 2222-2223 2223-2224 2224-2225 2225-2226 2226-2227 2227-2228 2228-2229 2229-2230 2230-2231 2231-2232 2232-2233 2233-2234 2234-2235 2235-2236 2236-2237 2237-2238 2238-2239 2239-2240 2240-2241 2241-2242 2242-2243 2243-2244 2244-2245 2245-2246 2246-2247 2247-2248 2248-2249 2249-2250 2250-2251 2251-2252 2252-2253 2253-2254 2254-2255 2255-2256 2256-2257 2257-2258 2258-2259 2259-2260 2260-2261 2261-2262 2262-2263 2263-2264 2264-2265 2265-2266 2266-2267 2267-2268 2268-2269 2269-2270 2270-2271 2271-2272 2272-2273 2273-2274 2274-2275 2275-2276 2276-2277 2277-2278 2278-2279 2279-2280 2280-2281 2281-2282 2282-2283 2283-2284 2284-2285 2285-2286 2286-2287 2287-2288 2288-2289 2289-2290 2290-2291 2291-2292 2292-2293 2293-2294 2294-2295 2295-2296 2296-2297 2297-2298 2298-2299 2299-2300 2300-2301 2301-2302 2302-2303 2303-2304 2304-2305 2305-2306 2306-2307 2307-2308 2308-2309 2309-2310 2310-2311 2311-2312 2312-2313 2313-2314 2314-2315 2315-2316 2316-2317 2317-2318 2318-2319 2319-2320 2320-2321 2321-2322 2322-2323 2323-2324 2324-2325 2325-2326 2326-2327 2327-2328 2328-2329 2329-2330 2330-2331 2331-2332 2332-2333 2333-2334 2334-2335 2335-2336 2336-2337 2337-2338 2338-2339 2339-2340 2340-2341 2341-2342 2342-2343 2343-2344 2344-2345 2345-2346 2346-2347 2347-2348 2348-2349 2349-2350 2350-2351 2351-2352 2352-2353 2353-2354 2354-2355 2355-2356 2356-2357 2357-2358 2358-2359 2359-2360 2360-2361 2361-2362 2362-2363 2363-2364 2364-2365 2365-2366 2366-2367 2367-2368 2368-2369 2369-2370 2370-2371 2371-2372 2372-2373 2373-2374 2374-2375 2375-2376 2376-2377 2377-2378 2378-2379 2379-2380 2380-2381 2381-2382 2382-2383 2383-2384 2384-2385 2385-2386 2386-2387 2387-2388 2388-2389 2389-2390 2390-2391 2391-2392 2392-2393 2393-2394 2394-2395 2395-2396 2396-2397 2397-2398 2398-2399 2399-2400 2400-2401 2401-2402 2402-2403 2403-2404 2404-2405 2

1967-68 (प्रा. प्र. प्र.)

क्र.सं. (सं.सं.)	विवरण	प्रमाणित	प्रमाणित
733	...	...	...
661	...	...	...
528	...	...	...
397	...	...	...
550	...	...	...

1967 में मजदूरों के संगठनों के कारण स्थिति और तबालू
कारखानों का उत्पादन काफी कम हो गया। इन शक्ति, विवादों के बारे में शक्ति
उत्पन्न "अर्थशास्त्रिक मन्त्रालय" शक्ति के नीचे किया गया है। विम्वर 1967
को उत्पादन बहुत कम हो गया। कोक यह शक्ति में कोक को रचना को कोक
नेती से बन रही है। कोक यह शक्ति में कोक को रचना को कोक

1967-68 में निर्माण के लिए 160x74 मिमी. की प्लेटों का उपयोग किया गया है। यमन वर्ग 1 नं. 4, जिसका उपयोग करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

1966-67 में विद्युत उत्पादन का अंश 11,000 टन था और अंश-विद्युत
1966-67 में प्रतिवत्त उत्पादन का अंश 83.2 प्रतिशत था और अंश-विद्युत
1966-67 में प्रतिवत्त उत्पादन का अंश 83.2 प्रतिशत था और अंश-विद्युत
1966-67 में प्रतिवत्त उत्पादन का अंश 83.2 प्रतिशत था और अंश-विद्युत

कुछ विशेष समितियों को नियुक्त करने की विधि समस्याओं को अलग-अलग रूप में समझने और उन्हें हल करने के लिए है।

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

11-11-68 (11-11-68) 89-7-98 11-11-68 11-11-68

14-00000

89-2961 29-9961
(112)

376	583
159	216

25

105 52

[illegible][illegible]

विदेशी प्रविधन

1967 के अन्त में केवल दो विदेशी प्रविधन थे जब कि 1966 के अन्त के 9 विदेशी प्रविधन थे।

बोलानी ओर्स लिमिटेड

दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने को लौह खनिज सप्लाई करने के लिए उड़ीसा के गुआ क्षेत्र में खानों के विकास और परिचालन के लिए भारत सरकार ने उड़ीसा मिनरल डिवेलपमेंट कम्पनी के सहयोग से जून 1957 में बोलानी ओर्स लिमिटेड के नाम से एक कम्पनी बनाई थी। कम्पनी की वर्तमान अंश पूंजी 10 मिलियन रुपये है, जिसमें भारत सरकार के 50.50 प्रतिशत शेयर हैं और शेष 49.50 प्रतिशत शेयर उड़ीसा मिनरल डिवेलपमेंट कम्पनी के हैं।

खान के विकास का प्रथम चरण पहले ही पूरा हो चुका है और आज कल कम्पनी प्रतिवर्ष 2 मिलियन टन लौह खनिज का उत्पादन कर रही है। दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने को लौह खनिज की सप्लाई अप्रैल, 1960 से आरम्भ कर दी गयी थी।

लौह खनिज का उत्पादन तथा प्रेषण		प्रेषण	
उत्पादन		1966	1967
1966	1967	13,69,874	12,73,846
14,04,502	12,42,949		

मिश्र इस्पात कारखाना, दुर्गापुर

प्रथम चरण में कारखाने में 100,000 टन पिंड के उत्पादन की क्षमता होगी जिससे 60,000 टन तैयार माल प्राप्त हो सकेगा। शीट मिल को छोड़कर प्रायः सभी इकाइयां चालू कर दी गई हैं। शीट मिल भी लगभग एक महीने में उत्पादन आरम्भ कर देगी। ऐसा अनुमान है कि 1968-69 में कारखाने का उत्पादन 40,000 टन के लगभग होगा। आशा है कि 1969-70 में पूरा उत्पादन होने लगेगा।

उत्पादन

विभिन्न इकाइयों का 1966-67 और 1967-68 (अप्रैल-दिसम्बर) का उत्पादन इस प्रकार रहा :—

	(टन)	
	1966-67	1967-68
	(अप्रैल-दिसम्बर)	
संगत पिघलाने का कारखाना नं० 1	—	1132
संगत पिघलाने का कारखाना नं० 2	12252	7928
कूपिंग मिल (Cog)	—	828
शीट मिल (Recog)	—	148
तैयार माल (तैयार माल)	2374	2209
तैयार माल (तैयार माल)	20	1303
कुल : 1966-67 और 1967-68 (अप्रैल-दिसम्बर) में निम्नलिखित प्रेषण किये गये :		

	(टन)	
	1966-67	1967-68
	(अप्रैल-दिसम्बर)	
शीट मिल	96	377
कूपिंग मिल	1678	1629
तैयार माल	1	739

शीट मिल के अप्रैल-मई 1968 में उत्पादन आरम्भ करने की सम्भावना है। शीट मिल द्वारा अज्ञानक काम बन्द कर देने के कारण कुछ री-हीटिंग फर्नेसेज के निर्माण-कार्य को काफी धक्का लगा। हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड ने ठेके को खत्म करने और परामर्श इंजीनियरों की सहायता से काम को पूरा करने के लिए आवश्यक कर्म उठाये हैं।

मिश्र धातु कारखाने की क्षमता का विस्तार करके 300,000 टन पिंडक उत्पादन करने के लिए योजना बनाई जा रही है। मैसर्स एम० एन० दस्तूर एंड कम्पनी को बाजार का विस्तृत अध्ययन करने और विभिन्न प्रकार के मिश्र

[illegible]

आचार्य

1897
विश्वभारत
प्रायः सर्वत्र प्रचलित है। इसका अर्थ यह है कि जो लोग इस विचार को अपनाते हैं, वे अपने जीवन में इस विचार को प्रयोग में लाते हैं। इस विचार को प्रयोग में लाते हैं, वे अपने जीवन में इस विचार को प्रयोग में लाते हैं।

[illegible]

प्रोत्साहन योजना

विवरण	रु०	पैसे	अंश
मिथ-इस्थल	24,072	26,280	32,100
रावरकेला	28,019	30,012	3,054
	2,503	3,080	

कमर्चादियाँ की संख्या इस प्रकार थी :	कारखाना	नियमित	1966	1967
मिलाई	38,144	39,592	49,678	1966
डुगापुर	24,072	26,284	26,867	1966
रावरकोला	28,019	30,012	32,786	1966
मिश्र-इत्यादि	2,503	3,080	3,054	1967

कर्मचारियों की संख्या इस प्रकार थी :

५५५-५५

[illegible]

पेसा विचार है कि वर्ष 1968-69 में 65 अ. 69

जादू (विश्वमान स्थान को निर्माण देना है)

॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥

18

कन्दर्प कविना शिवनाथनाथः

1242812
2812

1

१४

8 : 214K

१

महोदय अतिशय को और कम बाली-बाली को न भाला लिया ।

1081 कम्पनी के चार्टरिंग की शर्तों में

पुनर्जागरण के लिए प्रेरणा देने वाले थे।

76

और अपने निष्पक्ष से प्रत्यक्षकर्मों की शीघ्रनिष्पक्ष अवगत कराये बिना ही
 पूर्वनिर्णय की मान्यता के प्रथम की अनिश्चितता का अंत हो सका। यह मामला राज्य
 सरकार की भाव, 1966 में संजा गया था लेकिन अगली तक उनका निर्णय प्राप्त
 नहीं हुआ है। कार्य के पूर्णिकन के विना पदोन्नति के लिए अधिक गुणांक से
 अथवा पूर्णिकन के परिणामों के विरुद्ध भी ऊंचे पदों के निर्माण की मांगों, बिना
 कारखानों के दिन में स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सकता था, के कारण ऐसे घराब, अफ-
 कार, गैरनिष्पक्षी के कारण खाली हुई उच्च-पदस्थ जगहों पर काम करने से
 को बर्बाद से इनकार, सामान्य काम करने से इनकार, और टाइम काम करने से
 निम्न कार्य-स्थान, बीपी गति से काम, विस्तार योजना के अवगत लगाये गये सभी
 कारखानों के दिन में स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सकता था, के कारण ऐसे घराब, अफ-
 अथवा पूर्णिकन के परिणामों के विरुद्ध भी ऊंचे पदों के निर्माण की मांगों, बिना
 नहीं हुआ है। कार्य के पूर्णिकन के विना पदोन्नति के लिए अधिक गुणांक से
 सरकार की भाव, 1966 में संजा गया था लेकिन अगली तक उनका निर्णय प्राप्त
 पूर्वनिर्णय की मान्यता के प्रथम की अनिश्चितता का अंत हो सका। यह मामला राज्य
 और अपने निष्पक्ष से प्रत्यक्षकर्मों की शीघ्रनिष्पक्ष अवगत कराये बिना ही

चौक मचूट मिल के प्रथम विभाग के कौन-बालकों द्वारा 31 दिसम्बर
 1967 से बीपी गति से कार्य करने और इस मिल के कुछ दूसरे कर्मचारियों द्वारा
 की गई और कानूनी आधिकारिक हड़ताल के कारण इस मिल का काम विरुद्ध
 टप्पा हो गया था और मिल के प्रत्यक्षकर्मों को दूसरे कर्मचारियों से काम लेना
 असम्भव हो जाने से दृष्टिपूर्व इस्थान कारखानों के प्रत्यक्षकर्मों को अवरोधित
 9 फरवरी, 1968 से मचूट मिल के लगभग 500 कर्मचारियों को अवरोधित
 (सं-आफ) देनी पड़ी। 12 फरवरी 1968 को हिन्दुस्तान स्टील एन्साइज
 युनियन (बिसे अखिल भारतीय मजदूर संघ का समर्थन प्राप्त है) ने प्रत्यक्षकर्मों
 को नोटिस दिया कि गोडस की गोरीख से 15 दिनों के पश्चात् वे किसी भी समय
 हड़ताल कर देंगे। इसका कारण उन्होंने यह दिया कि प्रत्यक्षकर्मों को भी और
 मिल के कर्मचारियों को अवरोधित करने के इस नोटिस पर
 पूर्वनिर्णय के अनुसार काम करने के लिए एक खंड प्रकट किया गिनके कारण 31
 दिसम्बर, 1967 से मचूट मिल के उत्पादन में काफी हुई थी और प्रत्यक्षकर्मों

की 8 फरवरी 1968 को इस मिल के 196 मजदूरों को अवरोधित देनी
 लागी थी। इस बात का आश्वासन दिया कि मिल की पुनः चालू करने और
 प्रत्यक्षकर्मों से यह बात मान ली कि मचूट मिल के दिन मजदूरों को अवरो
 छेदी हो गई थी उन्हें 13 मार्च 1968 को 6-00 बजे प्रातः में काम पर
 वापस आने दिया जाएगा और 21 निर्वासन मजदूरों के निरन्तर-आदेश
 भीट दिये गये हैं, चार्ज-शीटों की जांच पर किसी किन्मत के अधीन बाज-
 निमा काम पर वापस आने दिया जायेगा।
 अतः 13 मार्च 1968 से 'सं-आफ' खतम कर दिया गया।
 काम उन्हें बीमा देने और उन्हें प्रवेश-अधिकार प्रदान करने के लिए एक
 शीघ्रतापूर्वक तरीका लागू किया गया है।
 विभागीय कारखानों में प्रथम प्रवेश औद्योगिक समन्वय अधिनियम के
 अन्तर्गत कारखानों में शालिक-मजदूर समिति का पुनर्गठन किया गया और
 मचूट 1966 में शीघ्रतापूर्वक कार्य गये। इस समिति ने काम करना शुरू कर दिया
 है।
 मचूट उत्पादन समितियों में संयंत्र-स्तर तथा अनुभाग-स्तर पर बनाई गई
 संयंत्र-स्तर पर बनाई गई समिति भी संतोषजनक ढंग से काम करती रही। राउतकेला में
 का-बीपी मिल बने बने समिति को आपसी प्रतिवन्धिता के कारण बड़ी इस प्रकार की उत्सा-
 दृष्टिपूर्वक दृष्टि और राउतकेला इस्थान कारखानों तथा मिथ-इस्थान कारखानों ने 1966
 सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित और सरकार जीते है।
 मचूट और राउतकेला इस्थान कारखानों की संख्या में लगातार कमी होती जा रही है।
 के साथ कारखानों की जा रही है।
 के साथ कारखानों में इन पर कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधियों

वैदिक परिणाम

वर्ष 1966-67 में देश में सामान्य मन्दी आने और सरकार की विफलता निर्विवादों की गतिशील होने में कारणों के परिवर्तन का भी पर बड़ा योगदान था। 1966-67 में प्रभाव पड़ा। प्राथमिक सरकारी विभाग/प्रशासनिक इत्यादि के प्रत्यक्ष अथवा अप्रत्यक्ष वर्ष उपरोक्त है, इसलिए इसका भी माना जा रहा है। 1966-67 में विक्री की 1965-66 के स्तर पर बना रहा जो असंभव था। 1965-66 में 2388 मिलियन रुपये की कुल विक्री हुई। 1966-67 में इसमें 78 मिलियन रुपये की कमी हो गई। इस वर्ष में कुल विक्री 2310 मिलियन रुपये की हुई।

मान में कमी होने के कारण अधिक उत्पादन-समतुल्य को पूर्ण उपयोग नहीं किया जा सका। कच्चे माल, उपकरणों, फलित पुर्ज, मचोरी, पूजा से संबंधित खड़े आदि में सामान्य वृद्धि हुई। सबका परिणाम यह हुआ कि इस वर्ष कंपनी की 205.55 मिलियन रुपये का घाटा हुआ।

1967-68 वर्षमान अनुमान के आधार पर ऐसा लगता है कि इस वर्ष भी कंपनी की काफी घाटा रहेगा। इसके मुख्य कारण ये हैं :—

38

अनुसंधान और विकास

निष्कारणों के परिणामस्वरूप निर्धारित उद्देश्य कारखानों की वोल मिश्रण के कार्य का अध्ययन करने के लिए अगस्त 1967 में एक तकनीकी समिति बनाई गयी। इस समिति को परिवर्तन और संधारण में सुधार करने और निष्कारण उत्पादन-क्षमता प्राप्त करने तथा उचित क्वालिटी की वस्तुओं का उत्पादन करने का काम सौंपा गया। इस समिति ने अक्टूबर 1967 में अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी। समिति की निष्कारणों को क्रियात्मक किया जा रहा है।

(३) सिद्धि विधायक

[illegible]

(4) कौटुम्बिक-उपनिषद् संसिद्धि

[illegible]

(5) अवध-प्रदेश प्रशासन-विभाग

हुण्डिर इस्पात कारखाने के बारे में पाइडे समाज
आधार पर इस्पात कारखानों की विभिन्न इकाइयों के परिचालन और
उत्पादन का भूयुक्तन करने और उनके कार्य में सुधार के लिए सुझाव दे
के लिए इस्पात-विशेषज्ञों की एक उच्च-स्तरीय समिति नियुक्त करने का निर्णय
लिया गया है। इस समिति में ऐसे आदमी लिए जायेंगे जिन्हें लोहा और
इस्पात उद्योग का पथनी और बहुमुखी अनुभव हो। प्रारम्भ में यह समिति
बर्मास बाई विभागों के कार्यों का ही अध्ययन करेगी और बाद में कारखाने
की दूसरी इकाइयों के कार्य को भी अध्ययन करेगी।

42

43

(6) कर्मकाण्ड-शाला कपुटे

(7) अधिभूत भूतों के बारे में समिति

(१) अतिरिक्त प्रार्थना के बारे में संविधान

(3)

(i)

[illegible]

47

46

1968-69 के लिए परियोजना
 निम्न डीनियरिया एवं डीनियों का कार्य 1968-69 में काफी आगे बढ़े
 जायेगा जिस पर 36 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक का व्यय अनुमानित है। 1968-69
 में बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण इकाइयों और गोदामों, दफ्तरो एवं लोक-कल्याण के निम्न
 इमारतों में कार्य चल-निर्माण तक पूरा हो चुका है और मुख्य उत्पादक इकाइयों

डीनियरिया का आरम्भ मेसर्स माइनिंग एंड एलाइड मशीनरी कम्पनी
 द्वारा निर्माण का आरम्भ मेसर्स माइनिंग एंड एलाइड मशीनरी कम्पनी
 द्वारा किया है जिन्होंने आक्जिलरी ग्राफ जॉन के लिए आवश्यक कुछ
 डीनियों का निर्माण किया था। आक्जिलरी ग्राफ जॉन, दवाई क्लोअर एवं विद्युत
 उत्पादक इकाई, धमन-मट्टी क्षेत्र, कोक ओवन क्षेत्र और सिस्टीम प्लांट क्षेत्र
 के डीनियों के लिए दूसरे निर्माण काम शुरू करने वाले हैं। इसमें से निम्न क्षेत्रों के
 लिए 30,000 टन डीनियों के लिए ड्राइंग प्राप्त हो चुकी है। 1967-68 में लगभग
 9 करोड़ रुपये के कुल व्यय की सम्भावना है।

डीनियरिया का आरम्भ मेसर्स माइनिंग एंड एलाइड मशीनरी कम्पनी
 द्वारा किया है जिन्होंने आक्जिलरी ग्राफ जॉन के लिए आवश्यक कुछ
 डीनियों का निर्माण किया था। आक्जिलरी ग्राफ जॉन, दवाई क्लोअर एवं विद्युत
 उत्पादक इकाई, धमन-मट्टी क्षेत्र, कोक ओवन क्षेत्र और सिस्टीम प्लांट क्षेत्र
 के डीनियों के लिए दूसरे निर्माण काम शुरू करने वाले हैं। इसमें से निम्न क्षेत्रों के
 लिए 30,000 टन डीनियों के लिए ड्राइंग प्राप्त हो चुकी है। 1967-68 में लगभग
 9 करोड़ रुपये के कुल व्यय की सम्भावना है।

डीनियरिया मशीनरी का कुल व्यय 1,40,000 टन से अधिक का है।
 बादरी और की उन्नत डीनियों, जिसमें से लगभग 96000 टन डीनियों के निर्माण
 का कार्य, डीनियरिया के अन्तर्गत किया जा चुका है।

1968-69 के लिए परियोजना
 निम्न डीनियरिया एवं डीनियों का कार्य 1968-69 में काफी आगे बढ़े
 जायेगा जिस पर 36 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक का व्यय अनुमानित है। 1968-69
 में बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण इकाइयों और गोदामों, दफ्तरो एवं लोक-कल्याण के निम्न
 इमारतों में कार्य चल-निर्माण तक पूरा हो चुका है और मुख्य उत्पादक इकाइयों

डीनियरिया का आरम्भ मेसर्स माइनिंग एंड एलाइड मशीनरी कम्पनी
 द्वारा निर्माण का आरम्भ मेसर्स माइनिंग एंड एलाइड मशीनरी कम्पनी
 द्वारा किया है जिन्होंने आक्जिलरी ग्राफ जॉन के लिए आवश्यक कुछ
 डीनियों का निर्माण किया था। आक्जिलरी ग्राफ जॉन, दवाई क्लोअर एवं विद्युत
 उत्पादक इकाई, धमन-मट्टी क्षेत्र, कोक ओवन क्षेत्र और सिस्टीम प्लांट क्षेत्र
 के डीनियों के लिए दूसरे निर्माण काम शुरू करने वाले हैं। इसमें से निम्न क्षेत्रों के
 लिए 30,000 टन डीनियों के लिए ड्राइंग प्राप्त हो चुकी है। 1967-68 में लगभग
 9 करोड़ रुपये के कुल व्यय की सम्भावना है।

डीनियरिया का आरम्भ मेसर्स माइनिंग एंड एलाइड मशीनरी कम्पनी
 द्वारा किया है जिन्होंने आक्जिलरी ग्राफ जॉन के लिए आवश्यक कुछ
 डीनियों का निर्माण किया था। आक्जिलरी ग्राफ जॉन, दवाई क्लोअर एवं विद्युत
 उत्पादक इकाई, धमन-मट्टी क्षेत्र, कोक ओवन क्षेत्र और सिस्टीम प्लांट क्षेत्र
 के डीनियों के लिए दूसरे निर्माण काम शुरू करने वाले हैं। इसमें से निम्न क्षेत्रों के
 लिए 30,000 टन डीनियों के लिए ड्राइंग प्राप्त हो चुकी है। 1967-68 में लगभग
 9 करोड़ रुपये के कुल व्यय की सम्भावना है।

डीनियरिया मशीनरी का कुल व्यय 1,40,000 टन से अधिक का है।
 बादरी और की उन्नत डीनियों, जिसमें से लगभग 96000 टन डीनियों के निर्माण
 का कार्य, डीनियरिया के अन्तर्गत किया जा चुका है।

की आवश्यकता पर उत्पाद की मांग और माधनों की प्राप्ति के आधार पर विचार करने का प्रस्ताव है।

7. वस्तु पंचवर्षीय योजना में फाउन्डी ग्रेड के कच्चे लोहे के उत्पादन की लक्ष्य, यवनेपिछी उत्पादन कारखानों के फालतू उत्पादन एवं निजी क्षेत्र के अधिष्ठान इकाइयों, तथा कुछ राज्य सरकारों के उपक्रमों द्वारा प्राप्त किये जाने का प्रस्ताव

8. निम्न अनुमान है कि 1970-71 तक मिश्र और विभिन्न उत्पादों की अनुमान था। दूसरे प्रकार के उत्पाद की उत्पादन संबंधी मुझी उत्पाद कारखानों में किए जाने की आशा थी। मिश्र उत्पाद की 500,000 टन मांग की पूर्ति के लिए 500,000 टन ही जायेगी। इसके अतिरिक्त विद्युत वादरो और एलएम गैस

दुर्गापुर उत्पाद कारखाने की क्षमता 60,000 टन से निर्माण करके 180,000 टन करने का विचार किया गया। इस तरह भद्रावती कारखाने की मिश्र और औद्योगिक उत्पाद कारखाने में परिवर्तित किये जाने के बाद सरकारी क्षेत्र में कुल क्षमता 257,000 टन हो जायेगी जबकि वीपी पंचवर्षीय योजना में लक्ष्य 500,000 टन प्रति वर्ष है। शेष की पूर्ति निजी क्षेत्र के उत्पादन से होने की आशा की गई थी।

साधारण उत्पाद की तरह ही मिश्र उत्पाद की मांग का अध्ययन किया जा रहा है जिससे दुर्गापुर मिश्र उत्पाद कारखाने के विस्तार पर विचार किया जा सके।

REPORT

1967-68



PARLIAMENT LIBRARY

(Library and Document Service)

General Publications.

Acc. No. R 29244CL2

Date. 6-4-68

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS
(DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND METALS)
NEW DELHI.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	vii
CHAPTER I	
CHAPTER II	1
CHAPTER III	14
CHAPTER IV	18
CHAPTER V	
CHAPTER VI	33
CHAPTER VII	36
CHAPTER VIII	38
CHAPTER IX	41
APPENDIX I	49
	55
	56

PRINTED BY THE MANAGER, GOVT. OF INDIA PRESS, FARIDABAD
1968.

INTRODUCTION

As a result of re-organisation of the Ministries of Government of India in January, 1966, the then Department of Mines and Metals which was part of the Ministry of Steel and Mines, was constituted as the Ministry of Mines and Metals with effect from 25th January, 1966. On 13th March, 1967, the Ministry of Mines and Metals and the Ministry of Iron and Steel were merged into a single Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals and the Ministry of Mines and Metals became the Department of Mines and Metals from that date.

2. A list of the subjects which are at present handled in the Department of Mines and Metals is given in Appendix I.

3. During the year price control on all varieties of coal, and distribution control on all coal, except coking coal required for metallurgical industries, was lifted by the Government with effect from the 24th July, 1967.

4. The Geological Survey of India have located substantial phosphate deposits in Rajasthan (at Jaisalmer and Udaipur) and in Mussoori area of Uttar Pradesh. In view of the importance of these deposits to the growth of fertiliser industry in the country, the Geological Survey of India have launched a crash exploration programme for determining the extent of these deposits with the assistance of the United States Agency for International Development. The Geological Survey of India have also prepared a scheme for undertaking a detailed geological survey of Himalayan region which is under consideration of the Government.

5. An aerial geo-physical survey of selected areas in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan for location of base metal deposits was launched during the year. Interesting "anomalies" have been found in Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan where the first part of the work has been completed.

6. For carrying out the developmental functions, the following undertakings have been working in the public sector under the control of this Department.

- (1) National Coal Development Corporation Ltd.
- (2) Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.
- (3) National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.
- (4) Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd.
- (5) Bharat Manganese Ore (India) Ltd.
- (6) Hindustan Zinc Ltd.

For undertaking the Hindustan Copper Ltd. was established during the year to devote concentrated attention to the development of copper mining and extraction.

7. In view of the slow growth of demand for coal, it has not been possible for the National Coal Development Corporation Ltd. to undertake any new projects or expansion schemes. A high level committee was appointed by the Government on the 22nd July, 1967 to conduct an independent review of the working of the National Coal Development Corporation Ltd. Studies are also being made to determine whether certain low grade coals could be profitably used in blend with some other coals. The Government have set up a Study Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. S. Hussain Zahir for examination of the possibility of using Assam coal for the manufacture of metallurgical coke on a commercial scale.

8. A Study Group was appointed by the Government to examine the operational and other technical difficulties faced by the fertiliser unit of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. Most of the recommendations made by the Group, have been implemented, with significant improvement in urea production. As a result of the Madras Government having agreed to guarantee a minimum off take of power from the Neyveli power plant, the generation of power at the plant has registered substantial improvement. The Briquetting and Carbonisation plant remained under-utilised owing to low off-take of "Leco" (smokeless fuel) and limited availability of raw lignite. Steps are being taken to increase lignite production.

9. The loss sustained by the National Mineral Development Corporation on its Kiriburu Iron Ore Project was envisaged even when the project was originally conceived owing to the long haul lead involved in the transport of ore from the mine to the Port. It may, however, be mentioned that the National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. has earned foreign exchange of Rs. 10 crores up to December, 1967 on its export of iron ore to Japan.

10. Concerted efforts are being made by the Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. to complete negotiations for setting up the Koyna and Korba aluminium plants. The Manganese Development Corporation earned a net profit of Rs. 45,76,932.28 during 1966-67. The dividend was paid at 7½% per annum on Cumulative Preference shares and 8% on Equity shares, the Central Government share being Rs. 2,86,911.60. The zinc smelter (Uaipur) of the Hindustan Zinc Ltd., the first zinc smelter in the country based on indigenous ore, has gone into production. In view of the long rated capacity much ahead of the schedule. The question of meeting requirements of zinc metal in the country, the question of setting up a zinc smelter at Visakhapatnam based on imported concentrates, is under consideration of the Government.

CHAPTER I

COAL

Production

The total production of coal (excluding lignite) during 1967-68 is expected to be of the order of 67 million tonnes, against 68.560 million tonnes during 1966-67. The production of soft coke in 1967-68 is expected to be of the same order as in 1966-67 i.e. 2.918 million tonnes. The production of beehive coke is likely to be 0.588 million tonnes in 1967-68 as against 0.566 million tonnes in 1966-67. The production of by-product hard coke is expected to go up from 0.625 million tonnes in 1966-67 to 0.669 million tonnes in 1967-68.

Despatches

2. The overall despatches of coal (excluding lignite) during the current year are likely to be 59.36 million tonnes compared to 59.564 million tonnes in 1966-67. Rail transport continues to be the mode of transport most largely used for coal. The position continues to be generally satisfactory; however, in June and July, 1967, due to diversion of wagons for transport of foodgrains, there was some difficulty in the supply of coal. The despatch of coal in September, 1967 remained according to a few days, due to non-settlement of coal prices. The year are expected to remain more or less the same as in the previous year, i.e. about 6.00 million tonnes.

Export

3. Export of coal during 1967-68 is expected to be of the same order as during 1966-67, i.e., 0.41 million tonnes.

Production

4. The National Coal Development Corporation Ltd. produced during the first eleven months (April 1967-February 1968) 1.35 million tonnes of coal. The total production during the year is expected to be over 10 million tonnes, against 9.49 million tonnes in 1966-67 and 9.65 million tonnes in 1965-66.

NATIONAL COAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.

PUBLIC SECTOR

Coking Coal Projects

5. The present position with regard to the new projects under development is as follows :—

Chalkari (Bokaro Coalfield in Bihar)

6. This mine, which has a production target of 0.50 million tonnes, is under development. Production of coal from galleries, which are being driven for development of the mine, is about 0.09 million tonnes per annum.

Sudamdih (Bihar)

7. This is a deep mine in Jharia, being developed with Polish technical and financial assistance, and has a target capacity of 2.16 million tonnes. In the incline mine, coal has been touched in the course of development and a small production has already begun. Both shafts of the deep mine have been sunk and drivages are in progress for construction of galleries in the underground mine. The mine is expected to go into substantial production in 1970-71.

Monidih (Bihar)

8. This deep mine in Jharia is also being developed with Polish technical and financial assistance. It has a target of 2.1 million tonnes per annum which is likely to be attained by 1974. Sinking of both the shafts has been completed and underground work in one of the shafts is in progress.

Kapuria, Talgaria, Ramgarh—I & II etc.

9. The development of Kapuria, Talgaria, Ramgarh—I and Asnapani, Uchitdih, Ramgarh—II, Tapping and Kedia and Govindpur Drift Mine Projects will be taken up when demand for coking coal increases. It has also been found from geological investigations that coal of Pundi mine cannot be used for metallurgical purposes and hence, this project will not be developed.

Non-coking Coal Projects

10. Development work on certain non-coking coal projects viz., Nandira and Jagannath in Orissa and Bijuri, Sonawad, Kutkora, Bhaskarpara and Singrauli-I in Madhya Pradesh, which was deferred in 1965-66, has not been resumed for export market. The same position holds good in respect of excavations of Jammuna and Korea non coking coal projects also. The details of non-coking coal projects which are at present under development are indicated below.

Korba (M.P.)

11. This project in the Korba coalfield is being set up with Soviet collaboration. It has a target of 1.10 million tonnes per annum. The project is still under development, but about 6,000 tonnes of coal is being produced monthly (72,000 tonnes per annum) from development galleries. The project is expected to be completed for a reduced target of 0.64 million tonnes by the end of 1968.

Singrauli (M.P.)

12. This project is situated in the Singrauli coalfield and has a target output of 1.80 million tonnes per annum, which is expected to be attained by 1969-70. The present level of production viz., about 17,000 tonnes per month, equivalent to 0.2 million tonnes per annum, is restricted to the off-take by the Renukoot Power House of the Hindustan Aluminium Corporation. The production is expected to increase considerably in the following years with the growth of demand.

Debari (M.P.)

13. The production target is 0.45 million tonnes per annum, which the present production is 0.12 million tonnes from development galleries.

Chandrapur (Maharashtra)

14. The production target is about 1.00 million tonnes per annum. The production is restricted at present to about 18,000 tonnes per month (0.2 million tonnes per annum) to match the demand.

Chandrapur (Maharashtra)

15. The production target is 0.45 million tonnes a year. About 1000 tonnes of coal are being produced per month from development works in progress.

Experimental Mine (Bihar)

16. This mine has been opened with French collaboration for testing thick seams by the French Caving method. The introduction of this technique will considerably facilitate the exploitation of thick seams in the Karanpura field and elsewhere.

Washeries

17. The output of washed coal from Kargali Washery during the year 1966-67 was 1.37 million tonnes. The output of wash-coal for the year 1967-68 is estimated at 1.40 million tonnes.

4

Except for the magnetite preparation plant, the reorganisation of the Kargali Washery with a view to increasing its production capacity has been completed. The work on the magnetite section is in progress. With the completion of the magnetite section and the growth of demand for washed coal, this washery should be in a position to produce at the rated capacity i.e., 1.9 million tonnes.

18. The progress made by the National Coal Development Corporation in regard to the setting up of new washeries during the year under report is given below:

(1) Kathara Washery

This washery, with raw coal input capacity of 3 million tonnes and clean coal output of 1.50 million tonnes per annum, is being set up with Russian collaboration. The progress of construction, which suffered a set back owing to several unavoidable reasons, has picked up again and the washery is now expected to be commissioned by December, 1968.

(2) Gidi Washery

This is a blendable coal washery, with a raw coal input capacity of 2.84 million tonnes and clean coal output of 1.80 million tonnes per annum. This washery is being set up with Polish collaboration. The washery which suffered an initial set back due to several factors is now in an advanced stage of construction and is expected to be commissioned sometime by the middle of 1969.

(3) Sawang Washery

This washery with raw coal input capacity of 0.75 million tonnes and clean coal output of 0.50 million tonnes per annum is being set up with indigenous know-how. The contract for this washery was placed jointly on M/s. Wedag of West Germany and M/s. McNally Birds & Engineering Company of India. The construction is proceeding satisfactorily and the washery is expected to be completed by June, 1968.

19. The National Coal Development Corporation had a programme of constructing two more coking coal washeries at Sudamdih and Monidih with raw coal input capacity of 2.16 million tonnes and 2.1 million tonnes respectively. These washeries if and when decided to be actually set up will be so phased as to coincide with the rise in demand for washed coal in the Fifth Plan period and subsequently.

5

20. The Corporation continued to run two Mine Mechanisation Training Institutes at Bhurkunda and Kurasia on behalf of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation of the Government of India. These institutes functioned satisfactorily during the year.

21. Labour

(a) Labour Relations

Labour relations in the Corporation deteriorated in the first quarter of the year under report, particularly at the headquarters and some neighbouring field units. The agitation was led mainly by the office staff at Ranchi. The staff of headquarters office remained on strike from 14-6-67 to 25-7-1967 and of Gidi 'A' colliery from 27-6-67 to 26-7-67. Besides, there were also brief striking strikes at Talcher, Deulbera and Kurasia collieries. The total number of man-days lost worked out to 1,38,655.

Joint Management Councils have been constituted in 14 of the Corporation's collieries/establishments. Financial help is also extended to such Councils for minor capital works such as drainage, sanitation and such other welfare measures as the Councils may decide to undertake.

(b) Medical Facilities

The Corporation maintains 30 hospitals with indoor facilities and 372 beds and 15 Sectional dispensaries. During the year, a Central Clinic was started in the Central Hospital, Ranchi, X-Ray facilities are provided at Ranchi and also in collieries at Bhurkunda, Giridih, Bokaro, Kurasia and Talcher.

(c) Miners' Quarters

300 Miners' quarters and 100 cheap houses were constructed during the year. There are now 17,145 miners' quarters, and 2,000 cheap houses besides 6,500 quarters in collieries for other employees.

(d) Welfare Measures

Besides welfare amenities which are required to be provided by the Corporation have provided education and recreation facilities, such as schools and clubs/institutes where necessary. In certain areas, financial assistance has been provided to the Middle/High schools and colleges situated in the collieries and

arrangements have been made for transport of children of the employees to their schools on payment of a small charge. The Corporation have also provided parks/play grounds in some collieries with financial help from the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation.

The Corporation have encouraged the setting up of Consumers' Co-operative Stores and Co-operative Credit Societies and extended financial assistance to the Consumers' Co-operative Stores in the shape of share capital and loans, managerial assistance and accommodation at a nominal rent.

During the year, arrangements for drinking water supply were made at Umrer and Churcha. Similar schemes in six other collieries viz., Korba, Banki-Surakachar, Sonawani, Durian Hill, Sawang and Kathara are nearing completion. Water supply schemes have also been taken up at Singrauli, Sudamdih, Talcher, Silewara, Jarangdih and Bachra. A temporary water supply scheme for Patherkhera is also under implementation.

Sales

22. Despatches of coal till the end of January, 1968 amounted to 8.14 million tonnes. It is expected that total despatches during the year 1967-68 will be in the neighbourhood of 10 million tonnes, against 9.40 million tonnes during 1966-67 and 9.47 million tonnes during 1965-66.

Stores

23. The total value of inventory (stores and spares) on 1-4-1967 was Rs. 16.56 crores, against Rs. 14.77 crores on 1-4-1966. Surplus equipment, scrap and unserviceable material, valued at Rs. 13.47 lakhs, had been disposed of during the period 1-4-1967 to 31-12-1967 by public tender, public auction and negotiations. Surplus equipment and material, valued at Rs. 96 lakhs, are awaiting disposal. Attempts are being made to reduce the level of inventories.

In addition to 7000 items of general consumable stores and 11,000 items of spare parts for mining equipment, which had been standardised and codified previously, about 15,000 items of spare parts for excavating equipment have been standardised and codified during the year under review up to December 1967. Codification of another 10,000 items of excavation equipment is in hand.

Closing stock

24. The closing stock of coal at the end of January, 1968 was 1.06 million tonnes, against 1.06 and 0.90 million tonnes at the end of January, 1967 and January, 1966 respectively.

National Coal Development Corporation Enquiry Committee

25. A Committee with Shri G. R. Kamat, Chairman and Saradri Mohan Lal Gautam, M.L.A., U.P. Legislative Assembly and S. S. Saluja, Acting Principal, College of Mining and Metallurgy, Banaras Hindu University as Members, was appointed by the Government on the 22nd July, 1967, to conduct an independent review of the working of the National Coal Development Corporation.

B—THE SINGARENI COLLIERIES COMPANY LTD.

Production

26. The Singareni Collieries produced 4.178 million tonnes in 1966-67. Production from April, 1967 to December, 1967 was 3.98 million tonnes, and on present indications, the production during 1967-68 is expected to be about 4.3 million tonnes.

Stocks

27. Stocks at the beginning of the year i.e., 1st April, 1967, were 0.82 million tonnes and the stocks on the 31st December, 1967 were 1.02 million tonnes.

28. Sales during 1966-67 amounted to Rs. 1186.18 lakhs.

Low Temperature Carbonisation Plant

29. An appraisal of the project report for the Plant prepared by the Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad, has been made and the scheme has been included in the draft outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan. The project will be taken up for execution when funds, including foreign exchange, become available. In the meantime, the Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad has proposed the establishment of a small L.T.C. Plant with a capacity of about 120 tonnes per day.

Mechanisation

30. The company continued to introduce mechanisation by stages in its mines to achieve production targets and to increase the productivity. The production from mechanisation was 0.6 million tonnes in 1966-67, as against 0.5 million tonnes during 1965-66.

Best Sinking

31. Electric winders for installation at the shafts sunk at Kuthasudem have been received from Hungary and the erection work is in progress.

Aerial Ropeway and Sand Stowing

32. Sand gathering and aerial ropeway installations worked satisfactorily during the year. To make up the shortfall in the supply of sand from the river beds, transport of sand by trucks from nearby rivulets was also undertaken during the year.

Prospecting

33. During the year about 42.79 million tonnes of additional workable reserves were proved in different areas.

Power : 18 M.W. Thermal Power Station

34. All the shipments of machinery from Rumania and supplies of indigenous materials and equipment have been completed. It is expected that the first set would be commissioned shortly.

Labour Relations and Welfare

35. Labour relation in the company remained satisfactory on the whole during the year. There was a general strike at the collieries for 11 days from the 20th October to the 30th October, 1967, on the question of implementation of the Wage Board recommendations.

The construction programme for housing has been slowed down due to paucity of funds.

PRIVATE SECTOR

Production

36. The production of coal by private sector collieries during 1967-68 is expected to be about 52.70 million tonnes, including about 13.6 million tonnes of coking coal. The rate of production is almost the same as in the previous year.

Foreign Exchange

37. Coal Industry in the Private Sector have been advised to approach the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd., for their foreign exchange requirements in respect of expansion programmes and new projects of the Fourth Plan. As regards their requirements for maintenance spares and replacement, these are being met to the extent possible out of foreign exchange available to the Government from time to time.

Amalgamation of Collieries

38. The Committee set up by the Government in August, 1958, to promote amalgamation of collieries and adjustment of boundaries continued examination of proposals for amalgamation

of collieries during the year. The total number of proposals approved so far by the Committee is 73. Actual amalgamation has taken place in about 44 cases.

COAL CONTROLLER'S ORGANISATION

39. Coal Controller's Organisation is a subordinate office under the administrative control of this Department. Since its inception, it has been an agency for exercising control over production, distribution, movement and prices of coal, besides advising the Central Government in the matter of regulation of grant of industrial licences and mining leases therefor. This office also administers the scheme of grant of subsidy for movement of coal by rail-coast-sea route. With the recent removal of control on prices and distribution of coal, there has been some reduction in its workload. A study has, therefore, been initiated to assess the quantum of its residuary work and the strength of staff that has become surplus.

COAL BOARD

40. The Coal Board is a statutory body set up under the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952, for the promotion of measures for safety in coal mines and conservation of coal resources. Grant of financial assistance to collieries for stowing continues to be one of the main activities of the Board. During the year 1967-68, a sum of Rs. 553 lakhs is expected to be paid in assistance (as compared to Rs. 525 lakhs in the whole of the year 1966-67). The schemes for the grant of assistance to collieries handicapped by adverse factors continue to be in operation. The amount of assistance expected to be paid on this account during 1967-68 is Rs. 161.50 lakhs (as compared to Rs. 289.55 lakhs in the whole of the year 1966-67).

Protective works are undertaken by the Board for the prevention of the spread of fire in a mine or inundation of a mine with water from an area adjacent to it, or for the prevention of the outbreak of fire or flooding. The expenditure expected to be incurred on these works during 1967-68 is Rs. 25.6 lakhs (as compared to Rs. 4.22 lakhs in 1966-67).

Central Ropeways Scheme

41. The Board has taken up the installation of five aerial ropeways in the Jharia and Raniganj coalfields for the transportation of sand from rivers Damodar and Ajoy to selected coal mines with a view to augment the output of coal, as also to ensure conservation of high grade coking and non-coking coals. The first

ropeway, known as Area 'D' Ropeway in Jharia, has been completed and was taken over by the Board in December, 1966. Construction of the three ropeways in Jambad-Kajora area of Raniganj field is in progress and is expected to be completed by the middle of 1968. Work on the ropeway for Area 'F' in the Jharia field is also in progress and is expected to be completed by the middle of 1968.

Coal Prices

42. The price control on all varieties of coal and distribution control on all coal, except coking coal required for metallurgical industries, was lifted by the Government with effect from the 24th July, 1967.

The Tariff Commission's report on prices of coal and ash-coke and pricing system for washed coal and washery by-products was considered by the Government and the decisions of Government were announced in the Government Resolution dated the 27th November, 1967.

Subsidised Movement of Coal by the Rail-cum-sea route
43. During 1967-68, a total quantity of 0.77 million tonnes of coal is expected to be moved under the scheme by the rail-cum-sea route. The movement during the year 1966-67 was of the order of 0.75 million tonnes. During the current year, a sum of Rs. 186 lakhs is expected to be paid as subsidy against the sum of Rs. 215 lakhs paid in 1966-67. Actual movement of coal during the first seven months of the year 1967-68 was 0.405 million tonnes.

GENERAL MATTERS

I. Coal Advisory Council/Coal Development Council
44. The Coal Advisory Council (subsequently renamed the Coal Development Council) which was set up in 1964, to advise Government on all matters of a general character, held its third meeting on the 3rd and the 4th July, 1967. Among the important matters discussed were the employment potential for mining engineers within and outside the country, transport bottlenecks, activities of the five Standing Committees of the Council and control of all varieties of Coal. The five Standing Committees of the Coal Development Council to deal with (i) Transport and Distribution; (ii) Assessment of Demand; (iii) Productivity and Modernisation of Mines; (iv) Research and Development; and (v) Assessment of Resources, met from time to time during the year to deal with the specific problems assigned to them.

II. Fuel Efficiency Committee

45. Efforts relating to conservation of higher grades of coal continued. Even after decontrol of coal, rationalisation in utilisation in the context of quality and size of coal would be essential in the Committee's view.

The Committee also continued its efforts in the direction of the introduction of mechanical stokers in shell type boilers particularly in the context of the necessity of finding ways and means for the large quantities of anticipated and existing stocks of slack coal.

III. Explosives

46. The stock and supply position of various types of explosives and detonators was satisfactory. The Indian Explosives Ltd., and the Indian Detonators Ltd., who have been manufacturing copper electric detonators and ordinary detonators at Gomia and Hyderabad for manufacture of copper electric aluminium and ordinary detonators and would be able to meet the requirements of the country, subject to the approval of their products by the Director General of Mines Safety etc.

IV. Training

47. The Joint Board on Mining Engineering Education & Training at its meeting held on the 27th April, 1967 came to the conclusion that the availability of mining engineers in the country is much more than the actual demand in the years to come. It was, therefore, decided to explore the possibilities of employment for Indian Mining Engineers in the development of some countries. The steps taken in this direction have opened up possibilities to the Mining Institutes from this year is another step taken to check the influx of fresh mining engineers.

V. Talcher Industrial Complex

48. A proposal to set up an Industrial Complex at Talcher for the production of pig iron, urea and other by-products (estimated to cost Rs. 46 crores, and sponsored by the Government Undertaking Corporation of Orissa Ltd. (an Orissa Government Undertaking), is under the examination of the Government of India and a view about the further course of action to be taken in this case is likely to be taken shortly.

VI. Study Group on Assam Coal

49. The pilot scale tests conducted by the C.F.R.I. on the coal from Upper Assam Coalfields have revealed that Assam

coal could be profitably used in blend with Jharia and Raniganj coals. The technical feasibility of using Assam coals on commercial scale, however, requires to be determined. Government have, accordingly, set up a Study Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. S. Hussain Zaheer. Ex. Director General, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, for examination of the possibility of the use of Assam Coals for the manufacture of metallurgical coke on a commercial scale. The Study Group is expected to submit its report shortly.

DRAFT FOURTH PLAN

50. The coal demand during the Fourth Plan was reviewed by the Coal Development Council at its meeting held in July, 1967. At this meeting, the Council noted the detailed estimate of the likely demand for coal during the Fourth Assessment, which had been prepared by the Committee on the coal demand in consultation with the consuming industries on the basis of the latter's plan programmes and a realistic appraisal of their implementation. According to this estimate, the coal demand was expected to go up to about 99 million tonnes by 1970-71. It was, however, felt that keeping in view the current slack in industrial growth, the actual demand has not shown signs of picking up. It is felt that the rate of growth of the coal consuming industries may not materialise even to the extent of 90 million tonnes envisaged in July, 1967. This assessment is reviewed periodically so that the coal production programme can be adjusted to the demand and imbalances between production and demand minimised, to the extent feasible.

Coking Coal

51. The present level of production of coking coal is almost static at the 1966-67 level i.e., 16.5 million tonnes comprising 2.9 million tonnes in the public sector and 13.6 million tonnes in the private sector. The demand of the metallurgical industries for the year 1968-69 is estimated at 18.10 million tonnes. The additional demand of about 1.6 million tonnes is considered to be within the competence of the industry to achieve.

Blendable Coal

52. The present level of production of 2.40 million tonnes of blendable coal, together with the availability of washed blendable coal from Gidi washery, presently under construction, would be more than adequate to meet the demand of the metallurgical industries for this type of coal.

Non-coking Coal

53. In so far as non-coking coal is concerned, the demand will be met by production from the existing schemes and projects in the private and public sectors. It would not be necessary to take up any new project, except those which are tied to specific consumers i.e. Power Houses etc.

Hard-Coke

54. The merchant coke ovens have an existing bee-hive coke capacity of 0.57 million tonnes and by-product coke capacity of 0.30 million tonnes. In addition, the Durgapur Coke Ovens Project have set up four batteries, each with a capacity of 0.15 million tonnes of by-product hard coke per annum. The Durgapur Coke Ovens Project have a programme of further expansion. However, owing to the recession in the demand, even the existing capacity is not being fully utilised. They will, therefore, undertake the expansion programme when the market conditions justify it.

CHAPTER II LIGNITE

Introduction

The Integrated Project, as included in the Second Five Year Plan, envisaged mining, by open cast method, of 3.5 million tonnes of lignite per annum and its processing and utilisation for :—

- (i) the generation of 250 Megawatts of electricity in a power station with five Units of 50 MW each;
- (ii) the production of 1,52,000 tonnes of nitrogenous fertilizer in the form of Urea, with 46 per cent Nitrogen content (70,000 tonnes per annum in terms of Nitrogen); and
- (iii) the production of 3,80,000 tonnes of carbonised lignite briquettes (trade name 'Leco') for use mainly as a domestic fuel.

The Third Plan provided for the expansion of the Power Station from 250 MW to 400 MW, by addition of one more 50 MW and one 100 MW Units (sixth and seventh). As part of the Fourth Plan, the capacity is to be further stepped up to 600 MW by addition of two more 100 MW Units (eighth and ninth). To meet the requirements of the Power Station at 600 MW stage, the mine output would be increased to 6.3 million tonnes per annum during 1969-70.

Mining

2. The lignite mine was exposed in August, 1961 and up to 23-12-1967 about 10.40 million tonnes of lignite had been mined (including 2.3 million tonnes mined from 1-4-1967 to 23-12-1967) and despatched to the consuming Units as detailed below :—

	In million tonnes
Thermal Power Station	8.76
Fertilizer	0.48
Briquetting & Carbonisation	0.16
	10.40

Thermal Power Station

3. The first stage of the thermal power station of 250 MW capacity, comprising 5 Units of 50 MW each, was completed in April, 1964. In the second stage, involving expansion of the power station from 250 MW to 400 MW, one more 50 MW (sixth) Unit was commissioned in September, 1965 and one 100 MW (seventh) Unit was commissioned in March, 1967. Further expansion from 400 MW to 600 MW is to be achieved by installation of two more 100 MW (eighth and ninth) Units. While almost the entire equipment for the first two stages came from the U.S.S.R., out of a total of 21,363 tonnes of equipment for the third stage, 15,163 tonnes were to be imported from U.S.S.R., the balance of 6,200 tonnes are being procured from indigenous sources. About 14,707 tonnes of imported and indigenous equipment have been received at Neyveli. Connected civil works and erection of equipment are in progress. According to present indications the eighth and ninth Units are expected to be commissioned in February, 1969 and September, 1969, respectively.

4. The quantum of power generated (nett) and supplied to the Madras Grid, since the first 50 MW Unit of the power station was commissioned in June, 1962, is as follows :

Year	In million KW Hrs	
	Power generated (nett)	Supplied to Madras Grid
1962-63	246.30	206.17
1963-64	865.83	788.20
1964-65	1157.38	1060.37
1965-66	1557.23	1382.45
1966-67	1262.65	1028.04
1967-68	1252.22	1045.65
upto 23-12-1967)		

5. The rate charged for the power supplied from Neyveli power station to Madras Grid is 5.2 paise/kwhr. In view of the fact that the cost of generation of power at Neyveli has increased considerably owing, inter-alia, to the increase in the cost of mining lignite, higher cost of 400-600 MW expansion of the station, and increase in interest rates on loans from the State Electricity Corporation and the Government of Madras and the State Electricity Board to enhance the rate. During 1967, there was very low demand for Neyveli

power from the Madras Grid due to (a) reduction in agricultural load on account of rains and (b) high generation from hydro-electric sources when the hydel reservoirs were full. The Neyveli power station had, therefore, to be operated at a low factor in keeping with the demand from the Madras Grid during that period. As this was detrimental, both technically and economically, to the interest of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation, a guarantee for monthly minimum off-take of power for the 400 MW stage has been obtained from the Madras Govt. for the period from October, 1967 to March, 1969. As a result of this guarantee, the plant has been running almost at full capacity since October, 1967.

Fertilizer Plant

6. The fertilizer plant started regular production of Urea in March, 1966. Up to the end of March, 1967, the total production was 60,602 tonnes. Teething troubles, such as, corrosion of metal, leaks in valves, failure of compressors, clinker formation in Winkler Generator and deterioration in Alkaid Lye used in gas purification Section, continued to affect Urea production. A Study Group headed by the Chief Project Officer, Department of Chemicals, Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, went into the operation of the plant and have suggested certain measures, including modifications and additions to the plant estimated to cost Rs. 22 lakhs, with a view to run the plant at the rated capacity. These recommendations are being implemented and it is expected that the plant will achieve the rated capacity viz. 1,52,000 tonnes during 1968-69.

Briquetting and Carbonisation Plant

7. The Plant was commissioned in August, 1965. The production up to the end of March, 1967 was 67,891 tonnes. During 1967-68 up to 23-12-1967 the production was 65,897 tonnes. The Corporation are taking concerted measures to build up a steady market for this new type of domestic fuel. Due to limited availability of lignite after meeting the requirements of power station and fertilizer plant, and the slow growth of the market, the Briquetting & Carbonisation plant has been running at less than rated capacity. The demand for "Leco" has shown an upward trend during the year. With the increase in lignite output to 6.3 million tonnes per annum in 1969-70, it is hoped that sufficient lignite would be available to raise the production of "Leco" in keeping with the growth in demand.

Training

8. During the year, a number of employees of the Corporation were deputed for special training programme, both in India

and abroad. The training was intended to improve the abilities and attainments of the employees selected for the training.

Amenities to workers

9. The Neyveli Lignite Corporation Employees' Cooperative Stores continued to cater satisfactorily to the household requirements of the residents of the Neyveli Township.

10. The General Hospital with 150 beds, fully equipped with modern equipment and two subsidiary centres with 8 beds in each, worked satisfactorily.

CHAPTER III MINERAL PRODUCTION

During the year 1967 mineral production was more or less same as in the previous year. The production figures are given here under :—

		Mineral production in India			
Mineral	Unit	1960	1965	1966	1967* (estimated)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Bauxite	'000 tonnes	387	707	750	751
2. Copper ore	'000 tonnes	448	468	481	468
3. Chromite	Tonnes	106,896	59,685	77,770	96,394
4. Dolomite	'000 tonnes	650	977	1,054	1,081
5. Gold	Kilograms	4,995	4,063	3,736	3,072
6. Gypsum	'000 tonnes	997	1,160	1,295	1,082
7. Iron ore	'000 tonnes	16,609	23,738	26,783	25,449
8. Ilmenite	Tonnes	249,751	30,062	30,167	38,328
9. Kyanite	Tonnes	20,156	37,481	63,820	50,723
10. Lead concentrates	'000 tonnes	6,245	5,496	5,151	4,040
11. Limestone	'000 tonnes	12,935	19,957	19,810	19,240
12. Manganese Ore	'000 tonnes	1,452	1,647	1,707	1,544
13. Mica (crude)	'000 tonnes	29.2	23.8	22.8	17.6
14. Zinc concentrates	'000 tonnes	9.8	9.6	8.9	9.5
		528	663	690	701
15. Total minerals value in million (excluding natural oil, atomic minerals coal and minor minerals which are outside the scope of M.C.D.R., 1958)	Rs.				

NOTE:—

- Data received under Minerals conservation and Development Rules, 1958 by the Indian Bureau of Mines, except in the case of data on mineral output in Goa which have been obtained from the Director of Industries and Mines, Panaji, value of mineral production in Goa has been estimated by the I.B.M.
- Total value (item 15) also includes the value of Salt.

Source : Salt Commissioner.

*The estimates are based on the actual data for the first 10 months.

DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL DEPOSITS PUBLIC SECTOR

National Mineral Development Corporation Limited.
During 1967, the Board of Directors met on nine occasions. The ninth Annual General Meeting was held on the 29th December, 1967.

Kiriburu Iron Ore Mines

2. Kiriburu Mine which has been developed in pursuance of an agreement between the Government of India and the Japan Steel Mills for supply of 2 million tonnes of sized ore per year on a long term basis, reached the production level of 1.89 million tonnes during 1966-67. It is anticipated that production during the current financial year would be of the order of 2 million tonnes, production upto the 31st December, 1967 being 1.42 million tonnes.

A three year agreement, commencing from the 1st April, 1966 to the 31st March, 1969 was signed by the M.M.T.C. with the Japanese Steel Mills at FOBT sale price of 58 shilling per dry long ton. 1.77 million tonnes of ore had been shipped during 1966-67 and with another 1.44 million tonnes having been shipped in this year upto the 31st December, 1967, the shipments against the agreement aggregate 3.2 million tonnes.

The break-up of the total production from the commencement of operations in April, 1964 upto the 31st December, 1967 is as follows :—

	(in million tonnes)
Production of lump ore in the plant	
Production of fine ore in the plant	4.05
Float ore	2.26
Shipments	0.44
	4.15

The operational expenses during this year are expected to be of the order of Rs. 210 lakhs, inclusive of expenditure on capital replacements but exclusive of interest on Government loans. During 1966-67, there was a further loss of Rs. 45 lakhs, thereby bringing the cumulative loss to Rs. 295 lakhs. The losses are primarily because of the long rail lead involved and even at the time of sanction of the project it was known that it would not be profitmaking. The export of iron ore has, however, earned foreign exchange of Rs. 21 crores upto December, 1967.

Kiriburu Expansion

4. In the context of the decision to divert the production from the Kiriburu Mine to the Bokaro Steel Plant by 1970-71 and the consequent need to transfer the export commitment from Kiriburu to Bailadila, the Corporation has prepared a project report for modification to and expansion of the Kiriburu plant for increasing ROM supply from 3.3 million to 5 million tonnes and reclamation of 0.5 million tonnes of fines. The capital cost is estimated at Rs. 11.54 crores, including foreign exchange component of Rs. 4.23 crores. The report is under examination. However, in view of the tight schedule and emphasis on indigenous equipment, tender specifications for designing, engineering supply of equipment, supervision, erection and commissioning of the modification and expanded plant have been forwarded to the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited for obtaining quotations. Preliminary works are in progress.

Bailadila Iron Ore Project (Deposit No. 14)

5. This mine is being developed in pursuance of an agreement between the Government of India and the Japan Steel Mills, signed in 1960, for export of 4 million tonnes of sized ore per year. The sanctioned project estimate of Rs. 15.75 crores, with foreign exchange component of Rs. 4.77 crores (predevaluation) is under revision.

Two out of the three mining faces are ready. The erection and installation of various components of crushing, screening, wagon loading and fine ore disposal plant, as also the civil works connected with the construction of colony, roads, service building, offices, etc., have been practically completed. Automatic railway wagon loading plant, drawing its ore from the lump ore stockpile and reclaimed by underground tunnel and conveyors, was commissioned in December, 1967 and float ore mined in the area is now being loaded by this plant.

About 6 lakh tonnes of R.O.M. ore has been accumulated during development of mining benches at hilltop. The development of mining benches is restricted to the availability of electric power through the Project's existing generators. Regular electric supply is expected from the Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board by April, 1968, when the plant is expected to go into production.

Float ore mining in the leased area at Bailadila was commenced during the year and 2.33 lakh tonnes had been raised till the 31st December, 1967. About 2.24 lakh tonnes were despatched to Vizag port and 1.81 lakh tonnes were shipped.

Bailadila Deposit No. 5

6. In order to meet the export commitment from Kiriburu when its production is diverted to Bokaro Steel Plant by 1970-71, the National Mineral Development Corporation has prepared a Project Report for the development of a second mine at Bailadila Deposit No. 5 with initial capacity of 2 million tonnes of lump ore per year and ultimately to be raised to 4 million tonnes per year during the second phase. The capital cost of the first phase development is estimated at Rs. 15.24 crores, with foreign exchange component of Rs. 3.44 crores. The survey work and certain preliminary works have already been taken up. Action has also been initiated for placing orders for plant, equipment and stores.

Diamond Mining Project, Panna : Ramkheria and Majhgawan Schemes :

7. In September, 1966, Government decided that in view of the need for economy the Ramkheria and Majhgawan Schemes should be deferred for the present and the expenditure reduced to the minimum. Although the developmental activities were slowed down, small scale production was continued with the available equipment and resources and a 'care and maintenance' grant of Rs. 10 lakhs was provided for 1967-68.

A revised proposal for the revival of the Ramkheria and Majhgawan schemes on a smaller scale envisaging the establishment of capacity for annual production of 11,250 carats from the Ramkheria mine and 12,000 carats from the Majhgawan mine, over a period of 18 months, at a net estimated cost of Rs. 68 lakhs and Rs. 105 lakhs respectively, was approved by Government in December, 1967. The approval is subject to the understanding that Government would provide funds to the extent of Rs. 34 lakhs during 1967-68 and Rs. 5 lakhs during 1968-69 and that any additional requirement of funds to complete the schemes should be met from internal resources by way of realisation from sales of diamonds. Measures to implement the modified scheme have been initiated.

For the prospecting of the Majhgawan pipe at a depth of 300' below ground level, funds to the extent of Rs. 15 lakhs have been allocated. The shafts outside the pipe area and at a distance of 1280 ft. apart have been sunk and have gone a depth of 296' in shaft No. I and 272' in shaft No. II.

2326 carats of diamonds from the Ramkheria mine and 2875 carats from the Majhgawan mine were recovered during the period from the 1st April, 1967 to the 31st December, 1967.

571 carats of diamonds were auctioned at Panna, fetching an amount of Rs. 2.59 lakhs. The total stock of unsold diamonds as on the 31st December, 1967 was 7479 carats. Total amount realised by sale of diamonds up-to-date is Rs. 29.27 lakhs.

Donimalai Iron Ore Project (Mysore)

8. It is proposed to develop a mine with an annual capacity of about 5 million tonnes of R.O.M. ore by 1971-72. The detailed exploration work by the Geological Survey of India/National Mineral Development Corporation has been almost completed and the final report from the Geological Survey of India is awaited. A detailed project report is under preparation by the National Mineral Development Corporation.

Kudremukh Iron Ore Project (Mysore)

9. A feasibility study report for the development of iron ore deposits in the area has been prepared. Prior to actual exploitation, pilot plant studies are contemplated. In view of the special nature of the ore, the possibilities of collaboration arrangements with foreign parties are being explored.

Pelletisation studies :

Bellary-Hospet

10. Under Indo-German Technical Aid Programme an expert visited the Bellary-Hospet area in November, 1966 and submitted his report which is under examination. A team of Japanese Experts sponsored by M/s. Nissho & Marubeni studied the deposits in May-June, 1967 and the samples collected by them are being tested in Japan. Their report is awaited.

Bailadila

11. For undertaking studies for pelletisation of Bailadila ore M/s. Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha Ltd. of Japan were commissioned. Their experts visited Bailadila in February/March, 1967. The samples collected by them have been shipped to Japan and U.S.A. for carrying out tests on the basis of which the experts would submit their report.

A pelletisation plant with a capacity of 0.5 million tonnes per annum has been put up by a private firm in Goa and has gone into production. The Project Report of another firm for the production of 1.5 million tonnes of pellets per annum in Goa has been approved. The Project Report of a third firm in Goa to put up a similar pelletisation plant is now under consideration. Letters of intent have been issued to two firms, one in Goa and another in Orissa. A proposal to set up a plant in Mysore has also been received.

Hindustan Copper Limited

12. With a view to pay concentrated attention to the development of copper deposits in the country, a separate company with its registered Head Office at Khetri. The authorised capital of the Company is Rs. 50 crores. The assets of the National Mineral Development Corporation relating to copper projects have been transferred to the Hindustan Copper Limited which will now be responsible for completing the Khetri Copper Complex and also development of the other promising copper deposits. The progress of the various projects is indicated below :—

Khetri Copper Complex (Rajasthan)

13. The Khetri Copper Project was included in the Third Plan for annual production of 21,000 tonnes of electrolytic copper. According to the enlarged scope of the project approved by Government in September, 1966, the integrated plant at Khetri will have capacity to produce annually 31,000 tonnes of electrolytic copper metal (21,000 tonnes from Khetri mine and 10,000 tonnes from the adjacent mine at Kolihan), 600 tonnes of sulphuric acid will be produced daily as a by-product to be utilised for production of 2.14,500 tonnes per year of Triple Super Phosphate. The project is now expected to cost Rs. 85.93 crores. The firm cost estimates are under examination.

The representatives of the French Group visited India during March to April, 1967, for discussions on technical and other details. Orders for supply of certain equipment valuing Rs. 466.84 lakhs have been placed in France. A contract for general engineering services signed with the French Group came into force on the 30th June, 1967.

The sinking, lining and equipping for the service shaft has been advanced by 170 ft., reaching depth of about 400 ft. In addition, 300 M. station has also been cut and completed with the internal development. The production shaft has been sunk 590 ft. and concreted upto a depth of 580 ft. Progress achieved during the year is 252 ft. as against 186 ft. during the last year. All the fittings have also been completed.

The programme of mine development at Khetri, at an estimated cost of Rs. 617.62 lakhs, was sanctioned by Government in November, 1966. The aggregate development work done in different levels and belt incline etc. during the year is 7335 ft. Almost all the equipment for upper level development procured under Exim Credit and through Director General Supply and Disposals has reached the work site. Tenders for the supply of indigenous items of mining and winding machinery are being finalised.

The construction of 200 residential quarters, club-cum-guest house and four non-process buildings has been completed. Sanitation has also been given for the construction of 958 quarters and allied public buildings at an estimated cost of Rs. 120.81 lakhs. The revised water supply scheme has also been approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 269.00 lakhs. The proposal for the grant of contract for the construction work of concentrator and allied buildings is under consideration.

Fertilizer and acid plants are proposed to be set up at Kheri in collaboration with the Fertilizer Corporation of India.

The Mining operations at Kolihaan were started in January 1967 and about 1630 ft. of development work has been done so far.

Agnigundala Copper Project (Andhra Pradesh)

14. The development of Agnigundala deposit for economic mining of copper and lead was assigned to the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited in October, 1966. The feasibility study of this deposit covering the following three blocks is under preparation:—

1. Bundallamottha Block:
2. Nallakonda Block:
3. Dhukonda Block:

Mainly lead deposit
Mainly copper deposit
Copper and lead deposit

A base camp has been established near the Bundallamottha Block. In pursuance of the interim report of the Geological Survey of India, survey and mapping work for determining the nature and behaviour of the ore is in progress. A geological reassessment has been done by the National Mineral Development Corporation. As the pattern of the ore in this block is expected to be complex, steps are being taken to delineate the ore body by further drilling and exploration mining.

The National Geophysical Research Station, Hyderabad, is surveying the sources of water to meet the anticipated demand of 3 lakh gallons per day.

Daribo Copper Project (Rajasthan)

15. The Project Report submitted by the Hindustan Copper Limited for the development of Daribo Copper deposits for the production of 1400 tonnes of copper is under examination. The revaluation of survey and mapping work of Indian Bureau of Mines by the National Mineral Development Corporation has proved reserves of 2,78,906 tonnes of 2.485% copper ore and possible reserves of 1,31,733 tonnes of 2.45% copper ore. A scheme for further underground exploration has been included in the report.

Rakha Copper Project (Bihar)

16. The geological reconnaissance and mapping of the deposit was taken up. Samples were collected for petrological studies and about 300 tonnes of ore was sent for tests to the National Metallurgical Laboratory.

The survey work in the area is in progress and a plan has been prepared for the town-ship.

As regards mining work, reclamation of shafts Nos. 5 & 6 and main shaft is in progress.

A temporary office has been provided at shaft No. 5. A workshop has also been set up. Approach roads to the camp and shafts have been provided. The tenders received for work relating to internal water supply are under scrutiny.

Managanes Ore (India) Limited

17. The Company continued to make satisfactory progress during 1967-68. However, there has been a consistent fall in demand for Managanes Ore, both in local and overseas markets. This has resulted in the accumulation of ore stocks at the mines. The Company had therefore to consider reduction in production of low grade manganese ores. In view of the smaller turnover, the Company's profit for the year is expected to be lower than in the previous year. The position during 1965-66 and 1966-67, as compared with the estimate for 1967-68, is given below:

	(Figures in tonnes)			
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68 (Estimated)	
Production				
Sales (local)				
Exports				
	1	2	3	4
	3,70,696	3,86,358	3,70,000	
	1,40,053	1,47,656	1,40,000*	
	1,98,480	1,53,035	1,40,000	

*This includes about 40,000 tonnes of low grade ore being supplied to Bhilai Steel Plant during the year as against only 4000 tonnes during 1966-67.

The Company earned a net profit of Rs. 45,76,932.28 during 1966-67, from which a sum of Rs. 4,49,380.71 has been transferred to Development Rebate Reserve and Rs. 24 lakhs to General Reserve. Dividend was paid at 7½% per annum on the Preference Shares and 8 per cent on equity shares for the year 1966-67. The Central Government's share being Rs. 2,86,911.60.

Hindustan Zinc Limited

18. The Metal Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta, a Company in the private sector, held the lease for the lead-zinc mine in Zawar area in Rajasthan and had undertaken the development of the mines and construction of a zinc smelter near Udaipur. Due to its financial difficulties, the Company could not make satisfactory progress in implementing the project. In the work on the project had almost come to a standstill. In the circumstances, and in view of the strategic importance of lead and zinc metals to the defence effort and the national economy, the undertaking of the Company, which consisted of the lead mines, the zinc smelter under construction at Udaipur and the smelter at Tundoo, was acquired by the Central Government with effect from 22nd October, 1965 by enacting a special legislation. The object was to secure full development of the potential of Zawar mines and complete the unfinished work on the zinc smelter. To own and manage the undertaking, a Government Company under the name of Hindustan Zinc Limited was formed on 10-1-66. The authorised capital of the Company is Rs. 10 crores. Upto 31st March, 1968, Rs. 604.50 lakhs in equity share capital and Rs. 505.25 lakhs in loans have been invested by the Government in the Company.

Since the take-over of the Company, effective steps have been taken to develop the production of ore from the Zawar mines and to complete the construction of the zinc smelter. The progress of the schemes undertaken and future development programmes etc. in respect of three units viz., Zawar Mines, Zinc Smelter and Lead Smelter, now managed by the Hindustan Zinc Limited, is as under:—

(i) Zawar Mines

This is the only workable zinc and lead mine so far known in India and is located near Udaipur in Rajasthan. After completion of certain developmental works, the production of ore has increased to 750 tonnes per day compared to 500 tonnes during the last year. Necessary steps for the development of mines have already been taken to step up the production of 18,000 tonnes per day. To achieve the target of 2,000 tonnes per day, required to meet the smelter capacity and deliver 1,000 tonnes per day, the exploratory drilling operations and delineation of ore body are in progress. During the year under review, 936.50 metres surface and 485.71 metres underground drilling was done. Besides, works on the main shaft-sinking by the contractors progressed satisfactorily and the sinking and concrete lining of the main shaft upto 310 metres was achieved. The mechanical fabrication of shaft furnishing is in progress. The mechanical

and electrical works on the auxiliary shaft having been completed, trial runs have started. To provide for the beneficiation of additional ore produced, a new ball mill of 500 tonnes per day capacity was completed and commissioned on 2nd December, 1967. The Hindustan Zinc Limited have also applied to the Rajasthan Government for the grant of licence for exploration and mining lease in the Dariba-Rajpura area where Geological Survey of India have been exploring the occurrence of lead and zinc.

The Zawar area is considered to have potential to sustain zinc metal production of 40,000 to 50,000 tonnes per annum. A scheme for intensive exploration work of the Zawar mines is being finalised to prove additional ore reserves as part of the programme to achieve production of 2,800 tonnes of ore per day by about 1971. Simultaneously, proposals for installation of an additional Ball Mill of 2,000 tonnes capacity are under consideration. The phased production of ore from the Zawar mines is expected to be as follows:—

Production of ore per day in tonnes							
	12/67	7/68	12/68	7/69	12/69	12/70	12/71
Wachia Mines							
Salatia Mines	800	950	950	1100	1500	2000	2000
Zawar Mines	300	300	300	300	400	500	500
Zawar Smelter			50	100	200	300	300

(ii) Zinc Smelter

The zinc smelter which was under construction by the previous management with the technical consultancy services of the French firms Messrs. Krebs and Messrs. Penarroya could not be completed as the firms had discontinued their services. After taking over, the Hindustan Zinc Limited had to enter into fresh agreements with these firms. With the technical consultancy services rendered by these firms, the construction of various sections of the zinc smelter like superphosphate, Roaster, Acid Sections, Leaching and purification section and also the zinc electrolysis section were completed and commissioned. According to the agreement with French collaborators, the plant is guaranteed to run at 60% with capacity in the first year of the operation. During trial runs the plant capacity has been achieved and in fact, it has even exceeded its rated capacity. It is expected that during normal commercial operation the plant would not only maintain production at rated capacity but may even exceed it.

Besides, against the guaranteed quality (99.85%) the quality of zinc produced is of 99.9%.

With the further increase in the production of ore envisaged from the Zawar mines during the expansion programme, it is proposed to increase the capacity of the smelter during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(iii) Tundoo lead smelter :

This smelter is situated at Tundoo near Dhanbad in Bihar. The lead concentrates from Zawar mines are smelted here to produce pig lead of 99.9% purity. A small quantity of silver is also recovered as a by-product. The present production capacity of the lead smelter is 5,400 tonnes of lead metal per annum but owing to fall in the lead content of the ore presently mined, the production of lead metal is now about 2,600 tonnes per annum. As there are not enough lead concentrates to operate this smelter to its rated capacity, efforts are being made to increase the production of lead metal by importing lead concentrates, if necessary.

19. The production statistics are given below :—

		I—Mineral Production		(Unit : Tonnes)	
S. No.	Mineral	1965	1966	1967	
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Ore production	5496	157487	165850	
2.	Lead concentrates	9641	5151*	3985	
3.	Zinc concentrates		8900**	10029	

*The slight fall in the production of concentrates is due to raising of the quality of mine grade ore and non-working of the extra shifts during a part of the year.

**This is due to gradual reduction of metal content in the ore.

Sl. No.	Name of Industry	Unit	1960-61			1966-67			1967-68		
			Capa- city	Produc- tion	Unit	Capa- city	Produc- tion	Unit	Capa- city	Produc- tion	Unit
1	Lead	MT	5400	2532	5400	2514	5400	1866	5400	1866	MT
2	Silver	Kgs.	..	2806	..	1425	..	2235	..	2235	Kgs.
3	Zinc Cathode sheets	MT	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	MT
4	Sulphuric acid	MT	..	..	..	..	..	90.00	..	1135.67	MT
5	Super-phosphate	MT	..	..	..	..	..	2600	..	2600	MT

*Upto December, 1967.

Zinc Smelter at Visakhapatnam

20. A decision was taken in 1964 to establish a zinc smelter at Visakhapatnam based on imported zinc concentrates, with Polish technical and financial assistance, during the Fourth Five Year Plan. The Polish organisation, CENTROZAP, undertook preparation of project report. While the Project report was under preparation, further work on the project had to be discontinued in September, 1966, due to difficult resources position. In view of the wide gap between the indigenous availability of zinc metal and the country's requirements of zinc metal and considering the foreign exchange savings that will accrue from the production of zinc metal from imported zinc concentrates compared to direct import of virgin metal, the question of revival of this project has been reconsidered, and the Centrozap is being asked to complete the work on the Project Report.

Sikkim Mining Corporation

21. The Sikkim Mining Corporation, a joint venture of the Government of India and Government of Sikkim, was formed in 1960 to take up the development and exploitation of mineral resources in Sikkim. The Corporation is at present exploiting Rangpo copper-lead-zinc mine for the production of 100 tonnes of ore per day and to process the ore into lead, zinc and copper concentrates. The mining operations were confined to three areas namely Adit No. 7, Adit No. 2 and a new Adit and Adit No. 1. From Adit No. 7, there was uninterrupted production of ore. In No. 2 Adit, work regarding stope development and four cross cuts and three raises were completed. Developmental works in Adit No. 2 are in progress. The production of ore during the year was about 8,165 tons.

The production of concentrates was as follows :—

	Period April- December '67	(Tons)
1. Lead Concentrates		94
2. Zinc Concentrates		173.9
3. Copper concentrates		202.2

"PRIVATE SECTOR"

22. The Indian Copper Corporation is the only company in

the private sector which is producing copper in the country. During 1966 and 1967, the production of copper amounted to 9,362 and 8904 tonnes respectively. The Corporation is negotiating loans for meeting the foreign exchange requirements for installation of new flash smelting unit which will replace the present smelter. The financing arrangements have been approved in principle. This new unit will have a capacity of 16,560 tonnes of metal per annum and is estimated to be set up by 1969.

Rock Phosphate :

23. Substantial deposits of phosphates—a key ingredient of chemical fertiliser—have been located at Mussoorie in the Himalayan foot hills and at Jaiselmer and Udaipur in Rajasthan.

The Geological Survey of India is carrying out an exploration programme for determining the extent of these deposits. In the Mussoorie area, in U.P., possible reserves may be of the order of 8-10 million tonnes for every 100 meters of depth with 15-20% phosphoric oxide. In the Jaiselmer area in Rajasthan, the reserves are of the order of 3.5 million tonnes with more than 14% phosphoric oxide. In the Birmania block and 1.2 million tonnes with 17% phosphoric oxide in the Kohra Block. The width of the horizon of Udaipur area is upto 20 m. and the extension in the direction is upto 1.5 km. Content of P_2O_5 is upto 25%. Drilling operations are in progress in the vicinity of Rangpur in Udaipur area. Samples from the drill holes analysed has to 28% P_2O_5 . About 1.5 million tons of rock phosphate This is 25 to 30% grade and in some cases even 35%. It is estimated that this ore will not require any beneficiation and can be used directly for fertilizer manufacture.

Special techniques are required for rock phosphate mining. Three officers of the Geological Survey of India have been sent abroad for training under the Indo-French Technical Cooperation programme. The services of a French Expert were obtained under the Indo-French Technical Cooperation agreement. He visited India for a period of three weeks in March-April, 1967 for a study and the appraisal of the deposits. The services of 5 U.S. Experts (3 U.S. G.S. Experts for a period of twenty months, one extractive Metallurgist for a period of twenty months and one chemist for a period of 2½ months) apart from the services of Dr. Sheldon, who is responsible for bringing to light the important potential of these two deposits, have also been obtained under the US A.I.D. assistance programme (Consulting Services Loan). An agreement between the Gov-

Government of India and the U.S. AID has been signed on 5th January, 1968.

The exploitation of the rock phosphate deposits in the country has been accorded high priority. The Mining of large quantities of phosphate in India will improve the prospects for fertilizer production and reduce the drain on foreign exchange caused at present by fertiliser raw material imports.

CHAPTER IV

MINES AND MINERALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) ACT, 1957 (67 of 1957)

The Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 and the Rules framed thereunder (excluding regulation of Labour and Safety in mines) are administered by the Central Government in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Department of Mines and Metals). Although the authority for the grant of mineral concessions is the State Government concerned, prior approval of the Central Government is necessary in case of certain important and strategic minerals mentioned in the First Schedule to the Act.

During the year, 309 proposals of the State Governments for grant of mineral concessions were referred to the Central Government for prior scrutiny and sanction.

2. Modification of mining leases

The Controller of Mining Leases, Nagpur, who is entrusted with the work of modifying mining leases granted before the 25th October, 1949, with a view to bring them into conformity with the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 and the Rules framed thereunder, registered 83 cases during the period 1st April, 1967 to 31st March, 1968, in addition to 41 cases brought forward from the previous year. 10 cases were finalised, leaving a balance of 114 cases, some of which are held up on account of 'stay orders' issued by the High Courts etc.

3. Section 16 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 was extended to the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu with effect from the 15th January, 1966. About 800 mining leases for iron ore, manganese ore etc. which were granted under the Portuguese laws are to be modified and brought in conformity with the provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder. Till recently, this work of modification was being attended to by the Controller, Nagpur, who was working as Controller of Mining Leases in Goa in addition to his own duties. Preliminary work in regard to the mining leases referred to above have been completed and in some cases show cause notices containing proposals for modification of the said leases have also been issued to the Controller to the holders of mining leases.

With a view to expedite the work of modification of leases in Goa, a separate Controller of Mining Leases has been appointed with effect from 21st November, 1967 on a part time basis.

Like-wise, to expedite the work of modification of leases in the State of West Bengal, a separate Controller had been appointed.

4. Revision Applications :

During the period 1st January to 31st December, 1967, 698 applications under rule 54 of the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 for revision of orders of the State Government in respect of grant of mineral concession were received, as against 733 applications in the year 1966. 551 applications were disposed of during the current year.

5. Advisory Committees :

The 14th meeting of the Mineral Advisory Board, which includes representatives of mineral industry and State Governments and the concerned Ministries of the Government of India was held at Srinagar on the 26th and 27th September, 1967. The Board considered and discussed in detail some of the major problems facing the mining industry, particularly in the light of the recommendations made by the following Committees :

- (i) Committee on Modernisation, Mechanisation & Training.
- (ii) Committee on Simplification of Mining Laws and Procedures.
- (iii) Committee on Incentives to Mining Industry, Finance, Taxation etc.
- (iv) Study Group on Royalty Rates and Development of Mining Areas.

The main recommendations made by the Board, inter-alia were that :—

- (1) A Standing Committee of which the Minister of Steel Mines and Metals will be the Chairman, may be constituted with Minister (State) in the Ministry of Steel Mines and Metals, three representatives of the State Governments and four representatives of the mining industry as Members. The Standing Committee would meet frequently to consider all matters which normally come before the Board.
- (2) A scheme for the exchange of personnel between the Geological Survey of India and the State Governments, Public Sector Enterprises, Universities and Laboratories

ries should be implemented. An attempt should also be made for the creation of All-India Services for Geologists, Mining Engineers, etc.

- (3) Co-ordination between State Governments, Geological Survey of India and other organisations in respect of the programmes of work of mineral exploration and development as well as development of groundwater resources should be ensured. This would apply also to the exchange of technical information and data between the various organisations.

- (4) A cell or organisation to help the mining industry by providing equipment and personnel on "no-profit-no-loss" basis may be created within the Geological Survey of India. This may also be done by the State Departments of Geology and Mining within their own States.

- (5) The recommendations made by the Committee on Incentives to mining industry, finance, taxation, etc., in their report may be referred to the Committee on Direct Taxation.

- (6) A separate finance corporation should be set up for providing financial assistance to the mining industry.

- (7) The concept of the levy of royalty on a percentage of pits mouth price should be given up as it allows a great deal of flexibility in the recovery of royalty.

The Standing Committee of the Board which has already been set up met twice—on 24-11-1967 and 13-12-1967 and took specific decisions in regard to :—

- (1) the rates of royalty (in enhancement) to be prescribed in place of the existing rates of royalty specified in the second Schedule of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957;
- (2) the amendments to be made to the Mines and Minerals (Regulation & Development) Act, 1957 and the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 with a view to simplify the mining laws and streamline the procedure for grant of mineral concessions;
- (3) the steps to be taken for modernising and mechanising the mines in the country both in the public and private sectors.

Necessary action is being taken to implement the various recommendations made by the Mineral Advisory Board, as far as possible.

CHAPTER V

PROJECT "OPERATION HARDROCK"

This project has been planned to search for base metal deposits by aerial geo-physical surveys and follow up on the ground by geo-physical, geo-chemical, geological and photo-geological techniques. The work is being carried out by Parsons Corporation of Los Angeles under the supervision of the Government of India. A number of Indian geologists/geophysicists, as well as American experts are working in the project, which is estimated to cost Rs. 4.5 crores. The US Agency for International Development has advanced a loan of 3.5 million dollars to meet the foreign exchange component of the project. The work is expected to be completed by the end of the financial year 1969-70.

2. The project envisages in the first stage airborne geophysical surveys, covering about 144,000 line kilometers of flying, to measure the electro-magnetic, magnetic and radio-metric responses from rocks in selected areas of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan, by flying specially equipped aircraft, at low altitudes across rock formation at close intervals, using aerial photographs as base maps. Since base metal deposits are more conductive and magnetic than the country rocks they show up as 'anomalies'. These anomalies will be checked by rapid reconnaissance by experienced technical personnel in the second stage to select a limited number of priority areas, where detailed ground geophysical, geochemical and geological surveys will be carried out, using some very modern and sophisticated techniques such as Induced Polarisation equipment, Atomic Absorption Spectrometer etc. In areas where the ground work shows promising results, diamond drilling will be carried out to locate and assess the mineral deposits.

3. Preparation of large scale (1 : 30,000) base maps from several thousand aerial photographs, on different scales, by fusing, mosaicing, enlargements/reductions etc., and preparation of flight strips with flight paths marked on them, was carried out for Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and parts of Bihar areas. All relevant information on geology, known mineral occurrences, recent exploration results were collected from Geological Survey of India and were plotted on large scale geological maps.

4. Airborne geophysical survey was started on July 19, 1967 in Andhra Pradesh and completed on December 4, 1967, covering

a total of 32,660 line kms. in the Eastern Cuddapah basin, Gani Kalava belt and Khammam areas as detailed below :

	Kms.
Eastern Cuddapah	25,796.5
Khammam	6,172.0
Gani-Kalava	692.0
	32,660.5

5. The surveys were carried out with air bases at Hyderabad and Madras with one aircraft. The equipment consisted of instruments to measure electro-magnetic responses (in six channels), magnetic properties and radioactivity in rock formations. Flights were carried out at intervals of one kilometer over the entire area and at intervals of half-kilometer in selected areas where there are old mine workings and other showings. The second stage of work has been initiated and American and India geologists and geophysicists are scrutinising the anomalies for selecting areas for detailed ground work.

6. In Rajasthan aerial survey was started on the 5th December, 1967 and at the end of January, 1968, nearly 17,920 line kms. had been flown deploying two aircrafts. In most of the areas in Rajasthan, where massive sulphide orebodies with relatively short strike lengths are anticipated, flying is being done at close intervals of half kilometer.

7. In Bihar flying is expected to start very shortly. The base maps and flight strips for part of the area have been prepared. Various field equipment have been dispatched from America and are expected to be put into commission shortly. Arrangements are being made to procure diamond drilling rigs for the third stage of the work.

8. Arrangements are also being made to set up a modern metallurgical ore-beneficiation laboratory at Faridabad.

CHAPTER VI

INDIAN BUREAU OF MINES

The Indian Bureau of Mines continued its activities of inspection of mines with a view to enforcing the provisions of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1958, research on beneficiation of low grade ores as also collection, compilation, processing and publication of data on minerals, mines and mineral based industries and other related subjects. It is also rendered technical advice on various problems of mines, minerals and mineral based industries to the Government and private agencies.

2. Mines Control and Conservation of Minerals:

During the period from April, 1967 to February, 1968 inspections and studies of 734 mines were carried out. Directives under rule 23 of M.C.D. Rules, 1958 were issued for (i) mica mines in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan; (ii) one mine each for limestone, asbestos and calcite in Rajasthan and (iii) one china clay mine in Madhya Pradesh. This is a continuous process and similar inspections and studies in various mines are in progress.

3. Mineral Economics

The Indian Bureau of Mines continued the work of compilation and interpretation of mineral statistics, collection and dissemination of mineral information and scrutiny of mineral conservation cases during the period under review. Periodical returns and notices received under the Minerals Conservation and Development Rules, 1958, were compiled and processed. Among the Documents published by the Indian Bureau of Mines are (i) the "Indian Minerals Year Book", 1964 (English), (ii) "Bhartiya Khanij Varsha Pustak", 1964 (abridged cyclostyled Hindi version of the Indian Minerals Year Book, 1964), (iii) the "Bulletin on Mineral Statistics and Information" (Monthly) and (iv) the Journal "Mines & Minerals" (Quarterly). In addition considerable data was collected and compiled for the following publications —

- (i) "Indian Minerals Year Book", 1965 (English).
- (ii) "Indian Minerals Year Book", 1966 (English).
- (iii) An export promotion pamphlet "Indian Minerals".
- (iv) "Facts and Problems" on Asbestos and China Clay.

The Bureau continued to render advice on various matters pertaining to mining to mine-owners and the Government.

4. Mineral Beneficiation and Technology

The work in respect of beneficiation of low grade ores and minerals was continued in the Ore Dressing Laboratory of the Bureau during the period under review.

The following beneficiation tests were carried out:—

- (i) Phosphorite (raw material for phosphatic fertiliser) from Birmania (Rajasthan) and Mussoorie (U.P.).
- (ii) High phosphorus low grade manganese ore from Tirodi Mine (M.P.) — 3 samples.
- (iii) Low grade limestone from Kangar Valley (M.P.) — 2 samples.
- (iv) Low grade copper ore from Ingaldhal (Mysore).
- (v) Wolframite from Degana.
- (vi) Scheelite (ore of tungsten) from the tailing dumps of Kolar Gold Mine.
- (vii) Antimony from Chitradurg (Mysore).
- (ix) Low grade celestite from Karai (Madras).
- (x) Chromite from Byrapur (Mysore).
- (xi) Gold from Nandydrug mine (Kolar).
- (xii) Copper ore from Akwali (Rajasthan).

Beneficiation tests, pelletization test for the blue dust (iron-ore) from Bailadila (M.P.); sizing test for china clay from Bihar and Orissa and grading of asbestos from Cuddapah (A.P.) were carried out.

Chemical analysis of various samples from ore-dressing tests were carried out and 2,487 determinations of different radicals were conducted. Petrological tests and mineralogical examinations were carried out for various samples of crude or raw ores and minerals and beneficiated products. Identification of few ores and samples from various parts of the country was carried out and mineralogical composition (by normative method) of certain china clay were determined.

5. Mining Geological Studies

27 mining geological studies were conducted and inspection reports were prepared by the officers of the Bureau. Mining schemes for mining rock salt at Drang Mine of M/s. Hindustan Salt Ltd. was drawn up.

6. Progress made in the use of Hindi

The Indian Bureau of Mines has its own arrangement for teaching Hindi to its employees at its Headquarters Office at Nagpur. So far 116 employees have been trained in the Prabodh, Praveen and Pragma examinations. 29 employees are receiving training in the above courses.

7. Prospects of future improvement

In July, 1966, a Committee was appointed, *inter alia*, to make an appraisal of the work done by the various Divisions of the Indian Bureau of Mines and to examine and make recommendations regarding the lines on which it should be re-organised, in order to equip it suitably for meeting the growing requirements of mining industry. Most of the recommendations of the Re-organisation Committee have been accepted.

CHAPTER VII

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

Geological Mapping

Regional mapping on 1 : 63,360 and smaller scales was carried out over an area of 18,096 sq. km. in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal and Sikkim and in the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Goa, Tripura and NEFA. Besides, traverse mapping of 6437 sq. km. was also undertaken in the different parts of the country. Large scale mapping of an area of about 2503 sq. km. on 1 : 31680 and larger scales was carried out in the various mineralised belts of the country. A total of 2404 metres underground mapping was also done. About 66,802 metres were drilled in connection with investigations for coal, copper-lead-zinc, gold, iron ores, limestones and other minerals. As part of exploratory mining, shaft sinking, inclining, driving, cross cutting, deep pitting, and trenching were carried out for copper-lead-zinc, gold, iron ore, nickel and tungsten in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal and a total of 1682 metres was carried out.

2. Mineral Investigations

(i) Coal
Large scale mapping in Namchuk-Namphuk, Siju, Makum and Langain Coalfields in Assam and North Karanpura Coalfield in Bihar and drilling operations were carried out in the several coalfields of the country. The total reserves estimated in the various coalfields up-to-date, stand at approximately 498 million tonnes in Godavari Valley, 2600 million tonnes in Jharia, 877 million tonnes in North Karanpura, 53 million tonnes in East Bokaro, 628 million tonnes in West Bokaro, 453 million tonnes in Ramgarh coal field, 3.6 million tonnes in Jhilimili-Sonhat, 372 million tonnes in J & K Tawa Valley, 10 million tonnes in Mahapani and 2135.5 million tonnes in Raniganj.

(ii) Base Metal Ores

Intensive exploration for basemetal ores viz., copper, lead, zinc, nickel, cobalt and antimony were carried out in Mailaram, Khammam district; copper-lead in Agnigundala mineralised belt,

(iii) **Gold**

Exploratory drilling was completed in Wynad Gold Field, Nilgiri district, Madras and a total of 59.5 m. was drilled during the period under review. The results obtained are not encouraging.

In Ramagiri Gold Field, Anantapur district, a total of 419 m. was drilled. In the western lode of 400 m. ore shoots of an aggregate length of more than having an average grade of 8.0 gms/tonne over an average length of 1.22 m. are indicated. In the eastern lode, within a strike length of 2.15 m. ore shoots of an aggregate length of more than 140.8 m. having an average grade of 5.1 gms/tonne over an average width of 0.97 m. are indicated.

Investigation for Gold by large scale was continued in Pahardiha, Pordot and Ankua bhum district, Bihar.

(iv) **Bauxite**

Exploration by drilling was continued in Shahdol, Bilaspur and Mandla districts. Prospecting in the Pahar area in sectors Chakmi Dadar and Bangala Dadar Bilaspur and Maundla districts by Plane table mapping, pitting, trenching and by drilling were carried out. Preliminary prospecting including pitting large scale mapping and sampling was taken up in Parpatia area of Mainpat Plateau, Surguja district.

Exploration by drilling was continued in Shahdol, Bilaspur and Mandla districts. Prospecting in Chakmi Dadar and Bangala Dadar area in sectors and Maundla districts by Plane table mapping, pitting, trenching and by drilling were carried out. Preliminary prospecting including pitting large scale mapping and sampling was taken up in Parpatia area of Mainpat Plateau, Surguja district.

Intensified exploration on high priority basis was carried out by detailed mapping, pitting, trenching sampling and drilling in Kanpur block, Udaipur district Rajasthan and Mussoorie and Narendranagar areas in Dehra Dun and Tehri Garwal districts, U.P. In Kanpur block a total of 189.5m. was drilled. In the Wamba deposit, Jaisalmer district, Rajasthan, the total indicated reserves estimated are of the order of about 4.8 million tonnes containing 10% P_2O_5 . The thickness of phosphorite bed in the Kanpur area varies from 1 to 3 m. with 15-25% P_2O_5 carried out in 15 districts.

Drilling was taken up in the reserve of the State in Jodhpur, Udaipur, Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Barmer.

in the Garhwal districts of Uttar Pradesh. Possibilities on an average around 20% P_2O_5 , may be expected.

search for phosphatic rock was conducted in Mahasul and Korgai syncline area, Sirmur district and several bands or phosphatic Shales have been located along the neta east of Androli. Iron Ores in Bailadila, Bastar, 11A and 11B, Bastar, A.P. yielded over 10% P_2O_5 .

Iron Ores

Analysis have been located along the neta east of Androli

in Bailadila, Bastar district, M.P. about 159.3 m. in deposit

11A and 105.9 m. in deposit No. 13 were drilled respec-

tively. A total of 1671 m. was drilled in Donimalai South block,

of about 14.17 million tonnes with an average grade of

Fe in deposit No. 1, have been estimated. Mapping deep

and in deposit No. 1A and 55.76 million tonnes of

trenching were continued for iron ore in Malangotoli

in Keonjhar and Sundergarh districts of Orissa, detailed

investigation for iron ore was also carried out in Umarkot area,

in the south block of Orissa. The proving operation for iron ore

in the south block of Dhanauta Dhanchouli prospect in the

Sundergarh district in Haryana State was completed. About

132.2 m. were drilled. Large scale mapping was carried out for iron ore in Sikar and Jhunjhunu districts, Rajasthan. A good deposit of iron ore could not be found.

(vii) Limestone

Investigations for limestone were carried out in Andaman & Nicobar Islands; Dachepalli area, Guntur district, A.P. Position; Dilwara Sabakamthu district, Gujarat; Sataun area, Sirmur district, Dharamkot area in Kangra district, H.P.; E.N.E. Chikla; Akaltara block in Bilaspur district, M.P.; Chanda, Nandgaon Kusumbi area, Maharashtra; Flux grade limestone investigations were continued by large scale mapping, pitting, trenching, sampling, and aided by drilling in Kakaskop, Bijapur district, Mysore; Birmiritapur, Sundergarh district Orissa.

(vii) Dolomite

Investigation for dolomite in Jainti, Jalapaiguri district, West Bengal and Jabalpur district, Madhya Pradesh was carried out.

(ix) Talc

Large scale mapping was continued for talc near Nawa, Udaipur district, Nithor in Bharatpur district and Mahawa in Sawai Madhopur district, Rajasthan.

(x) Clays

Investigations were carried out in Sikar district. Travelling mapping, pitting and trenching were carried out for Bentonite in Sheo, Kumaron-ki-Dhari, Gunga, Deoka, Kharaya and Morwa deposits in Jaisalmer and Barmer districts in Rajasthan; and in Purulia Bankura and Burdwan districts in West Bengal.

(xi) Gypsum

Investigation for Gypsum in Badwasi area, Nagaur district in Rajasthan was carried out.

(xii) Graphite

Investigation for graphite in Gundlamadugu-Gropannagundla area of Khammam district in Andhra Pradesh was carried out. Drilling was also carried out in Todupuzha, Piralimattam, Erumkulam districts in Kerala and Anakamara, Bolangir district in Orissa.

(xiii) Asbestos

Exploratory drilling was commenced at Velidandla for proving the depthwise extension of the Asbestos mineralisation in the Asbestos belt of Cuddapah district, Andhra Pradesh.

operations for asbestos in Bara-Nana and Sarangpur in Singhbhum district in Bihar were carried out by large scale mapping, pitting, trenching and by sampling. Asbestos occurrences near Kotri and Naikhurd areas in Pali and Ajmer districts in Rajasthan were examined in detail by large scale mapping.

(xiv) Mica

Detailed mapping of mica pegmatites and underground mapping of some mines was carried out in Hazaribagh district in Bihar and Bhilwara district in Rajasthan.

(xv) Pyrite

In Amjhore, Shahabad district, Bihar exploratory drilling was taken up.

Engineering Geology and Groundwater Investigations

3. Engineering Geology and Groundwater investigations were carried out in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Bhutan, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Goa and Delhi. The total number of investigations carried out in the field of Engineering Geology were about 137 and in that of Groundwater 105.

4. Geophysical Investigations

Geophysical investigations for the following minerals and purposes were carried out.

Base metal: for copper-lead in the area between Nala Konda and Dhukonda blocks in Agnigundala mineralised belt in Andhra Pradesh; for lead-zinc-copper in the Khamur district in Gujarat; for copper in Josyar Alangulam area, Baroda district in Madras; for copper-lead in Alangulam area, North Arcot district, in Orissa; for copper-lead in Lokdaga area, Sundergarh district and for lead ores in Jolorpodar area, Bolangir district in Rajasthan; for copper in Chainpura and Umedpura areas Bhilwara district; for copper-lead in Umedpura area, Udaipur district in Rajasthan; for Nickel near Rokhab area, Jhansi district in Uttar Pradesh; for sulphides in Jamalpur area, Katachua and Midnapore district in West Bengal and for sulphides in the Mamring area, Rangpo in Sikkim.

(ii) Graphite: In Piralimattam area in Thondupuzha taluk, Erumkulam district in Kerala and in Kalinjhar-Chitra area, Cuddapah district in Andhra Pradesh.

(iii) Groundwater: In November, 1966, a programme of investigation was started by the Geological Survey of India in

the drought affected areas of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, to develop and exploit the groundwater resources in these areas. The details of the investigations carried out are as follows:

(iv) **Bihar**: 4 Geological and 2 Geophysical parties were deployed. In addition 4 diamond drilling units and 5 rotary units were also deployed. During the course of the geological survey, water supply problems of about 900 villages were investigated and recommendations given to the State Emergency Water Supply unit of the Government of Bihar. In addition about 300 high yielding tubewell sites were selected in the State (Area covered—12500 sq. km. in Gaya, Shahabad, Patna and Monghyr).

78 hand tubewells and borings below openwell were drilled by the smaller rigs in Shahabad, Gaya, and Palamau districts. The larger rotary rigs drilled and constructed 39 high yielding tubewells in parts of Bhabua, Sasaram and Aurangabad areas.

In addition, the following equipment was also supplied to assist the authorities in undertaking work in Bihar:

(1) 4 pressure pumps with required personnel for pumping water from nearby sources for irrigation purposes in Hazaribagh district.

(2) 15 drilling rigs were deployed as under:

(i) 5 in Palamau and Shahabad district;

(ii) 2 in Gaya district;

(iii) 6 in North Karanpura and Hazaribagh districts;

(iv) 2 in Patna and Monghyr district.

(v) **Uttar Pradesh**: 6 Geological and 2 Geophysical parties were deployed for work in the drought affected areas of Uttar Pradesh. Investigations were carried out in Allahabad, Banda, Basti, Deoria, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Mirzapur and Varanasi districts.

Investigations were also carried out in Jammu area, Jammu district in Jammu & Kashmir; in the Parakot Zone, Dargah Karanya Project, Bastar district in Madhya Pradesh; in the Korat talayar Araniyar Basin, Chigleput district and in the South Ramanathapuram areas, Ramanathapuram district in Madras; in Jalore district and in the Bikaner area, Bikaner district in Rajasthan; in the Karwi and Manipur areas, Burdwan district in Uttar Pradesh and Birbhum and Burdwan districts in West Bengal.

(vi) **Bed Rock**: For bed rock topography at Bokaro Steel plant site, Hazaribagh district, Bihar and for delineation of bed rock topography at Bhimkund dam site, Chanda district in Maharashtra.

(vii) **Thermal Springs**: In Ratnagiri district in Maharashtra.

(viii) **Engineering Geology**: For detecting underground caverns in limestone in the Umrang basin reservoir area of the Kopoli H.E. Project, Khasi and Jaintia Hills district in Assam.

(ix) **Upper Mantle Project**: In Sangli, Akola, Nande and Yeotmal in Belgaum, Bijapur, Bidar and Gulbarga districts of Mysore.

(x) **Laboratories**: In addition to routine work of identification of rocks and minerals etc., Petrological Laboratories, Palaeontological Chemical Laboratories of Central and Regional Offices of the Geological Survey of India conducted research work on various materials collected during the course of geological investigations etc. and estimation processes.

5. Training Scheme

During the period under review, 5 Stipendiary Scholars were given training in different laboratories of the Geological Survey of India and a Stipendiary scholar in its Geophysical Division.

6. Training in Hindi

Under the scheme for training in Hindi 186 officer trainees were on the roll for undergoing such training. Out of these, 86 trainees attended the Pragma course and the remaining 100 trainees were in the Praveen course at the Central Headquarters. The number of successful officer trainees in Pragma and Praveen courses during this period was 40 and 68 respectively.

7. Publications

The following publications were released during the period under review:—

- (i) Records Vol. 94 pt. 2—Papers by the officers of Geological Survey of India.
- (ii) Bulletin Series A No. 24 by Dr. M. K. Roy Chowdhury & others—Nagaur Gypsum.
- (iii) Bulletin Series B. No. 15 Pt. 2 by Shri S. P. Nautiyal & others Landslides and Hillside, Stability in the Western Himalayas.

- (iv) Bulletin series B. No. 18 by Shri B. D. Pathak—
Geology & Groundwater Resources of Azamgarh—
Ballia Region, Eastern U.P.
- (v) Bulletin Series B. No. 23 by S/Shri D. K. Roy, D. L.
Sha, N. N. Seth and A. B. Goswami, Groundwater
Resources of parts of Sahabad & Gaya districts
Bihar.

The printing of Volume 20 Nos. 2 and 3 of the Publication
"Indian Minerals" is in progress. The manuscripts of "Indian
Minerals" Volume 20 Nos. 4 have been processed and will
be sent to the press shortly.

CHAPTER VIII METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES—NON-FERROUS METALS

Aluminium—

Non-ferrous metals are of vital importance for the industrial
development of a country. Of these, aluminium is the only non-
ferrous metal for the development of which adequate ore reserves,
viz. bauxite, are available in the country. The progress of the
industry has been satisfactory during the year under review. In-
stalled capacity went upto 1,15,800 tonnes p.a. from 93,300 ton-
nes. A further capacity of about 1,200 tonnes p.a. is expected to
be installed during 1968-69. Production of aluminium metal
during 1967-68 is expected to be of the order of 1,00,000 tonnes
(as against about 88,400 tonnes during the previous year).

2. The demand for aluminium by 1970-71 is likely to be
about 2,75,000 tonnes p.a. in view of the possible lowering of
the demand for aluminium consuming industries. The following
schemes (expansion/new) are being taken up to increase the
capacity:—

		(Tonnes p.a.)
Name of Unit		Capacity
A. Private Sector		
1. Existing installed capacity		93,300
2. Methur (Madras) aluminium smelter-expansion		1,15,800
3. Asansol (W. Bengal) aluminium smelter-expansion		12,500
4. Belgaum (Mysore) aluminium smelter—new		5,000
5. Renukoot (U.P.) aluminium smelter—expansion		30,000
		60,000
TOTAL		2,23,300
B. Public Sector :		
6. (a) Kanya (Maharashtra) aluminium project—new		50,000
(b) Korba (MP) aluminium project—new		1 00,000
		3,73,300

In addition, 'letters of intent' have issued for expansion of Belgum (Mysore) aluminium smelter from 30,000 to 1,00,000 tonnes p.a., to be realised in two stages by 1970-71 or thereafter. A proposal to set up an export-oriented alumina plant in Gujarat State with a capacity of about 150,000 tonnes p.a. is also under consideration.

3. Brief details of schemes under implementation are indicated below :—

A—Private Sector :

(1) Mettur (Madras) aluminium smelter expansion—

The Madras Aluminium Company Ltd., Coimbatore, have been licensed, under the Industries Act, for expansion of their existing aluminium smelter at Mettur (Madras) from 10,000 to 25,000 tonnes p.a. The expansion is being implemented in two stages. The first stage of the expansion from 10-12,500 tonnes p.a. has been completed and the expansion upto 25,000 tonnes p.a. during the Fourth Plan. Foreign exchange requirements for the expansion will be met through a long-term loan from Banca of Italy.

(2) Asansol (W. Bengal) aluminium smelter expansion—

The Aluminium Corporation of India Ltd., Calcutta, are at present working an integrated 7,500 tonnes p.a. aluminium smelter at Asansol (W. Bengal). The Corporation were granted a 'letter of intent' for expansion of the smelter upto 12,500 tonnes p.a. in September, 1964. Pending finalisation of arrangements with the West Bengal State Govt., for meeting the additional power requirements, the Corporation have now taken in hand immediate expansion of the smelter by 1,200 tonnes p.a. which is expected to be realised during 1968-69. The balance is expected to be completed by 1970-71.

(3) Belgum (Mysore) aluminium smelter—

The Indian Aluminium Company are at present engaged in the erection of a new 30,000 tonnes p.a. aluminium smelter at Belgum in Mysore State. Arrangements for foreign exchange for the project have since been finalised. The requirements of imported equipment for the project have been scrutinised in detail having regard to the increased indigenous potential to bring down capital goods like manufacture of electrical equipment by Heavy Electricals Limited, Bhopal, and it has been possible to bring down the import content of smelter to about Rs. 3.50 crores. The smelter is expected to be commissioned during 1969-70.

Arrangements for further expansion of the smelter for which 'letters of intent' have issued, will be taken up after completing the work on the first stage which is now in progress.

(4) Ramkoot (UP) aluminium smelter expansion—

The Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Ltd., Bombay, who are at present working a 60,000 tonnes p.a. aluminium smelter at Ramkoot (UP), have been licensed for expansion of the smelter upto 120,000 tonnes p.a. Tentative proposals for foreign exchange financing and foreign technical assistance for the project submitted by the licensees have been approved, in principle, by the Government of India.

B—Public Sector :

The Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd., New Delhi, a Central Government Undertaking, incorporated on 27-11-1965 with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 crores, have been entrusted with the implementation of the Koyana (Maharashtra) and Korba (MP) aluminium projects in the public sector.

(1) Koyana (Maharashtra) Aluminium Project—

This project is based on the Udgeri and Dhangarwadi (both in Maharashtra) bauxite deposits and electric power from the Koyana Flydel station. The Company entered into a technical assistance agreement with M/s. Vereinigte Aluminium Werke of West Germany for assistance for the project on 6-1-1966. On the basis of the report prepared by the W. German consultant the cost of the project was tentatively estimated by the Aluminium Company at Rs. 68.88 crores plus Rs. 4.55 crores for the township. The Government of India have generally approved the implementation of this Project and are at present reviewing certain aspects of the project particularly relating to the use of indigenous equipment and services. Negotiations are in progress with the Maharashtra Government for finalising an agreement for supply of necessary electric power for the project.

(2) Korba (MP) Aluminium Project—

This project, based on the Amarkantak and Phutka Pahar (both in MP) bauxite deposits and power from the Korba thermal plant, is being implemented with the technical and financial assistance of the Hungarians upto the alumina stage and of the Soviet Union for the smelter and for manufacture of aluminium.

(3) Alumina Plant : M/s. Chemokomplex of Hungary, in association with the National Industrial Development Corporation, have prepared a detailed project report for a 200,000 tonnes p.a. alumina plant at Korba. Administrative approval for implementation of

the alumina plant was accorded on 7-10-1967. The cost of the plant is estimated at Rs. 33.50 crores (including township) and a foreign exchange component of Rs. 5.60 crores. The Bham Aluminium Company have since concluded an agreement with M/s. Chemokomplex for supply of know-how, detailed engineering, assistance in erection and commissioning of the alumina plant. Certain parts of the detailed engineering etc. are being assigned to the NIDC.

(ii) Smelter and fabrication facilities:—M/s. Tjazzpore export of U.S.S.R. are being commissioned for the preparation of a detailed project report for the Korba smelter (100,000 tonnes p.a.) and facilities for manufacture of aluminium rolled extruded products.

Negotiations are in progress with the MP Government for finalising a contract for the supply of necessary electric power for the project.

The following expenditure has been incurred on the Konya and Korba aluminium projects during the year (upto end of November, 1967):—

Konya Project	24,94,807.50
Korba Project	79,31,589.94
Expenses of Headquarters	7,47,994.00

TOTAL

111,74,162.50

Production of semi-manufactures of non-ferrous metals has been satisfactory within the limited foreign exchange available for import of raw materials. Figures of production of aluminium, aluminium alloy (from imported ores) and non-ferrous semis are indicated in the annexure.

ANNEXURE Metal Production

Sl. No.	Name of Industry	No. of existing units	(Unit : Tonnes)	
			1966-67	
			Capacity	Production (actuals)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Aluminium	3		
2.	Antimony	4	93,000	88,412
3.	Copper	1	1,000	920
4.	Lead	1	9,960	9,097
5.	Zinc	1	6,000	2,514
6.	Aluminium Foils	1	20,000	—
7.	Aluminium Rods and Section	3	6,500	3,840
8.	Aluminium sheets/circles	3	6,780	6,509
9.	Aluminium Wire	15	43,900	31,088
10.	Brass/Copper Pipes and Tubes	8	36,800	29,873
11.	Brass/Copper Rods, Sections, Bars etc. (excl.) including Arsenical Copper Rods	3	4,920	1,274
12.	Brass/Copper sheets and circles	8	7,452	4,982
13.	Brass/Copper wire for non-elect. purposes	24	52,000	8,836
14.	Electrolytic Copper Wire	3	2,750	971
15.	Lead Pipes/Tubes	3	30,000	16,042
16.	Lead Sheets	2	2,000	223
17.	Zinc Sheets/Strips	3	3,000	683
18.	Non-ferrous Alloys such as Antifriction Bearing Metals, Gun Metals, Solders etc.	1	900	413
19.		15	69,000	45,210

Metal Production—contd

(Unit : Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of Industry	1967-68		Total 1967-1968
		April-Sept. (actuals)	Estimate for Oct. 67 March '68	
1	2	6	7	8
I.		45,485	47,694	93,179
1.	Aluminium	440	500	940
2.	Antimony	4,605	4,600	9,205
3.	Copper	1,168	1,170	2,338
4.	Lead	1,499*	7,501	9,000
5.	Zinc			4,831
II.		2,352	2,500	4,852
1.	Aluminium Foils		3,500	6,944
2.	Aluminium Rods and Section Exd.	3,444	16,500	32,422
3.	Aluminium sheets/circles	15,922	17,500	33,422
4.	Aluminium Wire Rods for ACSR	17,379	800	1,436
5.	Brass/Copper Pipes and Tubes	636		5,336
6.	Brass/Copper Rods, Sections, Bars etc. (extd.) including Arsenical Copper Rods	2,536	3,000	8,027
7.	Brass/Copper sheets and circles	3,927	550	19,596
8.	Brass/Copper Wire for non-elect. purposes	445	10,000	324
9.	Electrolytic Copper Wire Rods	9,596	200	1,319
10.	Lead Pipes/Tubes	124	680	504
11.	Lead Sheets	638	275	
12.	Zinc Sheets/Strips	229		
13.	Non-ferrous Alloys such as Antifriction Bearing Metals, Bell Metals, Bronze, Gun Metals, Solders etc.	22,104	25,000	47,104

*(Production commenced in May, 1967).

CHAPTER IX

ORGANISATIONS AND METHODS

1. The O & M Unit in this Department under the charge of a Deputy Secretary, continued its normal activities. Regular internal inspections of the Sections as laid down by the O & M Unit have been carried out.

2. Monthly Progress Review Meetings were held under the Chairmanship of the Secretary regularly for reviewing the progress achieved by the Undertakings and Subordinate Departments.

3. One Section Officer has completed the 3 months course in the techniques of Work Study at the Secretariat Training School, New Delhi, during the period 1967-68.

4. Total number of receipts in this Department during the period 1st April, 1967 upto 31st January, 1968 was 84856 as against 1,16,304 during the period 1st April, 1966 to 31st March, 1967. Cases pending disposal over 3 months as on 31st January, 1968 were 670 as against 539 as on 31st March, 1967 and cases pending disposal over 2 years as on 31st January, 1968 were 39 as against 14 at the end of previous year ending 31st March, 1967.

APPENDIX—I

List of subject dealt with in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Department of Mines & Metals) (vide para 2, Introduction).

1. Administration of the following offices :
 - (a) Office of the Coal Controller;
 - (b) Geological Survey of India;
 - (c) Indian Bureau of Mines, and
 - (d) Office of the Controller of Mining Leases.
 - (e) Air-borne Mineral Survey & Exploration.
2. Production, Supply, distribution and prices of coal and coke.
3. Public Sector Coal Projects, such as the National Coal Development Corporation Ltd., Ranchi and the Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., Kothagudem, Andhra Pradesh.
4. Setting up of Coal Washeries.
5. Coal Council of India.
6. Fuel Efficiency Committee.
7. Talcher Industrial Complex.
8. Joint Board for Mining Engineering, Education and Technical Training.
9. Administration of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952.
10. Administration of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957.
11. Setting up of Low Temperature Carbonisation plants for the production of smokeless domestic coke.
12. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd., Neyveli and matters connected with the exploitation of lignite deposits in other parts of India.
13. Coal Board, Calcutta.
14. Mineral Advisory Board and Mica Committee.

15. National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., New Delhi.
16. Hindustan Zinc Limited.
17. Sikkim Mining Corporation.
18. Bharat Aluminium Company Limited.
19. Manganese Ores (India) Limited.
20. Hindustan Copper (P) Limited.
21. Regulation of Mines and Minerals Development under the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 and other Union Laws including questions concerning various States and incidental business in respect of these, except Regulation of Labour and Safety in Mines.
22. All Metals (other than those dealt within the Department of Iron & Steel) such as Aluminium, Zinc, Copper and all Minerals.

MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES & METALS
(DEPT. OF MINES & METALS)

DATA

Page 15, lines 21 & 28, For
Gird read Grid.

Page 29, line 3, For 1956-66
read 1965-66

Page 38, line 3, For is read has.

Page 43, line 28, For or read of.

Page 48, line 10, For Nos. read No

वार्षिक रिपोर्ट

1967-68



LIBRARY
(Library & Information Service)
Central Govt. Publications
Acc No B.....
Date

भारत सरकार
इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मन्त्रालय
खान तथा धातु विभाग
नई दिल्ली

विषय-सूची

अध्याय	शुभिका	पृष्ठ संख्या
1—कोयला		iii
2—लिग्नाइट		1
3—अग्निज उत्पादन		16
4—खान तथा खनिज (विनियमन तथा विकास) अधिनियम, 1957		20
5—"आपरेणन हार्ड राक" परियोजना		38
6—भारतीय खान ब्यूरो		42
7—भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण		44
8—धातु कार्मिक उद्योग		47
9—संगठन और कार्यविधि		55
		62
		63

अथवा

अप्रति 1966 में भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों के प्रवक्ताओं के माध्यम से निम्नलिखित सूचनाएं प्रकाशित की गईं, जिसे संलग्न किया गया है।

[illegible]

... १२५ ...

[Faint handwritten notes visible through the paper from the reverse side.]

4. मातृशिक्षण-विभाग 24-7-1967 में देठा विभाग में 11

24-7-1967 से हटा दिया गया था।

1967 में देती दिया गया था।

महाराष्ट्र के अर्थशास्त्र में महाराष्ट्र के अर्थशास्त्र में महाराष्ट्र के अर्थशास्त्र में

अध्यापक के लिए इस मञ्चों के सहजता की है।

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

अतः प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को अपने अधिकारों का उपयोग करने में स्वतंत्रता होनी चाहिए।

(1) *विद्यया धनं कुरुते* - विद्या से धन प्राप्त होता है।
 (2) *विद्यया धनं कुरुते* - विद्या से धन प्राप्त होता है।
 (3) *विद्यया धनं कुरुते* - विद्या से धन प्राप्त होता है।
 (4) *विद्यया धनं कुरुते* - विद्या से धन प्राप्त होता है।
 (5) *विद्यया धनं कुरुते* - विद्या से धन प्राप्त होता है।
 (6) *विद्यया धनं कुरुते* - विद्या से धन प्राप्त होता है।
 (7) *विद्यया धनं कुरुते* - विद्या से धन प्राप्त होता है।
 (8) *विद्यया धनं कुरुते* - विद्या से धन प्राप्त होता है।
 (9) *विद्यया धनं कुरुते* - विद्या से धन प्राप्त होता है।
 (10) *विद्यया धनं कुरुते* - विद्या से धन प्राप्त होता है।

(१) "विद्यया ऽमृतं प्राप्नुते" इति श्रुत्यः ।

"अथ विद्या यथा कुरुष्वेति चेत्तदा तस्यैव प्रमाणम् । अत्र चोक्तम् -
यदि ज्ञानं न भवेत्तदा तस्माद्भूतो जीव आत्मनो नास्तीति सिद्धम् । एतच्च
प्रमाणम् । अत्र चोक्तम् - यदि ज्ञानं न भवेत्तदा तस्माद्भूतो जीव आत्मनो नास्तीति सिद्धम् ।

(१) "सर्वज्ञानं सर्वभूतहिते रते।"
 सर्वज्ञानं सर्वभूतहिते रते।
 सर्वज्ञानं सर्वभूतहिते रते।

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ।
— श्री कृष्णार्जुनसंवादात् ।

आप है कि कोयल का उत्पादन (निर्मातृ को छिड़कर) 1967-68 में 0.690 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है। आप कोक का उत्पादन 1966-67 के दौरान बढ़ाया जा सकता है। आप कोक का उत्पादन 1967-68 में 0.588 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है। आप कोक का उत्पादन 1967-68 में 0.566 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है। आप कोक का उत्पादन 1967-68 में 0.625 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है। आप कोक का उत्पादन 1967-68 में 0.669 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

2. वर्तमान वर्ष में कोयल के समस्त प्रमाण (निर्मातृ को छिड़कर) 1966-67 में 59.564 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है। आप कोक का उत्पादन 1967-68 में 0.588 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है। आप कोक का उत्पादन 1967-68 में 0.566 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है। आप कोक का उत्पादन 1967-68 में 0.625 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है। आप कोक का उत्पादन 1967-68 में 0.669 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

3. आप कोयल 1967-68 में कोयल का निर्माण बढ़ाया जा सकता है। आप कोक का उत्पादन 1967-68 में 0.588 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है। आप कोक का उत्पादन 1967-68 में 0.566 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है। आप कोक का उत्पादन 1967-68 में 0.625 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है। आप कोक का उत्पादन 1967-68 में 0.669 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

13. $\frac{1}{2}$ घंटा में 45 मिनट तक 0.12 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ेगा।

14. उत्पत्ति उत्पत्ति उत्पत्ति 1.00 उत्पत्ति उत्पत्ति 18,000 उत्पत्ति 20,000 उत्पत्ति

महाराष्ट्र (महाराष्ट्र)

॥ ॐ ॥

16. यह खान फास क सहयोग से, कर्मचारी पदवी के अनुसार खोला गई है। यह पदवी अमानत से कर्मचारी के कार्यालय में कर्मचारी के कार्यालय में

17. 1967-68 वर्ष के दौरान कार्यालयी धावनशालाएँ

काल का प्राप्ति 1.40 मिलान 2.00

पर तथा धिरे हुए कोयले की मात्रा बढ़ जाने पर यह धावन

स्थापित करने की शक्ति नीचे दी गई है :-

कोयले को समानता 3 मिलियन टन तथा खनिज कोयले का 30

100

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय । विष्णोर्वाचस्पतेः ।

12/11/2018 11:11 AM

काम का अर्थ है कार्य करने के लिए प्रयत्न करना।

1966-67

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥

॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥

1968 तक पूरा हो जाये।

...कच्चे कपड़े को खपत समान होती ।

10/10/1981

वर्ष के अंत में वर्षा ऋतु का प्रारंभ होता है।

1000

100

১০০০ টি (১)

[illegible]

15

(2) **वर्तमान स्थिति**

[illegible]

(3) जनक के लिए कवच

(4) कल्याण काय

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

सर्वोच्च कोशिकाओं में ऐसी ही योजनाएं पूरी होने वाली हैं। मिमराली, मुदास-
कोशिकाएं, सिलवार्ड, जरीनदी और वनरा में जल-प्रदाय की योजनाएं आरंभ
की गई हैं। पापलवर्ष के लिए जल प्रदाय की एक अस्थायी योजना भी पूरी की
जा रही है।

22.

1. बाणाई 1968 के अंत तक कंगडि के प्रेषण 8.14 मिलियन टन
 2. बाणाई 1968 के अंत तक कंगडि के प्रेषण 10 मिलियन टन के लग-
 66 बू 9.47 मिलियन टन से 1966-67 के दौरान 9.40 मिलियन टन तथा 1965-

23.

गोपाला (संगरे सेना अतिरिक्त) का कुल मूल्य 1-4-1967
1-4-1967 को संगरे सेना अतिरिक्त 31-12-1967 तक के

13. 47 लाख रुपए के अतिरिक्त उपकरण, स्कोप तथा
1 लाख 50 हजार रुपए के अतिरिक्त उपकरण, स्कोप तथा
7,000 रुपए के अतिरिक्त उपकरण, स्कोप तथा
1 लाख 50 हजार रुपए के अतिरिक्त उपकरण, स्कोप तथा

1867 1900 के बीच भारत के जनसंख्या वृद्धि का अनुमान 11,000 करोड़ से अधिक के अतिरिक्त होगा।

१०,००० अन्व वि०
१२५३

संवरण स्कन्ध

24. जनवरी, 1968 के अन्त में कोयले के संवरण स्कंध 1.01 मिलियन टन थे जबकि क्रमशः जनवरी 1967 और जनवरी 1966 के अन्त में ये 1.06 तथा 0.90 मिलियन टन थे।

राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम प्रौद्योगिकी समिति

25. श्री जी० आर० कामथ महापति, सर्वश्री मोहनलाल गौतम, उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा एस० एम० सलूजा, कार्यकारी प्रिंसिपल, धन तथा धानुकार्मिक कालेज, बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के सदस्यों को लेकर संस्कृत ने 22 जुलाई, 1967 को एक समिति नियुक्त की ताकि वह राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम के कार्यकलापों की स्वतन्त्र रूप से परीक्षा कर सके।

(ख) सिंगरेनी कोयला कम्पनी लि०

उत्पादन

26. 1966-67 में सिंगरेनी कोयला कम्पनी ने 4.178 मिलियन टन कोयला उत्पादन किया। अप्रैल 1967 से दिसम्बर 1967 तक का उत्पादन 3.08 मिलियन टन था। वर्तमान इंगित के अनुसार 1967-68 में उत्पादन लगभग 4.3 मिलियन टन होने की आशा है।

संग्रह

27. वर्ष के आरम्भ में अर्थात् 1 अप्रैल, 1967 को संग्रह 0.82 मिलियन टन तथा 31 दिसम्बर 1967 को 1.02 मिलियन टन थे।

विक्रय

28. 1966-67 के दौरान विक्रय 1186.18 लाख रुपये थे।

निम्न तापीय कारबनीकरण प्लांट

29. क्षेत्रीय अनुसन्धान प्रयोगशाला, हैदराबाद द्वारा बनाई गई इस प्लांट की परियोजना रिपोर्ट का अध्ययन किया गया है। इस योजना को बीबी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारूप की रूप रेखा में शामिल कर लिया गया है। यह परियोजना पूरा तथा विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त होने पर, पूर्ण करने के लिए हाथ में ली जाएगी। प्रयोगशाला ने प्रस्ताव दिया है कि इसी बीच में एक छोटा सा 120 टन प्रति दिन उत्पादन का निम्न तापीय कारबनीकरण प्लांट स्थापित किया जाए।

परीक्षण

30. धीरे-धीरे कम्पनी अपनी खानों का यन्त्रोत्तरण करती रही ताकि उत्पादन लक्ष्य प्राप्त हो सके और उत्पादन बढ़े। 1966-67 में यन्त्रोत्तरण से उत्पादन 0.6 मिलियन टन था जबकि 1965-66 में यह 0.5 मिलियन टन था।

कूप वसूली

31. कोयामुदियम में बनाए गए कूपकों के लिए, विद्युत द्राग लपेटने के लिए, स्थापना के हेतु हंगरी से प्राप्त हो गए हैं। इन्हें लगाने का कार्य प्रगति कर रहा है।

हवाई रज्जुपथ तथा रेत भरण

32. वर्ष के दौरान रेत एकत्रण तथा हवाई रज्जुपथ स्थापनाएं संतोषजनक कार्य करती रहीं। नदियों के तल से रेत की प्रदाय कम हो जाने के कारण वर्ष के दौरान कुछ बास पास की छोटी नदियों से भी रेत ट्रकों द्वारा लाई गई।

पूर्वोक्त

33. वर्ष के दौरान विभिन्न क्षेत्रों से लगभग 42.79 मिलियन टन और खान योध्य संचय सिद्ध किए गए।

विद्युत

34. केगावाट ऊष्म विद्युत केन्द्र

रुमानिया के मशीन तथा देशीय सामान और उपकरण की प्राप्ति में बाधा है कि पहला सेट शीघ्र ही चालू हो जाएगा।

नव

35. वर्ष के दौरान कल्याण

कोयला खानों में 20 अक्टूबर से 30 अक्टूबर, 1967 तक 11 दिन के लिए मजदूर मंडल की सिफारिशों को लागू करने के प्रश्न पर आम हड़ताल हुई। खान की कमी के कारण गृह निर्माण कार्य स्थिर कर दिया गया है।

उत्पादन

36. 1967-68 के दौरान निजी क्षेत्र कोयला खानों से लगभग 52.07 मिलियन टन उत्पादन किये जाने की आशा है। इस में 13.6 मिलियन टन कोयला खानों से उत्पादन किया जाएगा।

निजी क्षेत्र

कोकिंग कोयला भी शामिल है। उत्पादन की दर लगभग वही है जो कि पिछले वर्ष थी।

विदेशी मुद्रा

37. निजी क्षेत्र कोयला उद्योग को मन्त्रणा दी गई है कि वे अपने वित्तीय कार्यक्रम तथा चार्ज पंचवीं योजना की नई योजनाओं की विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकताओं के विषय में इंडस्ट्रियल क्रेडिट एण्ड इन्वेस्टमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि० के तान जाएं। उनकी संधारण अतिरिक्त भागों तथा पुर्न वित्त की आवश्यकताओं को भारत सरकार को समय समय पर प्राप्त होने वाली विदेशी मुद्रा में से, जितना हो सके, पूरा किया जा रहा है।

कोयला खानों का एकीकरण

38. कोयला खानों का एकीकरण तथा सीमाओं का व्यवस्थापन करने के लिए अगस्त 1958 में सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई समिति ने एकीकरण के प्रस्तावों का परीक्षण जारी रखा। समिति द्वारा अभी तक अनुमोदित किए गए प्रस्तावों की संख्या 73 है। वास्तविक एकीकरण लगभग 44 मामलों में हो चुका है।

कोयला नियंत्रक संस्था

39. कोयला नियन्त्रक की संख्या एक अधीन कार्यालय है जो इस विभाग के प्रशासनिक नियन्त्रण में काम करता है। शुरू से ही यह कोयले के उत्पादन, वितरण, चालन तथा उसकी कीमतों का अभिकरण रही है। इसके अधिकारिक यह केन्द्रीय सरकार को औद्योगिक लाइसेंस तथा खनन पट्टे देने का विभाग में मन्त्रणा देती है। यह कार्यालय रेल एवं समुद्र मार्ग द्वारा कोयले के चालन के लिए राज सहायता प्रदान करने की योजना की भी देख भाल करता है। कोयले के मुख्य तथा वितरण पर से नियन्त्रण हटा लेने से इसके कार्यभार में कुछ न्यूनता हो गई है। वचे हुए काम तथा इसके कर्मचारियों के अतिरिक्त का अनुमान लगाने के लिए जांच की जा रही है।

कोयला बोर्ड

कार्य-कलाप

40. कोयला बोर्ड एक प्रावधिक निकाय है, जोकि कोयला खानों में सुरक्षा के उपाय उन्नत करने और कोयला संसाधनों की संरक्षा के लिए कोयला खान (सुरक्षा तथा सुरक्षा) अधिनियम 1952 के अन्तर्गत स्थापित की गई थी। रेल भरण के

लिए कोयला खानों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना अब भी बोर्ड के मुख्य क्रिया-कलापों में से एक है। 1967-68 के वर्ष में सहायता के रूप में 553.01 लाख रुपए की राशि दी जाने की आशा है (जब कि 1966-67 के वर्ष में सहायता की राशि 525 लाख रुपए थी)। विपरीत कारकों से बाधित कोयला खानों को सहायता प्रदान करने की योजना चल रही है। 1967-68 के पहले वर्ष में 161.50 लाख रुपये की राशि सहायता के रूप में दी जाने की आशा है (जब कि 1966-67 के वर्ष में यह राशि 289.55 लाख रुपए थी)।

किसी खान में आग के विस्तार को रोकने या खानों के निकटवर्ती क्षेत्र से आने वाले पानी से खानों के डूबाव को बचाने या खानों में आग लगने, या बाढ़ को रोकने के लिए बोर्ड द्वारा बचाव कार्य किए जाते हैं। 1967-68 वर्ष के में इन कार्यों पर 25.6 लाख रुपए व्यय किये जाने की आशा है (जब कि 1966-67 में व्यय 4.22 लाख रुपए था)।

क्षेत्रीय रज्जुपथ योजना—

41. उत्तम श्रेणी के कोकिंग तथा नानकोकिंग कोयलों के क्षेत्रों को निश्चयी बनाने तथा कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कोयला खानों को दामोदर तथा अजय नदियों से रेत ले जाने के लिए नहरों का निर्माण किया है। प्रथम रज्जुपथ लगाने के काम को बोर्ड ने हाथ में लिया है। पूर्ण कर लिया गया और इस को बोर्ड ने दिसम्बर, 1965 में अपने अधीन कर लिया। तीन रज्जुपथ जामवाड, कजोरा राजीगंज क्षेत्र में बनाए जा रहे हैं और आशा है कि ये 1968 के मध्य तक पूर्ण हो जाएंगे। कोयला क्षेत्र के 'एफ' क्षेत्र में रज्जुपथ का काम प्रगति पर है और आशा है कि 1968 के मध्य तक पूरा हो जाएगा।

42. 24 जुलाई, 1967 से सरकार ने सब प्रकार के कोयले पर कोकिंग नियन्त्रण हटा लिया और धातुकामिक उद्योगों के वास्ते आवश्यक नियन्त्रण हटा लिया है।

टैरिफ प्रभुत्व आयोग की कोयले तथा सापट कोक के मूल्यों तथा धुले हुए कोयले तथा उप-पदार्थों के मूल्य ढांचे सम्बन्धित रिपोर्ट पर सरकार द्वारा विचार

53. मान-कीर्तन कोयले का जड़ो तक सावध है, उसकी भाव को सजगती
 रक्षा लिखे श्रव को बर्तमान योजनार्थों तथा परिपालनाओं को उद्गाहन से पूरा
 निकल लाएगा। उसके उपयोजनार्थों को खरीद भाव को उद्गाहन में योजनार्थ
 निकल करे की आवश्यकता नहीं है।
 एवं क्षेत्र

54. आगारी कोक मरिद्वर्ग की वर्तमान औद्योगिक कृषि की क्षमता 0.57 मिलियन टन तथा उप-उत्पाद कोक क्षमता 0.30 मिलियन टन है। इससे अति-कोक क्षमता 0.15 मिलियन टन उप-उत्पाद छोड़ कोक प्रति वर्ष उत्पादन करने के लिए आवश्यक कोक मरिद्वर्ग की क्षमता 0.42 टन प्रति वर्ष है। आगारी कोक मरिद्वर्ग की क्षमता 0.57 टन प्रति वर्ष है। आगारी कोक मरिद्वर्ग की क्षमता 0.57 टन प्रति वर्ष है।

१।

[illegible][illegible]

कॉमका कोयला

51. मांग में कमी होने के कारण कॉमका कोयले का उत्पादन 2.9 लाख टन है। इसमें 2.1 लाख टन है। इसमें 2.9 लाख टन है।

67 के स्तर पर कायम है अर्थात् 16.5 मिलियन टन है। इसमें 2.1 लाख टन है। इसमें 2.9 लाख टन है।

तब सरकारों को 13.6 मिलियन टन मिली खोल में 18.10 मिलियन टन है। इसमें 2.1 लाख टन है। इसमें 2.9 लाख टन है।

उद्योगों की मांग का अनुमान 1968-69 वर्ष में 18.10 मिलियन टन है। इसमें 2.1 लाख टन है। इसमें 2.9 लाख टन है।

1.6 मिलियन टन की अतिरिक्त मांग उद्योग पूर्ण कर सकेंगे। इसमें 2.1 लाख टन है। इसमें 2.9 लाख टन है।

सर्वेक्षण कोयला

52. लंडन काल के उपरान्त की प्रतीति अर्थात् निम्नलिखित बातें बाल के लिये कर्तव्य हैं।

पुनर्विचार

הערה

सूचकी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल की गई सर्वोत्तम [परिभाषा के अनुसार] विनियोजित वित्त प्रकाश है।

करी का बिचर या और इसका विधान
— जयपुरा :

- (1) प्रत्येक 50 भग्नावाट का उद्घाटन ;
- (2) भग्नावाट निर्वाह का उद्घाटन ;
- (3) भग्नावाट निर्वाह का उद्घाटन ;

[illegible]

॥॥

2. अगस्त 1961 में लिनाइट का प्रयोग

२३-१२-१९६७ तक भारत किता गाथा २.३ मिलियन
(२) ऑटो वर्क सिस्टम उपयोगिता एकको को भोगा गाथा :—

91

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय

॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥

10.40
0.76
0.88
8.76
10.40

10.40

1000 भागा 1 और बिस्तर 400 भागा से 600 भागा करने के लिए

[illegible]

1967-68
1968-69
1969-70

मिनिमम किलोवाट घंटा में)

उत्पादित
मदरास मिह
विद्युत (ग्रिड) को दो चार्ज

1045.65
1028.04
1382.45
1060.37
788.20
200.17
250.30
865.83
1157.38
1557.23
1262.65
1252.22

जनित उत्पादन

1967 के वर्ष में जनितों का उत्पादन बताया गया है जो कि पिछले वर्ष था। उत्पादन के आंकड़े नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

भारत में जनित उत्पादन

वर्ष	एकक	1960	1965	1966	1967*
(अध्यात्म)					

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

1. स्तनपान	387	707	750	755	755
2. गीला अण्डक	449	468	481	448	448
3. कोषाण्ड	106,896	59,685	77,770	96,394	1,081
4. विलिपाण्ड	650	977	1,054	3,072	1,082
5. बीजा	4,995	4,063	3,736	1,285	1,082
6. निषण्ड	987	1,160	1,285	25,548	25,548
7. कृमि बीजा	16,608	23,738	26,783	38,388	38,388
8. अन्य बीजा	248,781	30,082	30,487	38,388	38,388
9. अन्य	12,855	12,855	12,855	12,855	12,855
10. अन्य	1,455	1,455	1,455	1,455	1,455
11. अन्य	29.2	23.8	22.8	17.6	17.6
12. अन्य	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
13. अन्य	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
14. अन्य	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
15. अन्य	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

(इस सामग्री में प्राकृतिक वन, आर्थिक वन, कोयले तथा छोटे वनों के उत्पादन के आंकड़े शामिल नहीं हैं, जो कि जनित उत्पादन तथा विकास नियम 1958 की परिधि के बाहर हैं)

टिप्पण (1) ये सामग्री भारतीय जन सूची से जनित संरक्षण तथा विकास नियम 1958 के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त हुई हैं। इसमें गोआ का जनित उत्पादन भी शामिल है जिसकी सामग्री पानाजी के उद्योग तथा जन निदेशक से प्राप्त हुई है। गोआ के जनित उत्पादन के मुख्य का अनुमान भारतीय जन सूची से लगाया है।

(2) समस्त मुख्य में (प्र संख्या 15) नमक का मुख्य भी शामिल है। साधन :—नमक आयुक्त।

*यह अनुमान प्रथम 10 भाग के वार्षिक आंकड़ों पर आधारित है।

कुलकुल कला सौदा परियोजना (संघ)

9. एक गणना अद्ययन रिपोर्ट और सौदा अद्ययन रिपोर्टों के विकास के लिए संकेतित प्रयत्न के लिए 7-11-1967

गुलिका बनाने का अध्ययन

10. भारत - गणना नकलीकी सहायता कार्यक्रम के अर्धेन एक रिपोर्ट - सार

बेलादना अद्ययन से गुलिकाएं बनाने का अध्ययन

11. बेलादना अद्ययन से गुलिकाएं बनाने का अध्ययन रिपोर्ट

गुलिका बनाने का 0.5 मिलियन टन वार्षिक क्षमता का एक संयोजन

12. देश में गले के निक्षेपों के विकास के लिए संकेतित प्रयत्न के प्रयोजन से एक अलग कम्पनी हिन्दुस्तान कापर लि०

बेलादना अद्ययन से गुलिकाएं बनाने का अध्ययन

13. बेलादना अद्ययन से गुलिकाएं बनाने का अध्ययन रिपोर्ट

गुलिका बनाने का 0.5 मिलियन टन वार्षिक क्षमता का एक संयोजन

14. देश में गले के निक्षेपों के विकास के लिए संकेतित प्रयत्न के प्रयोजन से एक अलग कम्पनी हिन्दुस्तान कापर लि०

गुलिका बनाने का 0.5 मिलियन टन वार्षिक क्षमता का एक संयोजन

15. देश में गले के निक्षेपों के विकास के लिए संकेतित प्रयत्न के प्रयोजन से एक अलग कम्पनी हिन्दुस्तान कापर लि०

16. देश में गले के निक्षेपों के विकास के लिए संकेतित प्रयत्न के प्रयोजन से एक अलग कम्पनी हिन्दुस्तान कापर लि०

03

68-123

1967
3,70,000
1,40,000
1,40,000

1000

2,86,911.60

[illegible]

Handwritten text in Urdu script, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.

11/10/1911

॥ ५३ ॥

ਮੁੱਲ ਅਤੇ

॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥
॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥

പ്രകൃതി ൧
പ്രകൃതി ൨
പ്രകൃതി ൩

बुद्धिमान कर्म

प्राप्त	विवरण	दिनांक	प्रमाण
300	प्राप्त	12/67	300
300	प्राप्त	7/68	300
300	प्राप्त	12/68	300
300	प्राप्त	7/69	300
300	प्राप्त	12/69	300
300	प्राप्त	12/70	300
300	प्राप्त	12/71	300
300	प्राप्त	12/72	300
300	प्राप्त	12/73	300
300	प्राप्त	12/74	300
300	प्राप्त	12/75	300
300	प्राप्त	12/76	300
300	प्राप्त	12/77	300
300	प्राप्त	12/78	300
300	प्राप्त	12/79	300
300	प्राप्त	12/80	300
300	प्राप्त	12/81	300
300	प्राप्त	12/82	300
300	प्राप्त	12/83	300
300	प्राप्त	12/84	300
300	प्राप्त	12/85	300
300	प्राप्त	12/86	300
300	प्राप्त	12/87	300
300	प्राप्त	12/88	300
300	प्राप्त	12/89	300
300	प्राप्त	12/90	300
300	प्राप्त	12/91	300
300	प्राप्त	12/92	300
300	प्राप्त	12/93	300
300	प्राप्त	12/94	300
300	प्राप्त	12/95	300
300	प्राप्त	12/96	300
300	प्राप्त	12/97	300
300	प्राप्त	12/98	300
300	प्राप्त	12/99	300
300	प्राप्त	12/00	300

प्राप्त	विवरण	दिनांक	प्रमाण
300	प्राप्त	12/67	300
300	प्राप्त	7/68	300
300	प्राप्त	12/68	300
300	प्राप्त	7/69	300
300	प्राप्त	12/69	300
300	प्राप्त	12/70	300
300	प्राप्त	12/71	300
300	प्राप्त	12/72	300
300	प्राप्त	12/73	300
300	प्राप्त	12/74	300
300	प्राप्त	12/75	300
300	प्राप्त	12/76	300
300	प्राप्त	12/77	300
300	प्राप्त	12/78	300
300	प्राप्त	12/79	300
300	प्राप्त	12/80	300
300	प्राप्त	12/81	300
300	प्राप्त	12/82	300
300	प्राप्त	12/83	300
300	प्राप्त	12/84	300
300	प्राप्त	12/85	300
300	प्राप्त	12/86	300
300	प्राप्त	12/87	300
300	प्राप्त	12/88	300
300	प्राप्त	12/89	300
300	प्राप्त	12/90	300
300	प्राप्त	12/91	300
300	प्राप्त	12/92	300
300	प्राप्त	12/93	300
300	प्राप्त	12/94	300
300	प्राप्त	12/95	300
300	प्राप्त	12/96	300
300	प्राप्त	12/97	300
300	प्राप्त	12/98	300
300	प्राप्त	12/99	300
300	प्राप्त	12/00	300

[illegible][illegible]

पूरे प्रभाव के लिए प्रभाव

19. उत्पादन के प्रकार

उत्पादन के लिए प्रयुक्त होने वाले साधनों के आधार पर उत्पादन को दो प्रकार का बांटा जा सकता है।

1. मशीन उत्पादन : इस प्रकार के उत्पादन में मशीनों का उपयोग होता है। इस प्रकार के उत्पादन में उत्पादन की मात्रा बड़ी होती है और लागत कम होती है।

2. श्रम उत्पादन : इस प्रकार के उत्पादन में श्रमिकों का उपयोग होता है। इस प्रकार के उत्पादन में उत्पादन की मात्रा छोटी होती है और लागत अधिक होती है।

19. उत्पादन के प्रकार

उत्पादन के लिए प्रयुक्त होने वाले साधनों के आधार पर उत्पादन को दो प्रकार का बांटा जा सकता है।

1. मशीन उत्पादन : इस प्रकार के उत्पादन में मशीनों का उपयोग होता है। इस प्रकार के उत्पादन में उत्पादन की मात्रा बड़ी होती है और लागत कम होती है।

2. श्रम उत्पादन : इस प्रकार के उत्पादन में श्रमिकों का उपयोग होता है। इस प्रकार के उत्पादन में उत्पादन की मात्रा छोटी होती है और लागत अधिक होती है।

वर्ष	प्रति व्यक्ति आय (रु.)	प्रति व्यक्ति खर्च (रु.)
1965	1,57,487	5,496
1966	5,151*	9641
1967	8,900**	—

वर्ष	प्रति व्यक्ति आय (रु.)	प्रति व्यक्ति खर्च (रु.)
1965	1,57,487	5,496
1966	5,151*	9641
1967	8,900**	—

...को माला का धारे कम हो जाता ।

2- धातु उत्पादन

क्रम सं०	उद्योग का नाम	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	एकक	क्षमता	उत्पादन	क्षमता	उत्पादन
1. सीसा	टन	—	5,400	2,532	5,400
2. चान्दी	किलोग्राम	—	—	2,806	—
3. जिंक कैथोड की चादरे	टन	—	—	—	—
4. सलफ्यूरिक एसिड	टन	—	—	—	—
5. सुपर फास्फेट	टन	—	—	—	—

*दिसम्बर, 1967 तक

34

35

अवधि
(अप्रैल-दिसम्बर 1967)
94
173.9
202.2

विशेष सहायता से चौथा पंच वर्षीय योजना में एक नया प्रभावक स्थापित करने का 1964 में निर्णय लिया गया। परिचय में, परियोजना खोले जाने का काम होय में लिया। अब परियोजना विप्लव पैपार की जा रही है।

विशेष सहायता से चौथा पंच वर्षीय योजना में एक नया प्रभावक स्थापित करने का 1964 में निर्णय लिया गया। परिचय में, परियोजना खोले जाने का काम होय में लिया। अब परियोजना विप्लव पैपार की जा रही है।

विशेष सहायता से चौथा पंच वर्षीय योजना में एक नया प्रभावक स्थापित करने का 1964 में निर्णय लिया गया। परिचय में, परियोजना खोले जाने का काम होय में लिया। अब परियोजना विप्लव पैपार की जा रही है।

विशेष सहायता से चौथा पंच वर्षीय योजना में एक नया प्रभावक स्थापित करने का 1964 में निर्णय लिया गया। परिचय में, परियोजना खोले जाने का काम होय में लिया। अब परियोजना विप्लव पैपार की जा रही है।

22. निम्नलिखित में से किसे एक मानव का अंग नहीं माना जाता है ?
 (a) हृदय (b) मस्तिष्क (c) तंत्रिका (d) रक्त

24x19 1212

23. विमान की लंबाई 120 मी. है। यदि विमान की गति 100 मी/से है तो विमान की लंबाई 120 मी. है।

उत्तर प्रदेश का कृषि

महाराष्ट्र शासन - शिक्षण विभाग

माता विद्यादेवी कनक लाल देवी

मंजरी खेत में, प्रत्येक 100 अंश

15-20 % कार्बोसिक अम्ल।

राजस्थान के वासनापुर धातु में, विभिन्न रंग का पत्थर उत्पन्न होता है।

आकसोदह बाले आरक्षण ३.५ प्रतिशत
बाले १.२ प्रतिशत

17/0/ फाफोरिक आक्साइड

संसार की जीवित 20 एम. तक 1. उदाहरण

25.1.1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 84

व्यसन कायं भवति कस्मै च

10. 28 % 12 1/2

श्री १०५९/७२

का आर कु अवस्था म उ उ

॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥

॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥

२०००

[illegible]

आधिकारियों को प्रशिक्षण के लिये विदेश भेजा गया है। जहाँ-कहाँ टैक्सिकोन का लागू होना सम्भव है के अन्तर्गत एक कमिटी विशेषज्ञ की सेवाएँ प्राप्त की गई हैं। पहले अवधान के लिये आगे निर्देशों के माध्यम से के लिये मार्ग-दर्शन 1967 में भारत का तीन सप्ताह का दौरा किया था ।

5. वास्तव में

काल में बर्तमान का भ्रम है की सेवाओं के अतिरिक्त, 5 अमेरिकी विज्ञानी (3 प्रो.
प्रो. जॉ. एम्. विनोब 20 मास की अवधि के लिए तथा एक रसायनज्ञ 2-1/2 मास की अवधि के
लिए) की सेवाओं के लिए तैयारी है। भारत सरकार और यू.एस.ए.
द्वारा एक समझौता पर हस्ताक्षर हुए हैं।

भारत में राज फार्मेट निक्षेपों के पूर्ववत् को ऊंची प्राथमिकता दी गई है।
और वर्तमान के लिए योजना के खर्च से उर्वरक उत्पादन की प्रत्याशा बढ़ी है।

॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥

1. *Journal of Management Studies*, 1997, 34, 1, 1-14.

[illegible]

॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥

यह पंचायतनामा ब्रह्म अर्थशास्त्रिक, राजनीतिक, धर्मशास्त्रिक और सामाजिक विचारों के लिए अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है।

[illegible]

2. परियोजना के अनुसार पहले कम से अधिक प्रयोग, विचार की आशा है।

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

परिवर्तन/घटाव इत्यादि के द्वारा वृद्धि में किया गया।
बनाने का काम और उद्भवन विज्ञान वाली वृद्धि में किया गया।
प्रदेश, राजस्थान और बिहार के भाग।

॥ श्री गुरुभ्यो नमः ॥

भारतीय खान व्यूरो
भारतीय खान व्यूरो 1958 ई.

2. खान निपुण तथा खनिजों का संरक्षण

[illegible]

ମାଧବୀବତୀ ମଞ୍ଚ

[illegible]

(कृषि) । इसके अतिरिक्त कृषकों को निम्नलिखित प्रमाणों के बिना भी अतिरिक्त:

45

- (i) भारतीय जनता पार्टी का गठन ।
- (ii) भारतीय जनता पार्टी का पुनर्गठन—1965 (अंग्रेजी)
- (iii) "भारतीय जनता" नामक पुस्तक—1966 (अंग्रेजी)
- (iv) एकेन्द्र और बौद्ध विरोधी के तत्त्व तथा समस्या ।

(1) विद्वत्पुत्रों ने विद्वत्पुत्रों को अतिशय प्रशंसित किया।

- (i) विरमगान्ध्या परीक्षा किसे मने : —
 राहट (राजस्थान) और भुसरो (उत्तर प्रदेश) के फास्को-
 लिहो खान (मध्य प्रदेश) के लिये कच्चा माल ।
 भुसरो खान (मध्य प्रदेश) के उच्च फास्कोस तथा निम्न श्रेणी
 कार्बो पाटी (मध्य प्रदेश) के निम्न श्रेणी बूना पत्थर के दो नमूने ।
 खोना से फास्कोमाहट ।
 बिजड़ु (भुसरो) से पेट्रीमनी ।
 कपूर (मध्य प्रदेश) से थोलाइन का अयस्क ।

(१) मन्त्रोक्तिं ज्ञान (कोश) से सीना ।
 (२) पुनर्विज्ञान (कोश) से सीना ।
 (३) अकालात्मा (कोश) से सीना ।
 (४) अविद्या (कोश) से सीना ।
 (५) अविद्या (कोश) से सीना ।
 (६) अविद्या (कोश) से सीना ।
 (७) अविद्या (कोश) से सीना ।
 (८) अविद्या (कोश) से सीना ।
 (९) अविद्या (कोश) से सीना ।
 (१०) अविद्या (कोश) से सीना ।

अथवा, अविभाज्य परमाणु के विघटन से प्राप्त होने वाले कणों को न्यूक्लियॉन कहते हैं।

2187

[illegible]

... (1926)

वर्षों के अधिकाधिक 27 खमन में

12/11/21
विशाल के लिए धन्यवाद

6. पिन्डी के ग्राम में प्राप्ति

की शिक्षा देने का अपना प्रयत्न। अपने बच्चे को पढ़ाते और प्रज्ञा की परीक्षाएं पास कर चुके हैं। इस

प्रायःकर्मो मे विद्यते यत्न करो ॥ २ ॥

7. आगामी वर्षात काय करा जाईल याबाबत १९६६ मध्ये एक संमेलन नियोजित करण्याची योजना आहे.

১৯৪৭ খ্রিঃ ১০ মাস ১০ তারিখ
 ১৯৪৭ খ্রিঃ ১০ মাস ১০ তারিখ

करीगो कौ बरुनी हूँ आवयकगोली को पूरा करे
की बरुनी हूँ आवयकगोली को पूरा करे

॥ श्री गुरुभ्यो नमः ॥

Figure 1. The effect of the number of trials on the number of correct responses.

[illegible]

1.63,360 गीगा, विद्युत और सिंक्रिम तथा केंद्रीय राज्य अड्डेमान तथा विक्रीगत

18,096 वर्ग किलोमीटर के क्षेत्र में

2503 वर्ग किलोमीटर का क्षेत्रफल है।

1:31,680 तथा इससे बड़े धर्माने 2404 धीरे धर्माना मानाविद्यमान

66,802 मीटर क्षेत्र का अधिन किया

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

कोयला खानों में स्थित कोयला खानों में बड़े पैमाने पर

498 — 2,600 मिनिट्स का अनुमान इस प्रकार है — 498

372 मिथिलान दन रासगाई कथना क्षेत्र मं, 3.6 मिथिलान-

47
2135.5 प्रतिफल 27 प्रतिफल में।

[illegible][illegible]

[illegible]

संज्ञासहित शब्दों की पहचान करने में सहायता करने के लिए, प्रत्येक शब्द के अर्थ को संक्षेप में बताया गया है।

[illegible]

PLATE 1

1. 1966 20th Feb (1)

(2) निर्देश

[illegible]

पुनः प्रमाणित करी

(१) रूपांतरित प्रकृतिकोश

(5) वर्तमान प्रसिद्धि

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय

የጋራ ጥያቄ
የጋራ ጥያቄ የጋራ ጥያቄ
የጋራ ጥያቄ

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय । ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ।

वार्त्तिकानामक खलाना-अनयस्य वस्तुपे

२—1970-71 तक पंचवर्षीय योजना की भांति 2,75,000 टन प्रतिवर्ष है। पंचवर्षीय योजना 37 वर्षों के लिए लागू की जा रही है। —

उत्तर का नाम

[illegible]

(ख) सरकारी धन
 6—(ग) कोयला (महंगाई) एवं निर्यात एवं
 (घ) कोयला (मध्य प्रदेश) एवं निर्यात एवं
 राजीव-नई

(ग) कोयला (मध्य प्रदेश) एवं निर्यात एवं
 राजीव-नई

3—यूएन डी रेटि राजीव-नई के संविधान विचारों के
 एवं निर्यात एवं राजीव-नई के संविधान विचारों के
 एवं निर्यात एवं राजीव-नई के संविधान विचारों के

(1) मंदिर (मंदिर) एवं निर्यात एवं राजीव-नई के संविधान विचारों के
 एवं निर्यात एवं राजीव-नई के संविधान विचारों के
 एवं निर्यात एवं राजीव-नई के संविधान विचारों के

(2) आसन्नता (परिवर्तन) एवं निर्यात एवं राजीव-नई के संविधान विचारों के
 एवं निर्यात एवं राजीव-नई के संविधान विचारों के
 एवं निर्यात एवं राजीव-नई के संविधान विचारों के

57

(3) राजीव-नई एवं निर्यात एवं राजीव-नई के संविधान विचारों के

(4) राजीव-नई एवं निर्यात एवं राजीव-नई के संविधान विचारों के

(5) राजीव-नई एवं निर्यात एवं राजीव-नई के संविधान विचारों के

(6) राजीव-नई एवं निर्यात एवं राजीव-नई के संविधान विचारों के

क्र.सं.	विवरण	राशि
1	प्रधानमंत्री पेंशन	111,74,162.21
2	प्रधानमंत्री पेंशन	07,47,964.96
3	प्रधानमंत्री पेंशन	79,31,589.34
4	प्रधानमंत्री पेंशन	24,94,607.91
5	प्रधानमंत्री पेंशन	रु.

[illegible]

कृष्णाक्षर लिपि में लिखा हुआ है।
यह एक प्रमाण है कि यह
प्रमाण अत्र एवम् लिखित है।

(1) एयूमिना खाद—एयूमिना से कोटा में एक वर्ष से अधिक समय से खाद के रूप में उपयोग किया जा रहा है। एयूमिना खाद की एक बरत 7-10-67 को प्रशासनिक अनुमोदन के लिए भेजी गई थी।

[illegible]

विष्णु कहे-आ, विष्णुव रंजीतिपरी सहोपास
आदि के कुछ भाग श्रीवांगिक विक्रम नाम के थे

I have

63

- संगठन तथा कार्यवाही

- 13—कोयला रोड, फलकवा ।
- 14—खनिज मालाहकार रोड और अन्नक सभित ।
- 15—गार्डिय खनिज विकास निगम लि., नई दिल्ली ।
- 16—हिन्दुस्तान लि. लि. ।
- 17—विश्वविद्यालय खनिज निगम ।
- 18—भारत मन्त्रालय निगम लि. ।
- 19—संगीत और (इंटर) लि. ।
- 20—हिन्दुस्तान का पर (इंटर) लि. ।
- 21—खनिज खनिज (विनिमय और विकास) लि. ।
- के अखिल खनिज तय खनिजों का विनिमय और विकास लि. ।
- में सुरक्षा के अधिनियम के अधिनियम, विनिमय और विकास लि. ।
- अथवा राष्ट्रीय निगमों का अधिनियम और इत के अधिनियम ।
- प्रारम्भिक कार्य ।
- 22—मय धातु (उनके अधिनियम, निग से बोर्ड) और इत के अधिनियम, अथवा एन्वयनिगम, अथवा, बोर्ड और इत के अधिनियम है), अथवा एन्वयनिगम, अथवा, बोर्ड और इत के अधिनियम है) ।